977.111
G00
COUNTY
HISTORY
OHIO

2/05

ECKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY
603 S. Jackson St.
Auburn, IN 46706

COUNTY

OF

WILLIAMS,

OHIO.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

WITH

An outline Sketch of the Northwest Territory, of the State, and Miscellaneous Matters.

ILLUSTRATED.

WESTON A. GOODSPEED,
Historical Editor.

CHARLES BLANCHARD,
Biographical Editor.

CHICAGO:
F. A. BATTEY & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1882.

Culver Page Moyne & Co.
PRINTERS
118 & 120 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO

Reprinted by –

HIGGINSON BOOK COMPANY
148 Washington Street, Post Office Box 778
Salem, Massachusetts 01970

Phone: 978/745-7170 *Fax*: 978/745-8025

A complete catalog of thousands of genealogy and local history reprints is available from Higginson Books. Please contact us to order or for more information, or visit our web site at **www.higginsonbooks.com**.

This facsimile reprint has been photo-reproduced on acid-free paper. Hardcover bindings are Class A archival quality.

PREFACE.

THIS volume goes forth to our patrons the result of months of arduous, unremitting and conscientious labor. None so well know as those who have been associated with us the almost insurmountable difficulties to be met with in the preparation of a work of this character. Since the inauguration of the enterprise, a large force have been employed—both local and others—in gathering material. During this time, most of the citizens of the county have been called upon to contribute from their recollections, carefully preserved letters, scraps of manuscript, printed fragments, memoranda, etc. Public records and semi-official documents have been searched, the newspaper files of the county have been overhauled, and former citizens, now living out of the county, have been corresponded with, all for the purpose of making the record as complete as could be, and for the verification of the information by a conference with many. In gathering from these numerous sources, both for the historical and biographical departments, the conflicting statements, the discrepancies and the fallible and incomplete nature of public documents, were almost appalling to our historians and biographers, who were expected to weave therefrom with any degree of accuracy, in panoramic review, a record of events. Members of the same families disagree as to the spelling of the family name, contradict each other's statements as to dates of birth, of settlement in the county, nativity and other matters of fact. In this entangled condition, we have given preference to the preponderance of authority, and while we acknowledge the existence of errors and our inability to furnish a *perfect* history, we claim to have come up to the standard of our promises, and given as complete and accurate a work as the nature of the surroundings would permit. Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not and *will* not comprehend the difficulties to be met with, we feel assured that all just and thoughtful people will appreciate our efforts, and recognize the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished in preserving the valuable historical matter of the county and biographies of many of its citizens, that perhaps would otherwise have passed into oblivion. To those who have given us their support and encouragement, and they are many, we acknowledge our gratitude, and can assure them that as years go by the book will grow in value as a repository not only of pleasing reading matter, but of treasured information of the past that becomes a monument more enduring than marble.

OCTOBER, 1882. THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

	Page.
American Settlements	59
Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War	73
Discovery of the Ohio River	32
Division of the Territory	65
Early Explorations	20
English Settlements	34
Geographical Position	19
Tecumseh and the War of 1812	69

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Ancient Works	174
Banking	126
Brief Mention of Prominent Ohio Generals	191
Canal System	128
Comments upon the Ordinance of 1787	204
Conclusion	200
Description of Counties	137
Early Events	137
French History	96
General Characteristics	177
Geology of Ohio	179
Governors of Ohio	160
History of Ohio	93
Improvements	132
Ohio Land Tracts	129
Ohio's Rank During the War	182
Ordinance of 1787, No. 32	105
Organization of Counties	137
Some Discussed Subjects	196
State Boundaries	136
War of 1812	122

HISTORY OF WILLIAMS COUNTY.

Prefatory	211
Agricultural Society	227
Auditors and Commissioners	234
Bar of Williams County	243
Common Schools	229
County Commissioners' Session, June 7, 1841	232
Court House, County	233
Early Social Conditions	212
Fair Grounds	228
Fair of 1882	228
Financial Condition	223
First Court House and Jail	238
Formation of County	221
Infirmary	244
Jail, County	232
June Frost of 1859	228
Landmarks, Destruction of	243
Medical Society	244
Murder, Convictions for	241
Native Timber, Destruction of	224
Population	231
Post Offices	220
Proceedings of County Commissioners	222
Railroad Conductor, The First	218
Railroad Enterprise, The First	217
Railroad Projects, Other	219
Recorders, 1824 to 1882	238
Rival Railroad Schemes	217
Settlers, First White	222
Tax on the Professions	234
Taxation, Basis of, in 1882	231
Terms of Court at Bryan	238
Then and Now	213
Geology, Politics and Press	247
Building and Road Material	250
Drainage	253
Geology, Politics and Press (*Continued*).	
Election Statistics	257
Geological Structure	248
Journalism of the County	264
Politics of the County	253
Stryker Mineral Water	251
Timber, Native	252
Topographical Features	247
Water	250
Ohio and Michigan War	272
Archæological Remains	275
Pipes	277
Stone Implements	276
Utensils, Domestic and Other	277
Military History	278
Aid Societies	294
Calls for Troops, New	292
Cavalry, The Third	308
Cavalry, The Ninth	309
Close of the Rebellion	296
Continued Enlistment of Volunteers	285-288
Draft, The First	288
Enlistment in 1862	286
Enlistment in 1863	289
First War Meetings	279
Fourth of July, 1861	282
Infantry, The Fourteenth	299
Infantry, The Thirty-eighth	300
Infantry, The Sixty-eighth	304
Infantry, The One Hundredth	305
Infantry, The One Hundred and Eleventh	306
Infantry, The One Hundred and Forty-second	307
Lincoln, Assassination of	297
Meetings, Political and War, in 1863	290

MILITARY HISTORY (*Continued*). PAGE.
Mexican War ... 278
Militia Organizations ... 291
Militia System ... 279
Opposition to the War ... 289
Political Sentiment in 1860 ... 279
Recruiting, Additional ... 291
Regiments, Sketches of ... 299
Return of Three Months' Men ... 282
Return of the Troops ... 298
Summary of Troops ... 298
War Measures, Further ... 293
Work of Aid Societies ... 295

BRYAN, TOWN OF ... 312
Benevolent and Social Institutions ... 336
Bryan Manufacturing Company ... 321
Burial Grounds ... 339
Cabins, First ... 317
Churches ... 328–336
Corporation ... 327
Dry Goods Stores, First ... 318
Establishment as County Seat ... 312
Fires and Fire Department ... 327
Fountain Grove Cemetery Association ... 340
Grand Army of the Republic ... 336
Hotels ... 318–324
Industries, Early ... 318
Industries and Trade ... 321–326
Library, Public ... 324
Literary Societies ... 336
Manufacturing in 1882 ... 321
Marriage, First ... 317
Museum ... 324
Plat of Bryan, Additions to ... 313
Schoolhouse, First ... 317
Schools, Early ... 339

PULASKI TOWNSHIP ... 341
Adult Males, Enumeration of ... 345
Christian Worship, First Places of ... 346
Church Buildings, First ... 347
Elections and Voters ... 341
Justices of the Peace ... 344
Miscellaneous Notes ... 347
Organization ... 341
Sunday Schools ... 347
Towns in Pulaski ... 346

ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP ... 348
Asheries ... 354
Birth, First ... 350
Bridges ... 353
Cemeteries ... 350
Church Organizations ... 363
Death, First ... 350
Edgerton's Public and Business Men ... 359
Elections ... 363
Families, First ... 352
Indian Trails ... 353
Introductory Remarks ... 348
Lawyers ... 358
Manufactories ... 354
Marriage, First ... 350
Newspapers of Edgerton ... 362
Physicians ... 358
Politics ... 382
Post Offices ... 357
Public Halls ... 359
Rebellion, During the ... 363
Retrospective ... 367
School Books ... 361
Schools and Teachers ... 359
Secret Societies ... 358
Settlements, Early ... 349
Spelling Schools ... 360
Sunday Schools ... 366
Taverns, Early ... 353
Villages and Stores ... 354
Wild Animals ... 351

SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP ... 368
Additions to Monpelier ... 376
Agricultural Wealth ... 377
Business Resources ... 376
Churches ... 380
Lawyers ... 378
Manufacturing, Early ... 375
Merchants, First ... 375

SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP (*Continued*). PAGE.
Montpelier ... 372
Moral and Benevolent Agencies ... 381
Organization ... 368
Physicians, Early ... 378
Roads and Bridges ... 377
Schools ... 379
Sewerage Facilities ... 377
St. Joseph as a Highway ... 378
Township Government ... 368
Water Supply ... 377
W., St. L. & P. R. R. ... 376

BRADY TOWNSHIP ... 381
Birth, First ... 383
Board of Education, West Unity ... 389
Brady Insurance Company ... 398
Business, Extent of Present ... 398
Churches and Schools ... 389
Death, First ... 383
Facts of Interest, Additional ... 385
First Events in West Unity ... 384
General Progress ... 388
Horse Thief Society ... 387
Hotels ... 398
Incorporation of West Unity ... 387
Marriage, First ... 383
Merchants, etc ... 399
Miscellaneous Items ... 384
Name, Origin of ... 382
Pioneers and Industries ... 382
Postmasters of West Unity ... 388
Roll of Honor ... 395
School Districts ... 403
Secret Societies ... 393
Teachers of West Unity ... 393
Unity Mill Company ... 399
West Unity ... 383
West Unity Cornet Band ... 402

MADISON TOWNSHIP ... 406
Additions to Pioneer ... 419
Birth, First ... 413
Churches of Pioneer ... 424
Enterprises of Pioneer ... 416
First Election ... 408
First Permanent Settler ... 406
General Improvement ... 407
Incidents and Amusements ... 411
Incorporation of Pioneer ... 419
Industries of Pioneer ... 417
Kunkle's Corners ... 414
Mound-Builders' Works ... 413
Officers of Pioneer ... 419
Pioneer Cornet Band ... 425
Pioneer Village ... 415
"Podunk" ... 414
Religious Societies ... 423
Reminiscences of Pioneer Life ... 411
Saw-mill, First ... 413
Schools of Township ... 421
Secret Organizations ... 418
Social Progress ... 413
Town Plat of Pioneer ... 419

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP ... 425
Birth, First ... 432
Bridges, Early ... 434
Churches ... 441
Death, First ... 433
Drainage ... 434
Early History ... 426
Educational ... 439
Election and Other Statistics ... 444
General Features ... 425
Incorporation of Stryker ... 438
Interesting Facts ... 433
Marriage, First ... 432
Oil Well Company ... 444
Poll Book, Early ... 429
Post Roads, etc ... 433
Production Statistics ... 435
Professional Men of Stryker ... 437
Saw and Grist Mills ... 434
Secret Societies ... 437
Settlements, Early ... 431
Springfield Grange ... 443
Stryker, Village of ... 435
Teachers, Early ... 439

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all ld. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

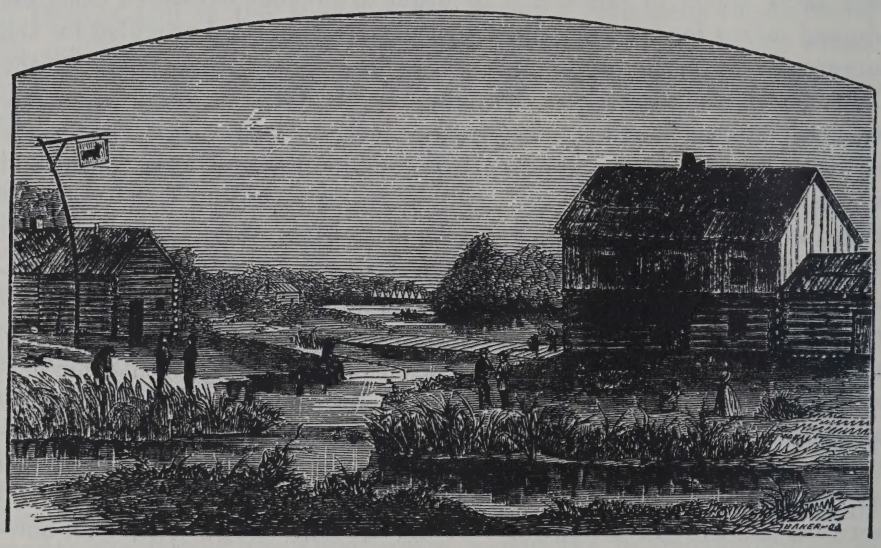
"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

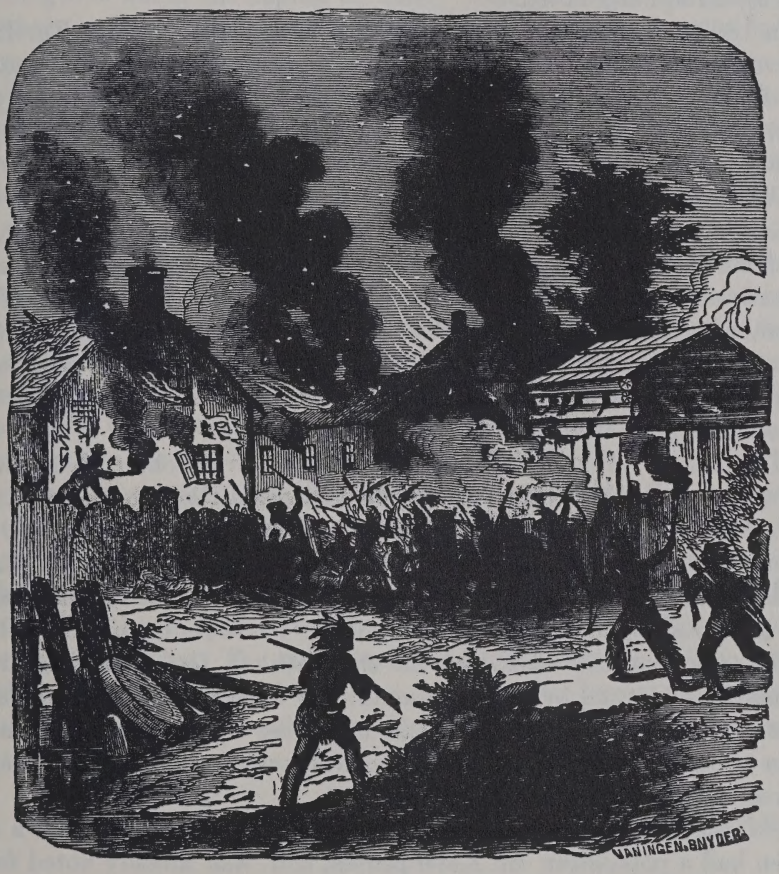
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected, The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

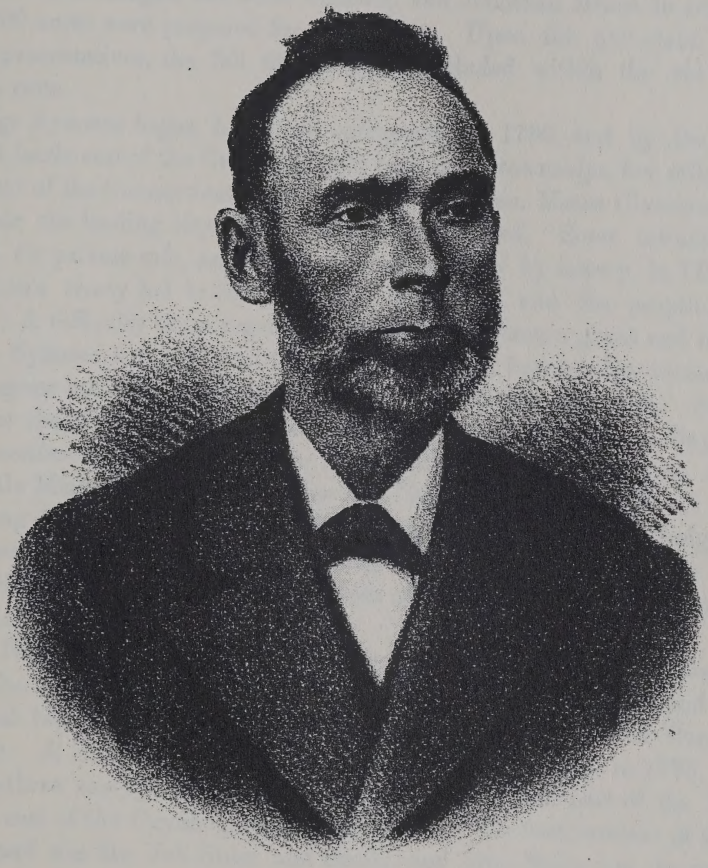
"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



B. F. Griffin

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager. which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

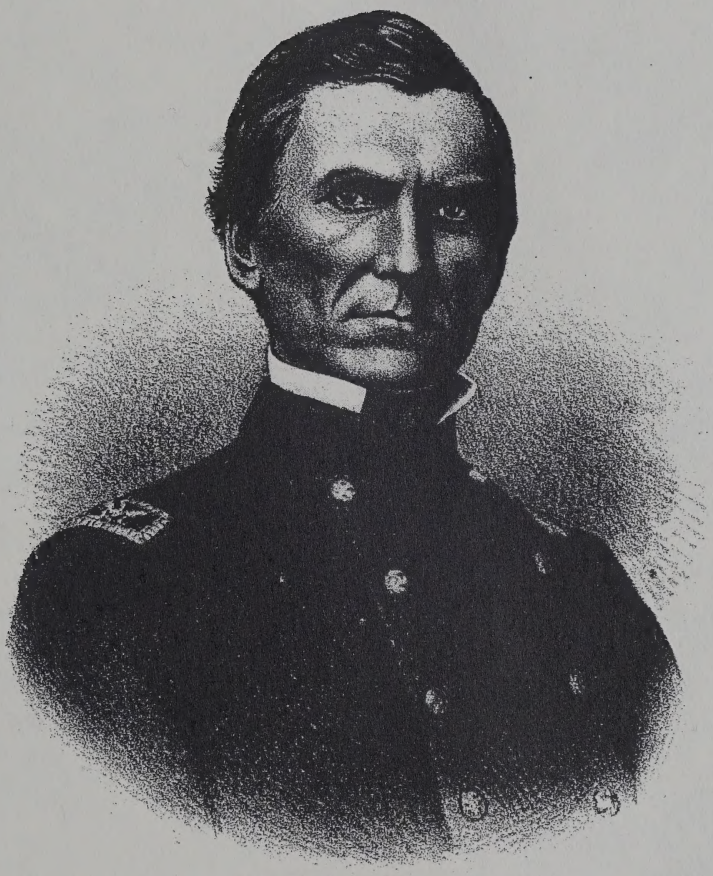
We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



E. W. Bradley

COL. 38TH REG. O. V. I.

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

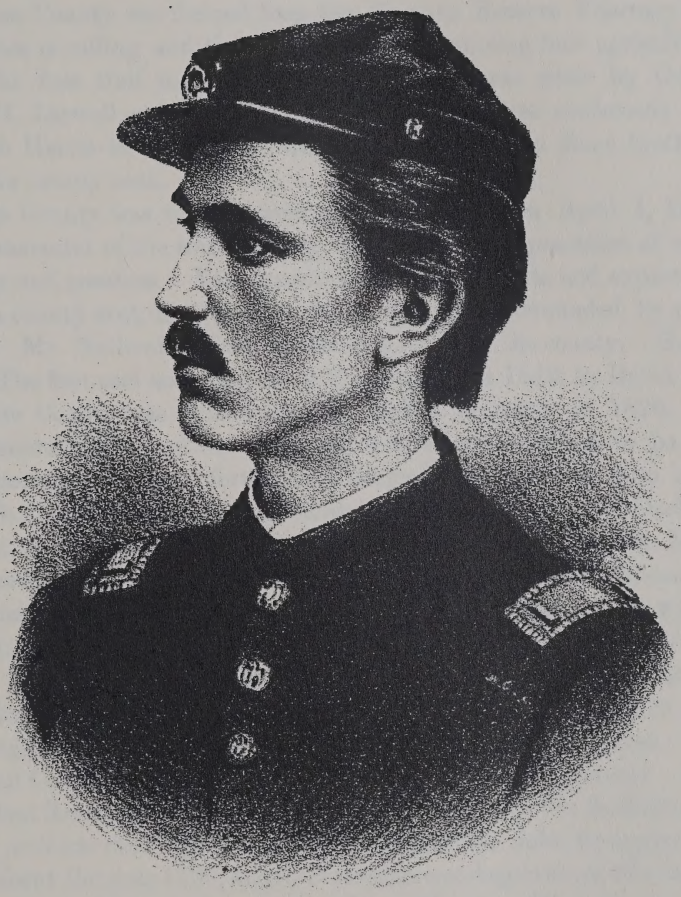
Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the



James H. Bradley

1ST LT 7TH U. S. INFANTRY.

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

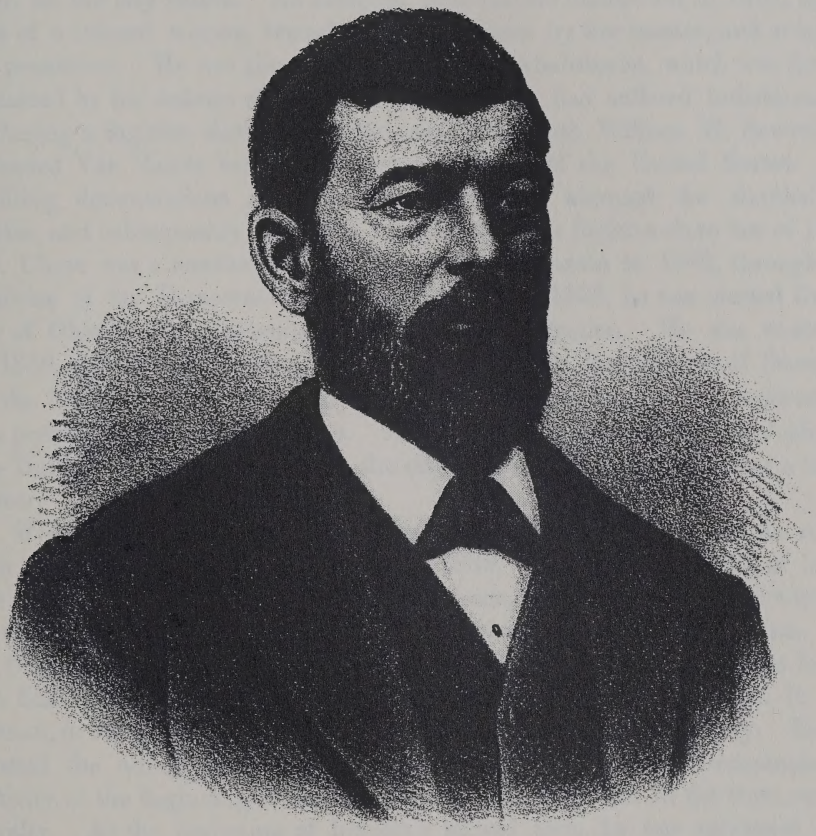
Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



F. H. Fulton

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican.* He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle,* at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer,* placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer,* and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the " Mound Builders " had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}°$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

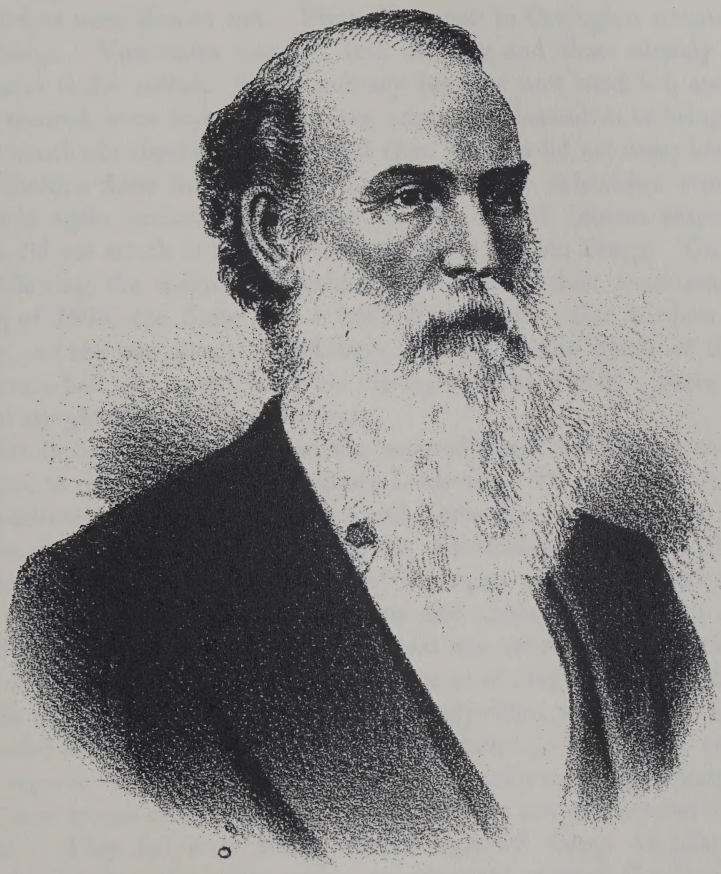
Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



G. W. Lynch

(DECEASED)

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	.....
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24004
2	Allen	.....	578	9079	12109	19185	23623	31323
3	Ashland	.....	.....	.....	23813	22951	21933	23883
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28413
6	Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	11338	17187	20041	25443
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49638
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32726
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42580
10	Carroll	.....	.....	18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22693	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41947
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30155	33034	34268	36713
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18838	21461	21914	27539
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40378	33621	32836	38299	38299
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26641
17	Crawford	.....	4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30583
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40498
20	Defiance	.....	.....	.....	6966	11886	15719	22518
21	Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27380
22	Erie	.....	.....	12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	34283
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20964
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86816
26	Fulton	.....	.....	.....	7781	14043	17789	21062
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14255
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24474	23838	27197
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	313868
32	Hancock	.....	813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27788
33	Hardin	.....	210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27028
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20455
35	Henry	.....	262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20587
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30280
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes	.....	9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20775
39	Huron	6675	13341	23983	26203	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23679
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27450
43	Lake	.....	.....	13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31380	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40451
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26288
47	Lorain	.....	5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	35525
48	Lucas	.....	.....	9382	12363	25831	46722	67398
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20129
50	Mahoning	.....	.....	.....	23735	25894	31001	42867
51	Marion	.....	6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20564
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	21454
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	32325
54	Mercer	.....	1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36178
56	Monroe	4645	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	26497
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	78545
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	20074
59	Morrow	.....	.....	.....	20280	20445	18583	19073
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49780
61	Noble	.....	.....	.....	.....	20751	19949	21137
62	Ottawa	.....	.....	2248	3308	7016	13364	19763
63	Paulding	.....	161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13490
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23469	24875	27353
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	17927
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	27500
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24534
69	Putnam	.....	230	5189	7221	12808	17081	23718
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	36306
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40307
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	32063
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	33511
74	Seneca	.....	5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36955
75	Shelby	2106	2671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24136
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39878	42978	52508	64027
77	Summit	.....	.....	22560	27485	27344	34674	43788
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	33107	30490	30656	38659	44882
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	23631	31761	32463	33840	40197
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12304	16507	18730	22374
81	Van Wert	.....	49	1577	4793	10238	15823	23030
82	Vinton	.....	.....	.....	9353	13631	15027	17226
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26699	28892
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43244
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	37452
86	Williams	.....	387	4465	8018	16633	20991	23821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34026
88	Wyandot	.....	.....	.....	11194	15596	18553	22401

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870	Population. 1880	Miles R.R. 1872
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564	25
California	188,981	560,247	864,686	1,013
Colorado	104,500	39,864	194,649	392
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,683	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	267,351	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,048	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,362	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,620	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,966	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,708	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,103	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,945	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,632	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,361	1,783,012	1,606
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,806	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	9 0
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,804	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,433	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,265	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346 984	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,130,983	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,767	179
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,786	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,622	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,443	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,480	1,725
Total States	2,054,671	38,154,127	49,369,595	59,716
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,441	.....
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,180	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	177,638	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,611	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,906	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,120	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,788	498
Total Territories	860,482	402,866	783,271	873
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,352

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240.348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165.000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62.950	.....	7.633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

* * * * * * * * *

This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

Geo. W. Money

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * * * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

* * * * * * * * *

At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

* * * * * * * * *

And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.

HISTORY OF WILLIAMS COUNTY.

BY H. S. KNAPP.

"To gather from still living witnesses, and preserve for the future annalist the important records of the past; to seize, while yet warm and glowing, and inscribe upon the page which shall be sought hereafter the bright visions of song, and the fair images of story which gild the gloom and brighten the sorrows of the ever-fleeting present; to search all history with a steady eye, sound all philosophy with a careful hand, question all experience with a fearless pen, and thence draw lessons to fit us for, and light to guide us through the shadowed but unknown future."—WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

It may not be out of place to note, in commencing, some landmarks that indicate changes which time and circumstances have wrought in the habits and customs of the people—to draw contrasts, and then deduce whether old or modern conditions confer the largest sum of happiness upon mankind. Among the pioneer settlers there existed very little distinction in worldly circumstances and modes of life; and disparities in condition only developed themselves gradually, as the wild lands became subdued and reduced to a condition fit for tillage. In the Eastern States, and particularly the State of New York, of which most of the early settlers of Williams County were native, it was neither the indolent nor the opulent, nor indeed, as a general fact, families possessing even a competence, who would seek homes in the West, to encounter the hazards and privations which attended life in the wilderness. They exchanged a prosperous and healthy for an inhospitable and malarious climate, and they quite well understood, before their resolution became formed to seek a Western residence, that they were sacrificing many home comforts which they could not hope to recover until they had endured years of probationary toil; but their courage, faith and hope impelled them to face all hazards that might offer. In the "old settlements" as they were designated, many of the new emigrants had been tenants, as were their ancestry. Large portions of the most fertile districts of Eastern and Western New York were owned by a few proprietors—the former section chiefly by the Van Rensselaer families, and the the Western quarter of the State

by the Holland Land Company and the Wadsworths and other aristocratic lordlings; and the lands, of course, were cultivated by their tenants, at will, and it was their firm resolve to put forth every manly effort to emancipate themselves from a condition of semi-vassalage which threatened a doom of servitude for themselves and children scarcely less obnoxious than the landlord system, which for centuries had so oppressed the toiling millions of some portions of Europe; and they could only escape these evils in removal to the cheap but wild lands of the West, where time, toil and patience would ultimately secure them good homes. It was from the land monopoly ridden sections of the State of New York that a larger number of the early settlers of Williams County principally came. The immigrant would always bring with him a sufficient amount of money to enter a tract of land at Government price, and a little surplus to provide for necessary subsistance and emergencies that might occur. It soon became a feature and a habit among the new settlers to avail themselves of opportunities to interchange with each other acts of neighborly kindness. It was indispensable that neighbors combine their labor when log houses or barns were to be raised, or heavy timber that had been cut or "niggered" into suitable lengths for "logging" were to be stacked together for purposes of burning. In this and some other work, combination of effort in "pulling together" would be advantageous and almost indispensable. No neighbor, whose services were required on occasions like these, would ever fail, except disabled by sickness, to respond to calls made upon him. When one would slaughter a domestic animal, or return from a successful hunt of wild game, all the near families would share alike the food. Friendships thus begun and cemented by common privations, perils and associations were among the most lasting and indissoluble that any condition of human society could call into existence, and their beneficent results are visible among remote descendants of the pioneer families of to-day.

EARLY SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

It is not necessary to inform the historical student that France held dominion over the immense region west of the Alleghany Mountains, as against all Europeans of other nationalities, and that Frenchmen established military, missionary and trading posts on the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers more than two centuries ago. It would seem probable, therefore, that they also may have had similar posts on the St. Joseph and Bean Creek streams, but no authentic evidence exists to establish such theory. It has, however, been historically demonstrated that at the head and near the foot of the Maumee River French settlements were made, and it was not until after the close of the French war by which the right of eminent

domain was transferred from the French to the English monarchy, and not even then, and until after the close of the American Revolution, that the Anglo-Saxon race undertook colonization projects in the region of the Maumee Valley. Looking at the geographical position of Williams County, the inference is a reasonable and almost irresistible one, that, while under the dominion of France, and during many years subsequent to the American Revolution, the French had trails leading through the territory embraced within the present limits of the county, as their often traveled route between the Wabash, Maumee, Detroit and St. Lawrence Rivers would place this county upon their direct line of travel.

The usual homes of all families were in rude log cabins. When the emigrant would reach the wild land he had previously entered (and before he had moved moved upon it) the parents and children would camp near the place selected for the site of their cabin—build fires over which their simple food would be cooked, and the constantly burning fires would also secure them from night attacks by wolves and other forest beasts, as wild animals instinctively dread night fires. At night they lodged in the wagon beds that had been their inn during their journey, and under the canvas tents that had covered and protected them against storms, heat and cold during their wearisome travels. In this way they lived until timber was cut down and logs of proper size and length made with which to erect a a cabin. Then the husband and father would sally forth in search of white neighbors to assist him in raising the rough walls and placing the roof upon his cabin; and after this first wilderness trial, the family would soon be happily quartered in their new Western home. On many plantations thus commenced, are now reared as expensive and elegant mansions as may be found in cities.

THEN AND NOW.

The contrast between the furniture of the cabins and farm dwellings of the present day is no less marked. Upon leaving his Eastern home, the emigrant discovered that, after he had found places in his wagons for such members of his family as were unable to travel on foot, and for necessary bedding, a few cooking utensils and light farm implements, the family Bible and a few testaments and hymn books, only very small space remained. And so the furniture of the cabin consisted of improvised tables, seats, shelving, etc., made of puncheons, and the library was limited very closely to the books above enumerated. Even the coffins that inclosed the bodies of dead persons were made of puncheons, as there was no sawed lumber in the country. Newspapers and other current literature were scarcely attainable, because, generally, there were no post roads and no post offices, except such as were located

at remote distances, and the demands for labor, immediately about the home, were so imperative, and the journey to the post office so tedious, and not infrequently dangerous, that it was not often undertaken.

And now mark the change wrought in a comparatively brief space of time in the social and material condition of the people! On the same acres, so recently covered by a wilderness, where the Indian and wild animal met with scarcely any interference from civilized man, are prosperous commercial towns, and commodious church edifices and school-houses. The log dwelling is no longer used; but stately mansions, equal in style of outside and inside architecture, and possessing all home conveniences to the average which the larger cities of the State are enabled to point to.

The religious, literary, educational and benevolent organizations of the county are of a high order. Nearly every town and farm house is well supplied with standard books and current periodical and newspaper literature. In the households of the farmers may be discovered people whose education and refined behavior will favorably compare with those who dwell in cities; while their moral views are probably more elevated. Twenty-four post offices in the county afford mail facilities within the reach of every farmhouse, much more ample than those enjoyed forty-five years ago by the inhabitants of even the chief cities and towns in Northwestern Ohio. Then, and for many years later, not a daily mail route traversed any part of Williams County. The few mails were weekly and semi-weekly, and the most frequent semi-weekly, and all carried on horseback or on foot. There were no bridges over the rivers or creeks. The mail carrier, when he encountered a stream that he was unable to ford, would either plunge his horse into the flood and swim it, or, if a pirogue could be obtained, secure the services of a man, woman or boy to manage it, and placing himself, mail-bag and saddle in this water craft, would swim his horse beside it, aiding the animal to elevate his nose above the water by use of the bridle reins. The contents of the bags would often reach the post office so saturated with water accumulated in crossing streams, as above explained, and often in exposure to rain-storms, that the conglomerated mass would be reduced to a condition nearly resembling pulp. Letters and printed matter often employed the work of tedious hours to separate and dry out, so that the superscriptions could be read; but by exercise of the most patient and judicious care, portions of the matter did not escape utter ruin. These were among the disappointments and privations endured by the pioneers in mail receipts and transmissions. Even after the county became considerably settled, and bridges spanned some of the streams, the stage-coach, familiar in the older settlements of the State, was unknown in Williams County.

WILLIAMS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The probable reason why that ancient vehicle never fretted the surface of a road within the limits of this county, was that the condition of the roads was such that they could not sustain so great a weight; and even now it is only a small portion of the year that a stage-coach could be drawn over most of the roads.

FIRST RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The importance of the opening of a railroad was early impressed upon the minds of the enterprising citizens of the county, and about 1846–47, a project, originating with the late Judge Ebenezer Lane and others, was undertaken to build a road from Cleveland or Norwalk, running westward, and crossing the Maumee River at the foot of the rapids, and from thence making its way on a west line to Chicago. It was known as the Junction Railroad, and a considerable amount of work was performed on it, including massive stone abutments for the bridge which was to cross the river to the northern bank at Maumee City. The corporation, in order to facilitate operations west of this point, solicited aid of stock subscriptions by individuals, towns, townships and counties, and succeeded in gathering an amount which aggregated a considerable sum. Regarding this first railroad enterprise, and in response to the request for stock subscription by Williams County, the Commissioners, at their session, held March 15, 1852, ordered "That public notice be given the qualified electors of Williams County to meet at their several places of holding elections in their respective townships on Monday, the 5th day of April, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, and then and there cast their ballots 'for subscription' or 'against subscription' of $100,000 stock for the location and completion of the Junction Railroad in said county, conditioned that said road shall pass from Maumee City westward through the said county of Williams to the Indiana State line, within two years from this date, and touching the following points, to wit: West Unity, Montpelier, La Fayette (now Pulaski), Bryan and Centre in said county, and that there shall be a junction of its branches at one of the above-named towns in said county of Williams, and that said $100,000 be equally distributed on the several branches on said road in said county of Williams."

THE RIVAL RAILROAD SCHEME.

The Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, realizing the damage it would be to their interests if the Junction enterprise should be successful, resolved upon the construction of an air line westward from Toledo to connect with their main line at Elkhart, Ind. In 1852, the same year that the Commissioners of Williams County took the

action above quoted, the S. M. & N. I. (its corporate name now being the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern), appeared quietly in the field with its corps of engineers, surveyed the route, asking no aid of stock subscriptions, and only right of way and donation of sufficient ground for passenger and freight conveniences. The company were very undemonstrative in their movements, and February 18, 1853, J. H. Sargeant, Acting Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the air-line road, called upon Hon. E. Foster, and passed into his hands a sum of money, with a request that he proceed without delay and receive donations or purchase the necessary right of way and depot grounds for that part of the road that would pass through Williams County. Many of the lands being owned by non-residents, the labor was protracted, and some resident owners acting stubbornly, Mr. Foster met with embarrassments and dalays in the prosecution of his work. Messrs. Edgerton and Trevitt, however, in addition to the very liberal donation of nearly sixteen acres of ground in the town for passenger and warehouse purposes, also generously donated the right of way through all their Williams County lands, of which they held large tracts. March 5, 1855, Mr. Foster closed his business with the company and their contractors, and on the 25th of the October following received the last payment for his services.

The first conductor on the road after passenger trains commenced running was Edward Moore. Mr. William D. Billings, now resident of Bryan (and who is part authority for the statements which follow), was the second agent at the station after trains had reached Bryan from the east —his predecessor, Mr. Johnson, who had opened the office, only remaining in the employ of the company a few months. Previous to this, Mr. Billings had had charge of the Middlebury (now Vistula) Station, on the old-line road. The first printed through "time table, No. 1," took effect "on Monday, June 8, 1857, at 5 o'clock A. M." The stations named on the table are Toledo, Springfield, Centreville, Delta, Wauseon, Archbold, Stryker, Bryan, Edgerton, Butler, Waterloo, Corunna, Kendallville, Rome, Wawaka, Ligonier, Millersburg, Goshen and Elkhart. Going West, the train left Toledo at 9:50 A. M., and reached Elkhart at 7:10 P. M., making the distance between the two points in nine hours, when no accident would occur. The same train moved from Elkhart on its eastward trip at 9:40 A. M., and would be due at Toledo at 6:40. Trains passed each other at Edgerton, that station being 64.3 miles west of Toledo, and 68.5 miles east of Elkhart. The trains then ran were decidedly, if not badly, "mixed"—consisting of a locomotive, tender, one passenger and one freight car, and two trains, thus formed, made up the entire rolling stock of the road. Now, one of the least powerful of the many locomotives which almost hourly pass over the Air-Line road, would be enabled

with ease to draw a train consisting of at least three times the tonnage of all the rolling stock in use on the road in 1857. Six passenger trains, each drawing six coaches since the opening of 1882, have passed over the road daily; and sixteen through and local freights, averaging thirty cars each, and having a capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 tons per car. The transition almost confuses the mind to contemplate, when viewed in all its length and breadth. What marvelous changes in the means of transmitting intelligence have been produced in a period of less than half a century! To-day, at any railroad station in Williams County, connected with which is a telegraph office, one may transmit a message 2,000 miles distant, or even to Europe or the Orient, and receive to it an answer in less space of time than, a half century ago, would be consumed by the speediest mode of travel then known to make the distance from Pioneer to Stryker and return, and, during the January and June floods that then appeared as regularly as the seasons, to communicate with a neighbor ten miles distant. Imagine a pioneer who, about three months after the Presidential election of 1832, had received an Eastern letter or newspaper conveying intelligence that Andrew Jackson had been re-elected President of the United States in the preceding November. If the settler is a Jackson man, he dons his hunting shirt and coon-skin cap and sallies forth in search of neighbors of his political faith to communicate the glad tidings, and mingle rejoicings. News of the result of a Presidential election would now be known in every considerable city and town in the United States and Europe within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls.

OTHER RAILWAY PROJECTS.

Several north-and-south railway lines, crossing the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Bryan, have long been contemplated and discussed. They are all embryo projects, and it is no legitimate field of a historian to hazard statements when he has no solid data upon which to base them. In these utilitarian times capitalists are governed altogether by their interests, and when they become assured of good investments, they do not hesitate. The most probable route to be completed is the one which, in 1852–53, was known as the Cincinnati & Mackinaw road. This road, from Cincinnati, according to the terms of its original charter, was to pass, after leaving Cincinnati and Hamilton County, through all the county seats of the western range of counties in Ohio, until it struck the Michigan line on the north—the route embracing the several seats of justice of Hamilton, Preble, Butler, Darke, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams. After the expenditure of a large amount in grading and making the road-bed ready for the ties, thousands of which ties were made and delivered on the line, and rotted upon the ground, the

panic of 1857 struck the enterprise and placed a rough lock upon its further progress. And in this comatose state the project remained until March 7, 1881, when some energetic men revived it, and filed the necessary papers with the Secretary of State for the incorporation of the Cincinnati, Van Wert & Michigan Railroad Company; and since that date a portion of the work has been completed, and it is now operated between Van Wert and Paulding. Should this project fail, and it probably will not, it is possible that the Baltimore & Ohio road might construct a branch of their line from their main trunk, at Delaware Bend, to make connection with the L. S. & M. S. road at Bryan; but this, and a talked-of cut-off, from Fremont to Bryan, by the Vanderbilt company, and all other schemes which have been discussed, rest upon no better basis, thus far, than conjecture, promises and hope.

Some eight or nine years ago the Mansfield & Coldwater Railway Company surveyed a route across the northeast corner of the county, and called upon the citizens interested to subscribe stock, and assist in constructing the road. The right of way was freely given, and the citizens contracted to grade the road. Not less than $100,000 in money and labor was thus expended; but, owing to the financial failure of the projectors, the road, after being graded, was abandoned, greatly to the regret and loss of those citizens who had so zealously espoused its construction and equipment. This road will, no doubt, be completed some day, unless a wealthier and more fortunate company, on some other route, captures the traffic and trade for which the Mansfield and Coldwater enterprise was undertaken. The citizens yet live in sorrowful hope.

POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY.

The following is the list of post offices that have been established within the present geographical limits of Williams County, with name of first Postmaster, and date of establishment and appointment: Pulaski, John Perkins, May 1, 1837; Williams Centre, John B. Kimmell, January 5, 1839; Bryan, Thomas Shorthill, February 22, 1841; West Unity, John Rings, September 28, 1842; Spring Lake, Martin Perkey, August 30, 1843; Northwest, William H. Billings, August 30, 1843; Eagle Creek, Robert Ogle, August 30, 1843; Nettle Lake, Augustus Porter, March 6, 1846; Bridgewater, Chandler Holt, April 14, 1846; Montpelier, Conroy W. Mallory, December 28, 1846; Deer Lick, Elias Barrett, April 1, 1847; Durbin's Corners, George W. Durbin, August 13, 1850; Pioneer, Philetus W. Norris, April 16, 1851; Luke's Corners, John Luke, April 29, 1854; Edgerton, Jackson M. Wood, June 3, 1854; Primrose, Lewis Keith, July 29, 1854; Stryker, William Sheridan, Jr., June 15, 1855; Melbern, John Kendall, March 16, 1866; Edon, Charles

Eichelberger, December 26, 1867; Kunkle, Philip Weidner, March 31, 1880; Blakeslee, John N. Chilcote, May 4, 1880; Ainger, John W. Wisman, August 25, 1880; Alvordton, Henry D. Alvord, April 27, 1881; Cooney, Almeda L. Fox, June 24, 1881; Karle, Frederick White, March 11, 1882; Howe, George Hart, April, 1882. Of these, Eagle Creek and Luke's Corners have been discontinued.

Few counties in Ohio, outside those in which are large cities, are more highly favored, as regards postal facilities, than Williams.

FORMATION OF WILLIAMS COUNTY.

In April, 1820, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio formed fourteen counties north of the Greenville treaty line, and the major number of those thus formed had their western boundaries on the Indiana line, only the three counties, Williams, Henry and Wood, having their northern boundaries on Michigan. In these legislative arrangements Williams was then, as now, the northwestern county of the State—having its northern border on Michigan and its western on Indiana. Prior to its formation, it had been under several jurisdictions—in the ante-territorial era, the same that now embraces Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, and some of the most populous cities, that now rank among those of the interior States; and, at length, by a provision of the act of 1820, it was attached for civil purposes, with several other counties then formed, to Wood County, then holding at Maumee City the seat of justice for all the vast region of Northwestern Ohio; but Maumee City held the capital only about three years, and then crossed the river to Perrysburg. At a session of the Board of Commissioners, of Wood County, held March 19, 1823, it was ordered "that so much of the Township of Waynesfield as is included in the organized county of Wood, and lying and being on the south of the south channel of Maumee River, from the west line of the county to the line between the original surveyed township, in Nos. 1 and 4 in the United States reserve; thence, the north channel to the State line, he set off and organized into a township, by the name of Perrysburg." And by this action of the Wood County Commissioners, it will be discovered, that the large territory comprehended in the limits described, embraced the present counties of Williams, Henry and Paulding, and also of the later erected counties of Lucas, Defiance and Fulton. But so far as this arrangement was concerned, it only continued a few months, when Williams, in turn, became organized as an independent county, co-equal with all others in Ohio, and having civil jurisdiction over a surface that now embraces portions of six well settled and prosperous counties.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER.

A number of years ago, Mr. Patterson, of the *Democrat*, then an officer of the County Agricultural Society, effected an arrangement that all old settlers who had been in the county a definite number of years, should be given a free pass to the county fair. This brought to Mr. Patterson's knowledge many interesting facts concerning the past of Williams County; and among other things was the undoubted truth that James Guthrie had settled in Springfield Township in the year 1827. Mr. Guthrie, though a farmer, was compelled by the fiat of events to depend largely for subsistence upon his skill as a hunter. His daughter, now Mrs. David Kent, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., whose birth occurred in 1828, was the first white child born in the present Williams County. Soon after Mr. Guthrie located in Springfield, a man named Zediker came to the county (the present Williams County), and a little later John Perkins arrived, and a few years later, many others. The statement has been made that a Mr. Lantz located in what is now Williams County as early as 1823; but this is known to be a mistake by a half dozen old settlers, who assert that Mr. Lantz (by the way, Mr. Lantz lies buried in Pulaski Township) did not settle in the county until about the year 1833, or, perhaps, 1834, and that, for several years prior to that period, he had resided in Defiance County. It is possible, and is regarded as highly probable by many, that "squatters" lived in the county before 1827; but so far as known, none located permanently until that year, when Mr. Guthrie settled in Springfield.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first session of the Commissioners of Williams County (according to the well-preserved record of their proceedings), convened at the house of Capt. Benjamin Leavell, in the town of Defiance, December 6, 1824—the Commissioners being Benjamin Leavell, Cyrus Hunter and Charles Gunn, and Clerk, T. L. Smith. The business transacted at this session related only to the establishment of county roads; and projects for new roads chiefly engrossed the time of the sessions held during many years following. Henry, Paulding and Putnam Counties were then attached to Williams for civil purposes. At the June session, 1825, it was ordered that a jail for the County of Williams be erected, the dimensions of the building "to be twenty-six by eighteen feet, nine feet between floors, with a partition of the same dimensions as the walls, and two grate windows, eighteen by ten inches, with five iron bars to each window," etc.; $29 was ordered paid the County Auditor for his annual allowance, and the listers (or assessors, as now known), of the several townships were severally allowed from $12 to $1.87½. At a session held October 15, 1825, it appeared that Isaiah Hughes had been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas

Commissioner in place of Benjamin Leavell, resigned. Mr. George Lantz was appointed County Auditor in place of Thomas Philbrick. December 6, 1825, the board ordered that Clark Philbrick be allowed for his services in making a half-bushel measure and brand for said county, the sum of $2. The proprietors of the town of Defiance having donated forty town lots to the county, the Commissioners ordered them offered for sale at auction, on the first day of February, 1826. Seven only of the forty lots were sold, in pursuance of said order, viz.: Lot No. 4 to William Preston for $80; Lot No. 12 to Samuel Vance, for $41; Lot No. 58 to John Perkins, for $40; Lot No. 64 to Samuel Vance, for $85; Lot No. 101 to John Perkins, $71; Lot No. 107 to John Oliver, for $36; Lot No. 61 to Robert and Nathan Shisley, for $77. From this date forward, and until 1840, when the seat of justice of Williams County was removed from Defiance (which had held it during sixteen years), to Bryan, no proceedings were had which affected, generally, the present County of Williams, because the county north of the Maumee to the State line had meager white population, and small influence with the boards of commissioners, who were elected by the settlers on the Maumee and its affluents. Hence necessary authority for opening county roads, which would reach the sparsely populated regions of the northern and western sections, were difficult to obtain at the hands of the County Commissioners; and so it was that only parsimonious dolings out of legislative benefactions were grudgingly made. It would appear that the settlers on the margins of the Maumee, Auglaize, Lower Bean Creek, Blanchard's Fork and other bottom lands in Williams and the annexed counties of Henry, Putnam and Paulding, conscious of their numerical power, were not so regardful of the interests of the people struggling to obtain foothold in localities situated so distant from them that they could scarcely be regarded as neighbors. As an example of the general policy which controlled the action of the Commissioners at that time, it may be stated that of the three per cent fund, which was a revenue derived from the proceeds of the gross amount of sales of United States lands, and devoted by the Fund Commissioners of the several counties entitled to it, to road and bridge purposes, which fund, in 1826, amounted, in the four counties, to about $1,500, not one dollar was appropriated for the erection of a bridge or the improvement of a road within the present limits of Williams County—the white population of the area now constituting the county being too feeble in number to enforce demands upon the Commissioners, even if, in those rude times, they had any to prefer.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The following figures show the financial condition of the old county from 1824 to 1827, inclusive, and of the present county in 1881: Total

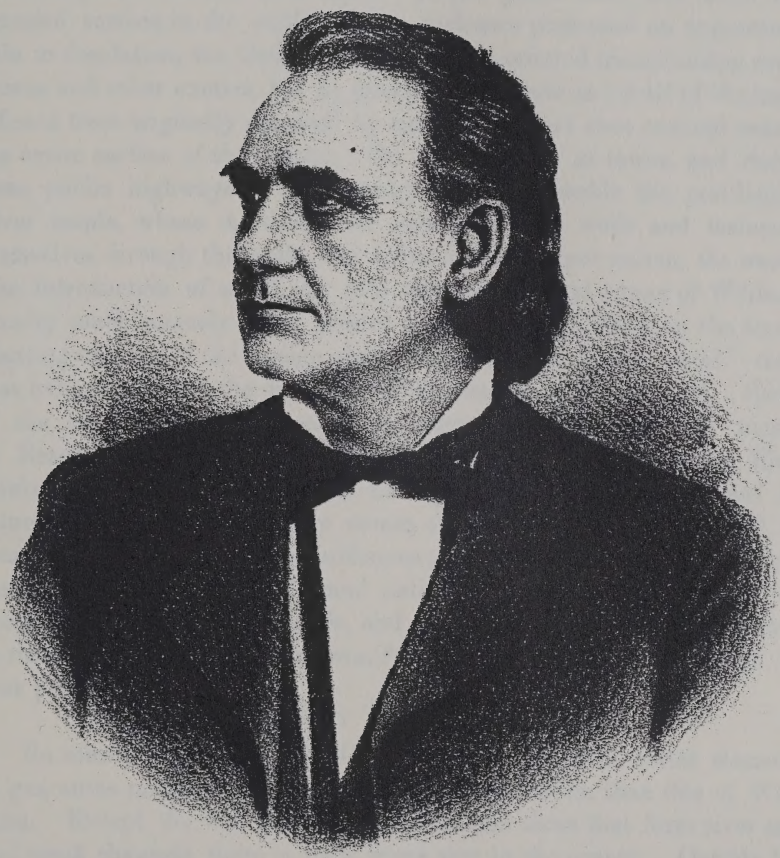
amount of county orders issued in 1824 to 1827, inclusive, $2,279.02; 1824, amount redeemed by Treasurer, $99.64; 1825, amount redeemed, $261.93; 1826, amount redeemed, $365.55; 1827, amount redeemed, $259.27; total, $986.39; leaving a balance against the county of $1,292.-63.

It may be inferred that county orders were at a heavy discount. In 1836–37–38, embracing the flush times of that day, county orders fell to the standard of the most depreciated wild-cat bank issues of that period, and with a view that creditors of the county suffer only part of the loss, the Commissioners ordered the Auditor to add 50 per cent to the amount of the claim of a creditor; so that one, for example, having a claim of $9 against the county would receive an order for $13.50. After a few years' trial of this disastrous practice, it became obvious to all that the finances of the county would be irretrievably ruined if it was continued, and it was abandoned as a practice having no legal sanction, and hostile to public policy.

The amount of the valuation of taxable property in the early years of the county cannot be ascertained from the records, but it is reasonable to conclude that it was very small. Reaching the Williams County of 1882, shorn of its original dimensions as it has been, by the erection of the Counties of Defiance and Fulton, the books show that the amount of orders issued upon the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1881 amounted to $99,913.30, or only $86.70 less than $100,000, while in 1882, the valuation of real and personal property, as represented on the tax duplicate, amounts ts $11,369,616, and orders upon the Treasurer are at par, and cashed on presentation. Fifty-eight years have brought the inhabitants of Williams County, financially, at least, within the gates of the promised land. These references are made only to call attention to the marvelous contrast exhibited in the condition of Williams County as discovered in its infancy, and, as the figures now present, the county in its vigorous and healthy manhood.

DESTRUCTION OF NATIVE TIMBER.

With the first settlers, naturally enough, it was their primary object to lay their ax at the trunk of every tree, and either chop down or girdle, and destroy tree and shrub without discrimination or reservation, saving only a portion of such as would be suitable for fence timber; and for these purposes black walnut was quite often used. So merciless was the war upon timber that, upon the fields first cleared, scarcely a shade-tree would be permitted to stand as shelter for man or beast against the fervid rays of the sun. Trees of all dimensions and varieties were regarded as trespassers upon the soil, and the ambition of the early settler was to rid



Truly Yours
Selwyn N. Owen

the earth of the incumbrance as hastily as possible. If there is a town plat in the county where a native forest tree stands on the same ground where its growth commenced, the writer does not know the fact; but if there are cases of this character, they must be exceptional. Upon the grounds, in Bryan, where now rests the court house, and for miles surrounding it, there was as fine a body of forest timber as clothed any portion of the earth; but it was all doomed to swift destruction directly after the county seat became established. A few years later, and when the denuded surface in the public square inclosure presented an appearance akin to desolation, the County Commissioners ordered transplanting evergreens and other exotics, but no provision was made in behalf of the magnificent trees originally supplied by nature, and that once covered nearly the entire surface of the county. On many streets in towns, and lining some public highways in the country, are discoverable the pestilential silver maple, whose multitudinous roots strike the wells and insinuate themselves through the walls, and defile, if they do not poison, the water. The introduction of small-pox into the country and towns of Williams County could scarcely inflict greater evil on animal life than the transplanting of some of the foreign shade and so-called "ornamental" trees that have superseded the ones that God planted upon this soil. Some of the streets of towns, as if in very mockery, bear the names of Beach, Lin, Walnut, Cherry, Mulberry, Maple, Sycamore, Elm, Hickory, Oak, Ash, etc., but the native tree will not be understood by future generations by the mere names of streets, which to them will be meaningless and have no significance; but the only true and secure method of symbolizing the grand native forestry is by transplantation upon public and private grounds, and on the public highways and streets, so that, in their season, their beautiful foliage and grateful shade will be ever present.

WILLIAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No county in Northwestern Ohio, probably, possesses better elements to guarantee prosperity to an agricultural organization than this of Williams. Except the waters of a small lake and those that form river and and creek channels, there is not a waste acre in the county. Outside the the corporation of Bryan, the county contains 265,702 acres of arable land. The county society was founded in 1856, as appears by the official minutes. In compliance with notice, a number of citizens of Williams County convened in the court house at Bryan, June 14, 1865, to consider the matter of forming an agricultural society. The meeting was organized by appointing Levi Cunningham, Chairman, and David Morrow, Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and the committee consisted of P. W. Norris, W. A. Smith,

David Morrow, John Davis and E. G. Denman. The constitution being adopted and signed by those present, the meeting made choice of the following officers to serve during the present year: President, David Morrow; Vice Presidents, William Stubbs and E. G. Denman; Secretary, W. A. Smith; Treasurer, R. B. Rush; Managers, P. D. Benson, Silas Gore, P. W. Norris, Daniel Farnham and Samuel Allen.

An adjourned meeting was held at the court house, August 6, and perfected a premium list, and the fair was fixed to be held at Bryan, on the 7th and 8th days of October. Although the premiums offered at this first fair were small in amount, the attendance was large, and the friends of the enterprise were much encouraged. This fair was held on the court house square. At a meeting of the board held February 10, 1857, it was resolved that the citizens of Defiance and Fulton be admitted as competitors for premiums on equal terms, except on field crops, with the citizens of Williams County.

GROUNDS FOR FAIR PURPOSES.

At a meeting of the board, held June 1, 1857, propositions were received for fair grounds, at which a committee appointed at a previous meeting reported, "that David Morrow offered ground one and one-fourth miles from the town, free. P. W. Norris, of Pioneer, offered as much ground as the society would need, in fee simple, and A. P. Edgerton offered the ground lying between the Evansport and Lafayette roads in the town of Bryan, for five years, provided the society intend to make permanent fixtures (which your committee would earnestly recommend), and they report the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the President and Secretary be directed to contract with A. P. Edgerton for the use of said ground."

After the expiration of this contract, the fairs were removed to the present grounds, where they have remained continuously.

LAST FAIR, AND CONDITION IN 1882.

Amount in premiums offered in 1881, $2,250; amount awarded, $1,322; number of entries, 1,730; receipts of the fair, $2,165.60. Officers for 1882: President, John J. Rudisill; Vice President, B. Calvin; Secretary, Robert N. Patterson; Treasurer, J. W. Nelson. These officers are all busy and able workers, and the interests of the Williams County Agricultural Society are in the hands of intelligent and faithful officers.

JUNE FROST, OF 1859.

As untimely frosts have close relation to agriculture, it may not be out of place here to recur to the memorable frost which visited this portion

of the earth on the 4th of June, 1859, and which produced effects so desolating, that they can never be effaced from the memories of those who, at that date, were of an age to be impressed with so remarkable an event. On Sunday morning, June 5, after the sun appeared, and as its rays began to have influence, the extraordinary spectacle of utter blight was visible upon every grain field, every orchard, and upon even the foliage of forest and other trees: and yet, the day before gave promise of a good harvest. Ice formed in some places to a thickness of three-fourths of an inch. "Wheat and rye froze in the blossom, corn in the stalk, potatoes and vines froze to the ground." The weather was cold and changeable until the 4th day of July, in the morning, when there was another frost, not so devastating in its effects, only because only little little remained for destruction. The late Dr. S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, records similar disasters as having occurred in 1816, and in 1834.

CONDITION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Through the kindness of Hon. Charles A. Bowersox, of the Ohio House of Representatives, the following exhibit of the general condition of the common schools of the county, and of Bryan and Pulaski Township is given, as reported to him by the State Commissioner:

Total Receipts:	
County	$ 73,180 83
Bryan	13,131 38
Pulaski Township	6,213 38
Total Disbursements:	
County	$51,236 26
Bryan	8,209 96
Pulaski Township	4,810 69
Receipts from State Tax or State Common School Fund:	
County	$8,879 75
Bryan	1,204 95
Pulaski Township	642 35
Interest received on "Irreducible School Fund:"	
County	$2,872 87
Bryan	136 88
Pulaski Township	75 16
Youth enumerated in September, 1881:	
County	7,524
Bryan	815
Pulaski Township	484
Whole number of houses:	
County	119
Bryan	4
Pulaski Township	9
Different teachers employed—Primary Schools:	
County	Gentlemen, 110; Ladies, 127
Bryan	Ladies, 8
Pulaski Township	Gentlemen, 0; Ladies, 9

High Schools:
County.....Gentlemen, 6.
Bryan.....Gentlemen, 2.

Wages of teachers:
County.....Gentlemen, $31; Ladies, $20
Bryan.....Gentlemen, 60; Ladies, 30
Pulaski Township.....Gentlemen, 34; Ladies, 18

The above are the wages paid primary teachers. The average wages per month for High School teachers are $68.

Enrollment;
County.....Boys, 3,998; Girls, 3,713
Bryan.....Boys, 322; Girls, 354
Pulaski Township.....Boys, 330; Girls, 321

Daily attendance of enrollment:
County.....Boys, 2,480; Girls, 2,043
Bryan.....Boys, 280; Girls, 284
Pulaski Township.....Boys, 130; Girls, 120

Monthly enrollment:
County.....Boys, 2,882; Girls, 2,638
Bryan.....Boys, 295; Girls, 313
Pulaski Township.....Boys, 144; Girls, 131

PUPILS IN EACH BRANCH OF STUDY.

	County.	Bryan.	Pulaski Township.
Alphabet	966	100	79
Reading	5,896	600	394
Spelling	5,906	600	390
Writing	4,879	600	335
Arithmetic	5,441	620	348
Geography	2,565	350	148
English Grammar	2,019	350	105
Oral Lessons	1,103	300	68
Composition	199		23
Drawing	385	300	
Vocal Music	1,073	300	62
Map Drawing	390	350	
United States History	349	65	5
Physiology	86	24	
Physical Geography	70	20	
Natural Philosophy	40	24	
German	30	26	
Algebra	241	75	9
Logic	40		5
Latin	110	31	
Greek	4	4	
French	18	10	

The following districts have an enumeration of 300 or more:*

Bryan	815
Stryker	301
West Unity	307
Edgerton	313

* The State Commissioner could not furnish the enumeration of Montpelier.

POPULATION.

The first federal census was taken when the area was embraced in the present counties of Wood, Henry, Hancock, Putnam, Paulding, Williams, Defiance and Fulton.

In 1820, this large district was returned as having a white population of 387; in 1830, and when Williams County had been set off as a separate jurisdiction, of 4,465; in 1840, 8,018; in 1850 (after the spoliation of its territory by the erection of Defiance and Fulton Counties), of 16,633; and in 1870, of 20,991.

The detailed results of the census of 1880 are as follows by townships:

Brady	1,985
Bridgewater	1,398
Centre	1,689
Florence	2,228
Jefferson	1,573
Madison	1,798
Mill Creek	1,102
Northwest	1,582
Pulaski	4,430
St. Joseph	2,073
Springfield	2,117
Superior	1,846
Total of county	23,821

The increase during the last decade cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to all who are interested in the material progress of Williams County and its towns.

The population of Williams County in 1870 was as follows: Brady Township, 1,681; town of West Unity, 537; Bridgewater Township, 1,207; Center Township, 1,628; Florence Township, 1,678; Jefferson Township, 1,564; Madison Township, 1,532; town of Pioneer, 338; Mill Creek Township, 1,181; Northwest Township, 1,521; Pulaski Township, 3,547; town of Bryan, 2,284; Springfield Township, 1,981; town of Stryker, 671; St. Joseph Township, 1,844; town of Edgerton, 690; Superior Township, 1,627. Total of county, 20,991.

BASIS OF TAX VALUATION IN 1882.

Value of real estate in county, exclusive of towns	$4,841,500
Value of personal property, including towns	2,838,600
Total in county	$7,680,100
Add valuation of town lots	834,700
Grand total	$8,514,800
The entire valuation of 1878, including farm, town and personal property, amounted to	$7,805,299
Exhibiting an increase in four years of	$ 709,501
Total amount of taxable property, real and personal, on Williams County tax duplicate in 1845	$ 868,776
Showing an increase in thirty-seven years of	$7,646,024

There are not many counties in Ohio that can exhibit a more rapid or satisfactory development.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' SESSION, JUNE 7, 1841.

At this session (the seat of justice of Williams County having been removed from the margin of the county to near its geographical center), the board, conscious of having popular scrutiny directed to their action, recognized in their proceedings, that there had sprung up a mysterious power outside the population located upon the old bottom lands of the rivers, that quite overshadowed the first settlements, that had so long ruled by virtue of superior numerical strength, and we discover at this session that some attention was paid to the long-neglected section. As example: "Petition of J. B. Kimmell and others, for a county road, commencing at the township line where the Bellefontaine State road crosses the line between the townships of Farmer and Washington; thence running north on said township line to the State line between Ohio and Michigan." Petition granted. And another road, on petition of J. C. Church and others, asking for a county road commencing at the town of Bryan, running thence by the nearest and best route to Beaver Creek, near the saw-mill frame of A. Rawson, on Section 10, in Pulaski Township, was granted. Then follows the petition of A. C. Church and others, asking for a county road commencing at the town of Bryan, running thence by the nearest and best route to Beaver Creek, near the saw-mill of A. Rawson, on Section 10, Pulaski Township; thence northwestwardly and eastwardly, so far as to intersect a State road running northwardly near Beaver Creek, on the east side thereof; and these petitions, with many others that affected the new county seat interests appear to have been adopted *nem. con.*, and thus illustrated the transfer of the people's power to a new locality.

At this session, the board ordered the names of several lawyers and physicians to be placed on the duplicate for taxation for the crime of practicing honorable professions.

Board allowed John Drake $24.69 for removing public records and furniture from Defiance to Bryan.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

At the special July session, 1841, the Board "consider Inlot No. 137, in the town of Bryan, in said county, the proper and most suitable situation for the erection of said jail, and select the same for that purpose, for which a bond was given by John A. Bryan, for himself, and William Trevitt, to the Commissioners of Williams County, and their successors in office." Upon what conditions the bond was executed, does

not appear. But it is recorded that Erastus H. Leland was appointed "a special Commissioner to sell at public auction, to the lowest responsible bidder, the job of clearing off the above-named Lot 137, with instructions to have the same done as soon as possible."

The board, at their session, October 30, 1841, "allow John McDowell the sum of $525 for material and building of jail. Board also make an allowance to E. H. Leland of $7 for clearing off jail lot."

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

At a session of Commissioners held February 14, 1842, it was ordered that the court house that is to be erected in and for this county be placed in the center of the public square in the town of Bryan—said square not included in the two lots deeded to the county at the south end of said square. The board order that the plan drawn by H. Daniels for a court house, specifying the dimensions of said court house to be fifty-three feet by eighty-seven and a half feet, including the porches, be, and is hereby adopted by the board for a court house for the county of Williams.

Incidentally, the following bill was allowed: "The board allow John Drake the sum of $5, for bringing one dozen chairs from Defiance to Bryan, and also $3 with an addition of 33⅓ per cent added for candles, stationery, etc., as per bill rendered the 7th day of January, A. D. 1842."

Following is the County Commissioners' understanding of what town proprietors promised: "The Commissioners, Payne C. Parker and Oney Rice, Jr., direct the auditor to make an entry on the record that they consider the understanding between the Proprietors of the town of Bryan and the Commissioners of Williams County, when they received the bond for the erection of a court house, the following, namely: That the signers of the bond were to lay out judiciously, under the direction of the Commissioners of Williams County, $8,500, and nothing further."

At the session April 20, 1842, "The Board order the Clerk to enter on the record the copy following of a letter to Messrs. Bryan and Trevitt, to wit: 'We, the Commissioners of Williams County, Ohio, have agreed upon and adopted a plan [of the court house] drawn by an architect of this section, the size of which is fifty by sixty-eight feet, to be executed in the Ionic order; the estimated cost in cash shall not exceed $10,000. The temporary court house is very uncomfortable and cold; the court, complaining to the Commissioners, say that they shall hold and call upon the Commissioners to see that the house is made comfortable and more convenient.'"

In regard to the jail building contract, "The board order the auditor to inform John McDowell that, if the jail is not finished for this county by the 1st Monday of June next, they will proceed against his sureties."

TAXES ON LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS IN 1842.

The following names on the tax list will show who were in practice in the above-named year:

Lawyers—William Semans, William Carter, Horace Sessions, William C. Holgate, George B. Evans, Edwin Phelps, E. H. Leland, George L. Higgins.

Physicians—Thomas Kent, E. H. Allen, Ioram Allen, James M. Gillespie, Ira M. Ladd, Henry Marcellus, Stephen Major, William Porter, Oney Rice, Jr., Jonas Colby, Levi Colby, James Taylor.

LIST OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND COUNTY AUDITORS FROM 1841 TO 1882 INCLUSIVE.

In pages immediately preceding this are embodied the names of persons who served in these offices from the organization of the county in 1824 until 1840 inclusive. In regular order now, and without interpolation of proceedings of the board, is continued and concluded the list of these officers:

1841—Commissioners, Oney Rice, Jr., Payne C. Parker and Albert Opdyke; Auditor, William A. Brown.

1842—Same officers.

1843—Commissioners, Levi Cunningham, Albert Opdyke and Oney Rice, Jr.; Auditor, William A. Stevens.

1844—Same officers.

1845—Same Board of Commissioners, except that John Stubbs takes the place of Oney Rice, Jr.; Auditor, same.

1846—Commissioners, George Ely, William Sheridan, Sr., and Albert Opdyke.

1847—Commissioners, William Sheridan, Sr., Harman Doolittle and George Ely; Auditor, William McKean.

1848—Commissioners, Ezekiel Masters, Harman Doolittle and Jacob Bowman; Auditor, same.

1849—Commissioners, same; Auditor, same.

1850—Commissioners, Jacob Bowman, Robert Ogle and Daniel Farnham; Auditor, same.

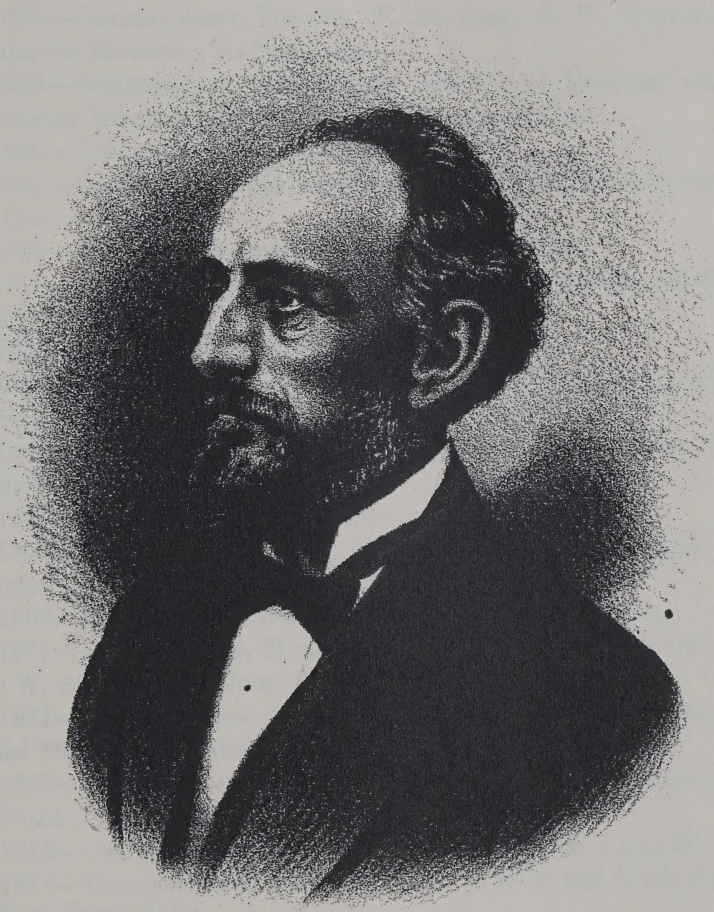
1851—Commissioners, Robert Ogle, Joseph Reasoner and John Washburn; Auditor, Jocob Bowman; Surveyor, James Thomson.

1852—Commissioners and Auditor, same.

1853—Commissioners, Thomas Burke, Joseph Reasoner and John Washburn; Auditor, M. B. Plummer.

1854—Commissioners, John Washburn, Thomas Burke and S. B. McKelvy; Auditor, George Ely; Treasurer, John Rings.

1855—Commissioners same as preceding year, except that William



William Stough

Letcher takes the place of John Washburn, while the Auditor continues.

1856—Same Commissioners, and A. R. Patterson, Auditor; Treasurer, Samuel Ayres.

1857—Commissioners, Timothy W. Stocking, William Letcher and C. Brannan; Auditor, F. M. Case.

1858—Commissioners, Timothy W. Stocking, A. W. Boynton and Christopher Brannan; Auditor, same.

1859—Commissioners same, except that Daniel Farnham succeeds Christopher Brannan, and Mr. Case continues as Auditor.

1860—Commissioners and Auditor continued.

1861—Commissioners continue in office, and C. W. Mallory succeeds Mr. Case as Auditor.

1862—Commissioners and Auditor remain in office.

1863—Commissioners, A. W. Boynton, Daniel Farnham and George R. Joy; Auditor, same.

1864—Commissioners and Clerk, same.

1865—Commissioners, Robert Haughey, A. W. Boynton and G. R. Joy; Auditor, C. W. Mallory.

1866—Commissioners, A. W. Boynton, Robert Haughey and Hiram Opdyke; Auditor, C. W. Mallory.

1867—Commissioners and Auditor same.

1868—Commissioners, Hiram Opdyke, William G. Fish and Jacob Haughey; Auditor, Simeon Gillis.

1869—Commissioners and Auditor, same as preceding year.

1870—Commissioners, Hiram Opdyke, William G. Fish and Timothy W. Stocking; Auditor, Simeon Gillis.

1871—Commissioners, Hiram Opdyke, Timothy W. Stocking and Daniel Farnham; Auditor, same.

1872—Commissioners, Timothy W. Stocking, Daniel Farnham and Eli Booth; Auditor, same.

1873—Commissioners, Daniel Farnham, John B. Grim and Eli Booth.

1874—Commissioners, Eli Booth, John B. Grim and Clark Backus; Auditor, Jacob Kelly.

1875—Commissioners, John B. Grim, P. S. Garlow and Clark Backus; Auditor, same.

1876—Commissioners, Peter S. Garlow, C. W. Mallory and Jonathan Burke; and same Auditor.

1877—Commissioners, C. W. Mallory, G. R. Joy and Jonathan Burke; Auditor, George Rings.

1878—Commissioners and Auditor same.

1879—Commissioners, George R. Joy, Jonathan Burke and George Webber; Auditor, same.

1880—Same Commissioner and Auditor held over.

1881—Commissioners, George Webber, Jonathan Burke and A. Riley; Auditor, A. F. Solier.

1882—Commissioners, Jonathan Burke, Alfred Riley and Eli Wisman; Auditor, George F. Solier.

LIST OF COUNTY RECORDERS FROM 1824 TO 1882 INCLUSIVE.

Recorders hold their office for the term of three years, and are eligible to re-election for an indefinite number of terms. Since 1824, there have been only twelve incumbents in the office, and their names and order of service are as follows: John Evans, Horace Sessions, Calvin L. Noble, Jacob Youse, M. B. Plummer, James B. Wyatt, George L. Starr, Harvey H. Wilcox, Isaac N. Sheets, Robert D. Dole, Barrett E. Conklin and Thomas J. Coslet.

FIRST COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The log court house in which the first court was held, after Bryan became the seat of justice, was situated on Main street, on the lots now occupied by George W. Myers, and the adjacent one on the north. The log jail occupied the lot owned by A. T. Bement, and where he recently resided. The public offices and records were first lodged in a log structure, on the south side of the public square, on the ground now used by the Bryan Boot and Shoe Company; and after this, and until the present court house was built, the public offices were distributed over various sections of the new town.

TERMS OF COURT AT BRYAN.

The first term of court held at Bryan "was begun and held at Bryan on the 19th day of April, 1841, and of the State of Ohio the 39th. Present, Emery D. Potter, President Judge, and Jonas Colby and William D. Haymaker, Associate Judges of said court; John Drake, Sheriff, and Edwin Phelps, Clerk."

The Sheriff having returned the venire for the grand jury, the following persons answered to their names, to wit: Horace Hilton, John Bowdle, James Partee, Jacob Kniss, Zachariah Hart, William Travis, Francis Loughhead, Daniel Wyatt, George W. Durbin and Jacob Dillman. Isaiah Ackley, Amos Stoddard, Seth Stinson, Frederick Miser and Jacob G. Wilden were summoned from among the by-standers as talesmen, and thereupon the court appointed Jacob Dillman foreman of the jury, who were duly impaneled, sworn and charged. At this term, twelve bills of indictment were found by the grand jury—four for selling liquor, three for assault and battery, three for gaming, one for assault on Constable and one for affray. Upon the civil docket appear 148 cases, in addition to a grant of the petitioners of the proprietors to vacate the towns of

Freedom and Denmark, and the naturalization of four men of foreign birth.

"The court authorize the Clerk to grant permits to such persons as shall apply during vacation, to ferry footmen across small streams where a regular ferry is not necessary, and allow them to receive 6 cents for each footman."

The journal, on the 21st of April, 1841, closed with the following entry: "All matters, causes and proceedings, pending in this court, not otherwise disposed of, are continued, and thereupon the court adjourn without day. Emery D. Potter, President Judge."

At the September term, 1842, appeared the same President Judge and Associates—Reuben B. James, William D. Haymaker and Jonathan B. Taylor; Clerk, Edwin Phelps; Sheriff, John Drake.

September term, 1843, same Presiding Judge and Associates—Thomas Kent, Jonathan B. Taylor and William D. Haymaker; Clerk and Sheriff, same.

April term, 1844—President Judge, Myron H. Tilden; Associate Judges and Clerk, same as in 1843; Sheriff, James M. Gillespie.

June term, 1845—President Judge, Patrick G. Goode; Associate Judges, Jonathan B. Taylor, Thomas Kent and Payne C. Parker; Clerk, Levi Colby; Prosecuting Attorney, E. H. Leland; Sheriff, James M. Gillespie.

[At this term, part of the judiciary became involved in trouble—E. H. Leland, Prosecuting Attorney, having been indicted for gaming, and Judge Thomas Kent for assault and battery. Both were acquitted.]

June term, 1846—President and Associate Judges, same as in 1845: Clerk, John Paul; Prosecuting Attorney, Joshua Dobbs; President Judge, same; Associate Judges, Thomas Kent, Payne C. Parker and Abner Ayres; Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney and Sheriff, same.

May term, 1847—No change in any of the judicial officers.

April term, 1848—President Judge did not appear at this term, and court was held by the Associates; Clerk and Sheriff, same as at former term.

May term, 1849—President Judge, George B. Way; Associates and Clerk, same; Sheriff, Daniel Langel.

October term, 1850—President Judge, same; Associates, Payne C. Parker, Abner Ayres and William M. Stubbs; Clerk and Sheriff, same.

September term, 1851—All the court officers continued; and this was the last term of a court in Williams County held under the judicial system established by the constitution of 1802, which had been the supreme law of Ohio during a period of half a century.

Under the present constitution, the first term commenced on the 6th

day of April, 1852, and Williams County was embraced in the Second Subdivision of the Third Judicial District. John M. Palmer, who had been chosen, at the annual election held in October, 1851, as Judge of the Subdivision, produced his credentials, signed by Reuben Wood, Governor, with the great seal of the State of Ohio thereto attached, and dated the 16th of January, 1852, with and bearing the official signature of William Trevitt (one of the fathers of Bryan), Secretary of State.

The officers of the new court were: John M. Palmer, District Judge; Walter Caldwell, Clerk; Thomas Shorthill, Sheriff.

At the April terms of court, 1853, 1854 and 1855, the names of the same court officers appear upon the journal, with the exception that, at the April term held the last-named year, the name of William A. Stevens is recorded as Clerk; and at the terms held in 1856, there appear to have been no changes, except that John Bell appears to have succeeded Thomas Shorthill as Sheriff.

At the March term, 1857, Alexander S. Latta appeared and presented his credentials as Judge of the Second Subdivision of the Third Judicial District of the Court of Common Pleas of Ohio, after the reading of which, court was duly opened. No change had occurred in the other offices.

March term, 1858—The same officers were at present this as at the last term, with the exception that Jacob Youse succeeded William A. Stevens as Clerk, and at the March term, 1859, the same officers appeared; and at the March term, 1860, the only change that had occurred was that Hiram Byers had been qualified as Sheriff.

From 1861 to 1863, inclusive, the same judicial officers were in service; but in 1864, Milton B. Plummer had been elected Clerk, and William S. Lewis; and 1865 and 1866 brought no changes in court officers, but at the March term of 1867, Lewis E. Brewster became Clerk. At the March term of 1868, Edwin J. Evans was sworn in as Sheriff.

[From this forward, only new officers in the judicial force, as they occur, will be noted.]

In the several years of 1869, 1870 and 1871, there had been no change, but in 1872, Henry L. Walker took charge of the Sheriff's office.

In 1873, no change, and the only one in 1874 was that Henry L. Walker was superseded in the Sheriff's office by William W. Darby.

At the first term held in 1876, E. E. Bechtol was qualified as Clerk.

At the March term, 1877, Selwyn N. Owen presented his credentials as Judge.

February term, 1878, George C. Kober entered upon his duties as Sheriff.

At the February term, 1879, William H. Chilcote entered upon his duties as Clerk.

In 1880 and 1881, no changes had occurred; but in 1882, Ezra E. Bechtol succeeded William H. Chilcote as Clerk, and Jacob A. Dorshimer succeeded George C. Kober as Sheriff.

And now, having concluded the list of judicial officers for the Court of Common Pleas, it may be added that a most important part of the Ohio judicial system is the office of Probate Judge, which was created by the constitution of 1852; and a full list of the several incumbents who have filled the office is here appended: Joshua Dobbs, elected in 1852 and re-elected in 1855; Meredith R. Willett, elected in 1858; Isaac R. Sherwood, elected in 1861, and resigned to enter the military service. William A. Hunter was commissioned by the Governor to succeed Sherwood, but he also very soon entered the army, and November 6, 1862, William H. Ogden succeeded Hunter. In 1863, Alexander Bodel was elected, but resigned, and August 26, 1864, the Governor appointed George E. Long to fill the unexpired term of Judge Bodel, and in 1867 Judge Long was elected for the full term. In 1870, John W. Leidigh was elected, and in 1873 was re-elected. In 1876, Charles A. Bowersox was elected, and in 1879 Martin Perky was elected, and in 1882 re-elected, and under circumstances highly flattering to himself and friends.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.

Only two cases of trial and convictions on charge of capital crime appear in the judicial annals of Williams County. The exceptional case was that of the State of Ohio vs. Daniel Heckerthorn and Andrew F. Tyler, who were arraigned at the September term, 1847, on the charge as explained below, in a synopsis of the bill of indictment, found by the grand jury at said term:

STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
WILLIAMS COUNTY. }

Court of Common Pleas of the term of September, in the year A. D. 1847, the Jury of the Grand Jurors of the State of Ohio within and for the body of the county of Williams upon their oaths and solemn affirmations, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, do present and find that one Daniel Heckerthorn, late of said county of Williams, heretofore, that is to say on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1847, with force and arms, at Jefferson Township, in said county of Williams, in and upon one David Schamp, in the peace of God and State of Ohio then being, feloniously, willfully and purposely, and of deliberate and premeditated malice, did make an assault, and that said Daniel Heckerthorn, with a certain stick, did then and there, with force of arms, etc., * * * * And that one Andrew Tyler, late of the said county of Williams, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being seduced by the instigation of the devil, before the felony and murder aforesaid, by the aforesaid Daniel Heckerthorn, in manner and form aforesaid, done and committed, that is to say, etc. * * * And the jurors aforesaid, in the name and by the authority aforesaid, on their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do

further present and find that the said Daniel Heckerthorn, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and of his malice aforethought, wickedly contriving and intending the said David Schamp with poison, feloniously, willfully, unlawfully, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice to kill and murder, * * * to wit: the quantity of two drams of the said white arsenic, did put, mingle, mix and infuse into and with a certain quantity of candy, and then and there gave to him, the said David Schamp, a large quantity of the said white arsenic, so as aforesaid by him, the said Daniel Heckerthorn, mixed, mingled and infused with the said candy to eat and swallow. * * * And that one Andrew Tyler, late of the county of Williams, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil by the felony and murder last aforesaid, by the aforesaid Daniel Heckerthorn, * * * did stir up, move, abet, counsel, advise and procure, contrary to the form of statute, etc.

[Signed] JOSHUA DOBBS, *Pros. Att'y.*

On which bill of indictment was the following indorsement, to wit:

Williams County, Common Pleas, State of Ohio vs. Daniel Heckerthorn and Andrew Tyler, indictment for murder. A true bill. Addison McNabb, foreman. Found upon the testimony of witnesses sworn in open court, by order of the court, on the request of the Prosecuting Attorney, sent before the Grand Jury. Filed September 8, 1847. John Paul, Clerk, by F. M. Case, Deputy. J. Dobbs, Prosecuting Attorney.

And afterward, to wit:

On the 10th day of September, 1847, on motion to said Court of Common Pleas, it is ordered that Charles Case be appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in this case. The Court appoint Andrew Coffinberry and William Semans to defend the said Daniel Heckerthorn;

And afterward, to wit:

On the day and year last aforesaid came the said State of Ohio and the said Daniel Heckerthorn and Andrew Tyler, being each separately arraigned, in their own proper persons, in open court, and the said indictment being read to them, and the said Daniel Heckerthorn and Andrew Tyler, being each separately inquired of what they pleaded to said indictment, do each of them, before pleading to said indictment, elect to be tried in the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio to be holden within and for the county of Williams. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the said Daniel Heckerthorn and Andrew Tyler be remanded to jail and there confined to await their said trial in said Supreme Court upon said indictment, which was done accordingly; and afterward, to wit, on the day and year first aforesaid came the said State of Ohio, and the said Andrew Tyler being arraigned in his own proper person, says he is not guilty as he stands charged in said indictment, and thereupon came a jury, to wit, Joseph Stoy, Bannister Poole, William Sheridan, Volney Crocker, Jonathan Hoge, Harvey Koons, William H. Ozier, John Bowman, Daniel Aucker, William C. Preston, Benjamin Bowman and John Turner, who being duly tried, empaneled and sworn well and truly to try the issue joined between the State of Ohio and the said Andrew Tyler, upon their oaths aforesaid do say that the said Andrew Tyler is guilty of willfully, deliberately and purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice stirring up, moving, selecting, counseling and procuring the said Daniel Heckerthorn willfully, purposely, and of deliberate and premeditated malice the said David Schamp to kill and murder in manner and form as he stands charged in said indictment, and the said Andrew Tyler being set to the bar of the court, and it being demanded of him to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against him, says that he has nothing to say further than he has already said; wherefore, it is considered, sentenced and adjudged that the said Andrew Tyler be taken from hence to the jail of the county, and therein be safely kept until Friday, the twenty-sixth day of

January next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, M., and three o'clock, P. M., the said Andrew Tyler shall be taken to the place of execution, and hanged by the neck until he is dead.

And as to the said Daniel Heckerthorn this case is continued.

P. HITCHCOCK, *Chief Judge.*

At the Williams County Supreme Court term, held in Bryan in 1849, Heckerthorn was tried and sentenced to be hanged, but the Governor of Ohio commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life in the Ohio Penitentiary. And thus began and closed the only murder trials adjudicated in Williams County.

THE WILLIAMS COUNTY BAR.

Following is the roster of the members of the Williams County bar at different periods:

1837—At this time, there was a law in force imposing a capitation tax on lawyers of one dollar. In Williams County three were listed, namely—Curtis Bates, Horace Sessions and William Semans. William C. Holgate, afterward successful as a lawyer, and Prosecuting Attorney of Williams County, though more eminent as a sagacious business man, was at this time a law student in the office of the late Horace Sessions, at Defiance.

1844—The names of the following Williams County lawyers, and then all residents of Bryan, appear at the terms held this year upon the bar docket: Leland & Blakeslee, Case & Foster, Joshua Dobbs, S. M. Huyck and James Welsh.

1846—The following names are docketed for the terms of this year: John Paul, J. Dobbs, Coffinberry & Semans, Carter & Case, Leland & Blakeslee, William Carter, S. E. Blakeslee, Carter & Case, H. Sessions, C. Case, E. H. Leland, Case & Coffinberry, Peter Snook, Case & Case, Saunders M. Huyck, J. A. Simon, G. H. Wilson, John K. Morrow, S. A. Treat, Foster & Pratt and McKinley & Treat.

1882—Pratt & Bentley, Leidigh & Scott, Foster & Bowersox, Emery & Boothman, Smith & Strayer, Serrels & Johnston, M. R. Willett, J. A. Simon, J. W. Nelson, M. H. Bond, S. E. Blakeslee, H. Preusser, B. E. Sheldon, Solomon Johnson, C. W. Pitcairn, O. C. Beechler, A. D. Austin, Peter Friend, George E. Coy, Hiram H. Calvin, John M. Caulkins, C. P. Winbigler and Charles B. Jones.

DESTRUCTION OF LANDMARKS.

The erection of Defiance County under the act passed March 4, 1845 (the same day Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States), was, for the time, disastrous to the interests of the county as originally formed, in several respects, not only by mutilating its symmetrical lines, but by transferring to the new county a large portion of its most valuable

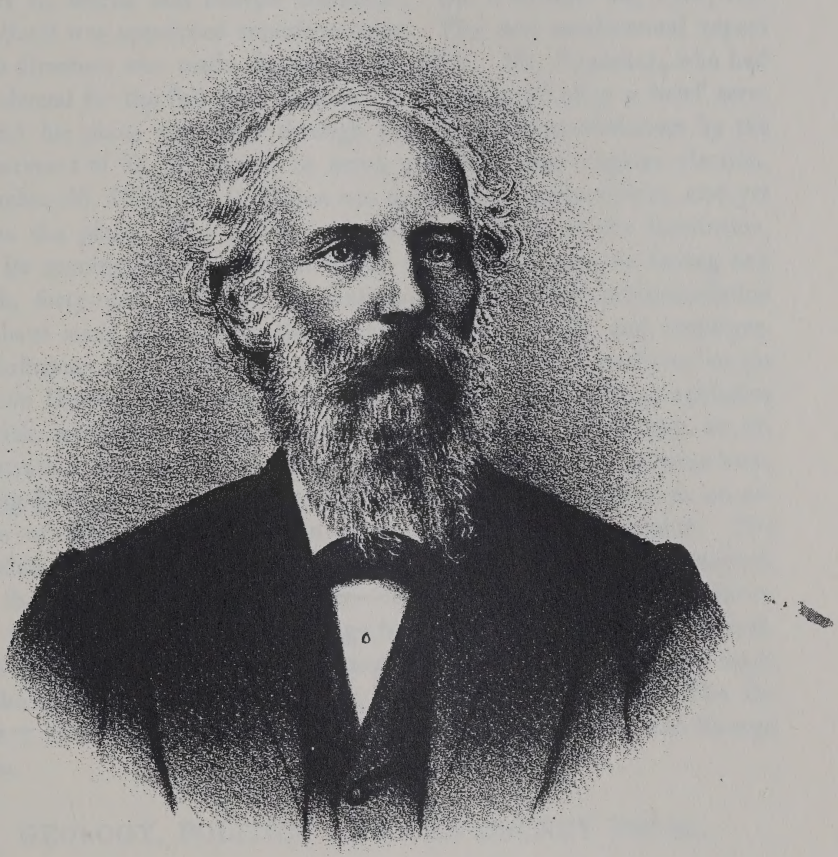
taxable property; while it also opened up a vexatious war for the removal of the county seat from Bryan to West Unity, and in this conflict many old friendships were for the time severed. At the time of the erection of Defiance, Williams was composed of seventeen townships, namely: Defiance, Tiffin, Springfield, Brady, Mill Creek, Jefferson, Pulaski, Washington, Delaware, Farmer Centre, Superior, Bridgewater, Florence, St. Joseph, Milford and Hicksville. Some of these townships exceeded the established limits of the United States surveys, owing to the clashing of the Harris and Fulton lines, which finally resulted in the boundary conflict between Ohio and Michigan; but yet it left Williams a territory considerably in excess of the minimum area prescribed by the constitution; and the General Assembly, in 1849, erected Fulton, which further despoiled the old county by clipping off three of the eastern sections of Mill Creek and two from Brady Township. But this last legislative act was comforting to Bryan local interests, because it placed the eastern boundary of Brady so near the "ragged edge," that it blasted all hope of West Unity for capturing the county seat, and made perpetual peace between the two places by consigning the vexed controversy to "the tomb of the Capulets." With these two clippings, we find, according to that eminent and experienced surveyor, Miller Arrowsmith, that the present superficial area of the county is about equal to eleven and two-thirds townships, or 420 square miles—being then, according to this good authority, only about twenty square miles above the constitutional limits; but the lines as now drawn may be regarded as perpetual, except that the fundamental law be changed establishing the minimum limits of counties—an event not probable to happen, as it has remained a policy that has existed unchanged since Ohio became a member of the Union.

WILLIAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At one time there existed a strong medical association in the county, but from some cause the organization was abandoned, and the society became extinct by reason of a discontinuance of the annual meetings. The profession have material for a medical society which might occupy the highest rank.

WILLIAMS COUNTY INFIRMARY.

This farm, buildings and improvements, reflect credit upon the County Commissioners who undertook the enterprise; upon the boards of Infirmary Directors who succeeded them; and upon the superintendents and matrons, who have had management of its affairs since the opening of the house for the reception of inmates. Work upon the main building was begun in 1873, and so far completed in the following year that, on its opening day, six unfortunates were received, and before the close



Geo. Riggs

of that month, fifteen additional ones. The first directors of the institution were elected October, 1874, and they were Hiram Hoatley, Jr., Robert L. Burns and Joseph Reasoner. On November 25, 1874, Andrew Scott was appointed superintendent. The first semi-annual report of the directors was made September 1, 1875. Mr. Reasoner, who had been elected for the full term of three years, resigned after a brief service, and his place was filled through the County Commissioners by the appointment of D. M. Webb, to serve until the next regular election. November 25, 1876, M. L. Mason was appointed superintendent, and yet retains the place. The number of monthly inmates of the institution, since its opening, has been about thirty, and highest number during any month, forty-nine, although the buildings would afford accommodation for about sixty, aside from the superintendent's family and employes. The Infirmary farm, consisting of 280 acres, cost $14,000, and was bought of John Hester. The original contract price for the building, exclusive of brick, which the county furnished, was $12,000. Since then, an administration department has been built at a cost of $2,000; a horse-barn, costing $700, and a laundry, twenty by forty feet, two stories, at an expense of $600, in addition to other necessary improvements. The situation of the ground could not have been one more favorably selected, had the county been searched over—the ground falling in every direction, and affording the best drainage facilities. The rooms are heated, when required, by furnace, and arrangements are most judiciously made for the escape of the inmates of the building in case of fire. The Infirmary board for 1882 consists of John T. Markel, A. Collie, and George Bible.

GEOLOGY, POLITICS AND THE COUNTY PRESS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The soil of Williams County is generally clay, strongly impregnated with lime, but a portion of it is a sandy loam. The surface is sufficiently undulating for drainage, and by ditching and tiling it becomes as productive as the best lands in Ohio. There are no swamp lands in the county that may not be reclaimed at small expense, and when prepared for tillage are among the most productive acres in the State. All the cereals, large and small fruits of this latitude and garden vegetables afford ample reward to the intelligent and industrious husbandman. "In common with the adjacent counties north of the Maumee River, its surface has a general slope to the southeast, and the highest land in this portion of the State is in the township of Northwest, where the general surface lies from 400 to 450 feet above the level of Lake Erie, where a

few hills rise fifty feet higher." On the Air-Line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, Stryker has an altitude of 146 feet; Bean Creek, 125 feet; Bryan, 198 feet; Melbern, 270 feet; Summit, 304 feet; Edgerton, 270 feet; and Butler, Ind., 297 feet above the level of Lake Erie. [For these altitudes the public is indebted to Hon. Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, one of the most accurate, as well as most eminent, civil engineers in the Union.] The southeast corner of the county is 300 feet lower, the descent being gentle, and, with one notable exception, uniform throughout. This exception is occasioned by a ridge which crosses in a northeast and southwest direction just east of the St. Joseph River. Topographically, it is a mere swell on the surface of the plain, six or eight miles broad at the base, with a maximum height of fifty feet, and not differing in superficial characters from the adjacent country. All of the country west of this ridge is drained by the St. Joseph River, which flows southwestward and, by a junction with the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, Ind., forms the Maumee. East of the ridge the water is collected by Bean Creek, which crosses the southeast corner of the county and flows southward to the Maumee at Defiance. The small streams rise in the main from perennial springs, and are lively and clear, and the beds of all the streams rest upon rock.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

For matter gathered for this department, the writer is indebted to Prof. G. K. Gilbert, of the Ohio Geological Corps. The indurated rocks, being everywhere covered by a heavy bed of drift, have been reached in this county only by boring, and this only at one place. A well drilled for oil at Stryker, on land of Hon. John Sheridan, Jr., after traversing 129 feet of drift, met the Huron shale, with a thickness of sixty-eight feet, and underlaid by limestone. Combining this record with the railroad levels, the base of the Huron shale is shown to be here fifty feet below the level of Lake Erie. Comparing this, again, with the altitude of the same horizon at various points along the Maumee River, it appears that its dip is to the north, or northwest, at the rate of seven or eight feet to the mile. In adjacent portions of Michigan, the dip, so far as known, is in the same direction; and it is hence presumed to be continuous through the unexplored interval. There is reason to believe, too, that the gradual rise of the country toward the northwest is accompanied by a corresponding and equal activity of the rock surface. It follows as probable that the higher land is underlaid by 500 feet of strata superior to the base of the Huron shale, and that the upper portion of this base belongs to the next succeeding base—the Waverly. The lower margin of the Huron shale is in every direction beyond the limits of

Williams County. The stratagraphical data are so unsatisfactory that the map of the county has been made to represent, instead, the features of the surface geology, which in their relation to the distribution of soils are of more interest and importance.

The geology of the soils is independent of the underlying rocks, and referable exclusively to the drift; they are divided into two somewhat marked provinces by the upper beach ridge. This enters Defiance County at Williams Center, and, passing with a nearly straight course just west of Bryan and Pulaski and through West Unity, crosses into Fulton County a half mile north of the Fulton line. Its soil is sandy, and in some places objectionably light on the summit of the ridge, but the eastern slope affords everywhere a rich and highly prized sandy loam, which shades gradually into the clay loam of the plain. Easy drainage, easy tillage, and the advantage of building sites at once pleasant and salubrious, led to the early occupation of this land, and it now bears prominently the visible marks of prosperity. A second ridge, lying a little east of the other and running from the south line to Bryan, presents similar characters, and some sand ridges lying east of West Unity may be included in the same category. West of the upper beach the surface consists of unmodified Erie clay, and the soils present all the variety of that heterogeneous deposit. The major part is a yellow or buff clay, with enough sand and gravel to render it arable and permeable. Patches of unmixed clay are frequent, but small; and, though sometimes friable, are more commonly very adhesive and difficult of management. Except in swales, the accumulation of mold is inconsiderable, but the soil is retentive of vegetable manures, and gives a good return for their application. Carbonate of lime was originally very abundant, and remains on the more level portions, but appears to have been washed from the slopes. Sand is rarely predominant, but in Northwest a tract of two or three miles area is covered by a clean, yellow sand. It has for the most part a subsoil of clay so near the surface as to render the land valuable, but near Nettle Lake is deep and light. The country generally is rolling or undulating, and abounds with deep marshes, in which are extensive deposits of marl, and peat or muck. Along the St. Joseph River, and appearing alternately on the opposite banks, is a strip of flat, sandy land, nearly identical in character with the bottom land that forms the immediate bank of the river. It is in fact an ancient bottom or flood-plain of the St. Joseph, formed when its current was checked by lake water standing at the height of the upper beach. At Edgerton this deposit has a depth of forty feet, and its extreme width is about one mile. It can be traced northward as far as Pioneer, but above there is not distinguishable from the present bottom.

Like most river bottoms, it forms a valuable soil, and is not subject to the disadvantage of occasional overflow. East of the beach ridges, and between them, the plain is of a rich, friable clay loam, entirely stoneless, and varied near the ridges by streaks of sandy loam. It is formed of fine material derived from the Erie clay, and spread smoothly by lake currents. Lying so nearly level that the water of rains runs off but slowly, it has accumulated a rich store of vegetable mold, and needs but thorough drainage to develop its wealth. This covers the greater part of Pulaski, Brady and Springfield; but in the latter towns are some slight swells exhibiting the gravelly clay of the western portion of the county—truncated knolls of the Erie clay that were not covered by the lacustrine deposits.

BUILDING AND ROAD MATERIAL.

Williams County contains no stone quarry, and the great depth of the drift forbids the hope that one may be discovered. In the northern and eastern towns, bowlders have sufficed for the foundations of farm houses; but most of the land east of the lake ridges lacks even these.

WATER.

The entire subterranean water supply is from the sand and gravel beds of the Erie clay. Where the country is rolling, springs abound along the streams, and nearly everywhere water can be cheaply obtained by boring. In the western and northern parts, shallow wells, ten to twenty feet deep, generally suffice; but, in the remainder, a depth of fifty feet is not unusual, and many wells exceed one hundred feet.

The famous artesian wells of the Maumee Valley, the first of which were developed at Bryan, in 1842, have their source in the Erie clay. They have now become so numerous, and the search for them has been so general, that their distribution in this and the adjoining counties is pretty well defined, and some explanation of them may be given. They are found in a belt of country which, in common with the other geological features of the vicinity, has a northeast and southwest trend. Its western limit is the more definite, and, through Defiance County and the southern part of Williams, follows close to the upper beach line; the belt then follows more to the east, and terminates in Gorham, Fulton County. Its width varies from two to ten miles, and seems to be affected by the proximity of a deep cutting stream, as the Maumee River, or the lower course of Bean Creek. The beds of sand are sometimes isolated and dry, and sometimes connected in broad systems, through which water percolates, following the descent of the land. West of the upper ridge, it finds its way to the surface at many points, forming springs along the streams; and the water, in neighboring deep wells, rises no higher, or but little

higher, than these springs. East of the ridge, the unbroken lacustrine clay cuts off the discharge through springs, as far as the nearest deep-cutting stream. This taps the sand-beds, and lowers the head for some distance; but the sand, through which the water seeps, affords sufficient resistance to maintain an artesian head near the ridge. The discharge, though copious, is sensibly limited. Every new fountain well diminishes the flow of those near it, and, as the number of wells in a locality increases, the head is lowered. I am informed by Mr. Hess, a well-borer in Bryan, that in that place it has fallen about three feet in the last seventeen years, so that many wells, which originally flowed, now have to be furnished with pumps. The source of this ever-welling water, artesian and otherwise, is, of course, higher than the discharge, and, consequently, west of the lake ridges. Its perennial flow suggests a distant reservoir, while the small percentage of its mineral constituents, and their variable character, point to one near at hand. The superficial, yellow portion of the Erie clay, is, in great part, permeable, and, storing a portion of the water that falls on it, yields it gradually to the underlying sand beds whenever it touches them. This, the ordinary explanation of springs rising from the drift, seems to me quite adequate to account for the supply of these wells.

The mineral impurities of the well, and spring water of the country, are as variable as the constitution of the clay from which they are derived. No analyses have been made, but the general facts are appreciable to the senses. The usual earthy carbonates, constituting it "hard" water, are always present, though not often in great amount. Oxide of iron, accompanied by sulphydric acid, is very common, and frequently in considerable force, giving a yellow coating to the spouts and troughs that convey the water. A few wells, in various localities, afford what is called "bitter water." This is rendered noxious, and fortunately, at the same time, unpalatable, by the presence of an iron, alum, or perhaps copperas. One well is worthless, from the presence of a gaseous hydro-carbon, and I am told that one or two others are tainted by the same.

STRYKER MINERAL WATER.

In 1865, a well was commenced in Stryker under the superintendence of Hon. William Sheridan, Jr., of that place, in search of oil. With some intervals the work was continued until 1867, when it was abandoned, a depth of 860 feet having been attained. More recently, attention was attracted to a heavily charged mineral water that was met in limestone, probably of the Hamilton group, at a depth of 230 feet. In February, 1870, an analysis was made by Prof. S. H. Douglas, of the University of Michigan, which exhibited the presence of elements in the water of the

highest medicinal value. The gas rises continuously, keeping the surface of the water in a state of ebullition. Periodically, a large volume finds vent at once, escaping with great force, and carrying the water with it in a foaming torrent. This continues from ten to twenty minutes, when the flow of gas gradually diminishes to a minimum, and the water subsides to eight or ten feet below the level of the ground, from which position it slowly rises until the next discharge. If the well is left open, this occurs in about six hours, but, by partially closing the top, it can be indefinitely delayed. On the other hand, it can be induced, after a shorter interval, by agitating the water in such manner as to give it a vertical oscillation. It would appear that the gas collects in some reservoir over a body of water, which it gradually displaces. When the water is forced so low that a little gas can escape by way of the well, it rushes out so rapidly that it blows away some of the water from the opening; it can then escape still more rapidly, and by this reciprocation the aperture is cleared, and a large volume of gas discharged at once. From the repetition of this process arises the periodicity of the overflow. By checking the escape of the gas above, it is prevented from rushing violently out of its storehouse, and an equilibrium is maintained, and it is easy to see how the agitation of the water would serve to precipitate the emission. This explanation is, of course, not demonstrable at the well, but is at present the only one suggested that seems to accord with the phenomena. A trifling amount of petroleum rises with the water, and, at the commencement of the discharge, the odor of carbureted hydrogen is plainly discernible, mingled with that of the sulphydric acid, but it is afterward lost. As the discharge progresses, there is a change likewise in the taste of the water. The well-known narcotic properties of the gas have been illustrated in the putting to sleep of several visitors.

NATIVE TIMBER.

The primitive forest growth was tall and compact throughout the county, with the exception of a few hundred acres of "oak openings" (partly on clay and partly on sandy soil) in the township of Northwest. There are no prairies. The native timber was chiefly white elm, beech, white and burr oak, white ash, sugar and swamp maple, linden, sycamore, black, red and white oak, white wood, black and white walnut, black ash, elm, iron wood and buckeye. Of the small growth, or undergrowth, were dogwood, elder, black haw, plum, chokecherry, crabapple, prickly ash, papaw and sumac. Crossing the beach line to the more level country, less change is found in the variety of species than in their relative abun dance. The oaks, the sugar maple and the beech become less prominent. [For a portion of the above statements, the writer is indebted to the late J. H. Klippard, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.]

INDIAN AND FRENCH TRAILS.

Since the settlement of the country by Europeans—Fort Wayne and Maumee City, in 1680, and Detroit, in 1710—and when French trading posts became established between the places named, lines of communication by trails were opened between these posts, and good traditional authority exists for the belief that at least one of these Indian and French trails passed through Williams County. Maj. Suttenfield and wife passed over it on horseback, after Hull's surrender of the Northwestern army in the latter part of the summer of 1812, on their journey from Detroit to Fort Wayne. But railroad tracks and plowshares, a generation and more since, destroyed all vestige of this and many other trails that were so often trodden by the once powerful tribes who held dominion over this country.

COUNTY DRAINAGE.

It is stated by Mr. Solier, the present efficient County Auditor, that there has been expended by Williams County within about the last ten years, in the construction of open ditches alone, the enormous proximate sum of $250,000. Some sixty or seventy ditches have been built, several of which are many miles in length, and are now great outlets to large tracts of swampy land that have been reclaimed and subjected to cultivation. Two things in the county are rapidly contributing to the destruction of malaria: 1. The splendid system of tile and open drainage; 2. The constant opening of new and old lands to the action of the sun. It is stated by prominent physicians, who have long resided and practiced in the county, that within the last twenty-five years the decrease in malarial ills has been more than fifty per cent. This can be due to nothing else than a destruction of malarial causes by the cultivation of the soil and by drainage. Not satisfied with the results of the past, this county, in conjunction with Defiance County, is at present engaged in constructing the Forty-six Mile, or Big Swale, Ditch, which, the Defiance *Times* says, "is probably the longest ditch in the State of Ohio." It is to commence near Bryan, thence, with many ramifications and branches, is to extend southeast and finally find an outlet on the north shore of Maumee River. The cost has been variously estimated at from $60,000 to $150,000. There are at present about twenty tile factories in the county, furnishing in the aggregate about sixty thousand rods of tiling per annum, almost the whole of which finds a speedy utility within the limits of the county.

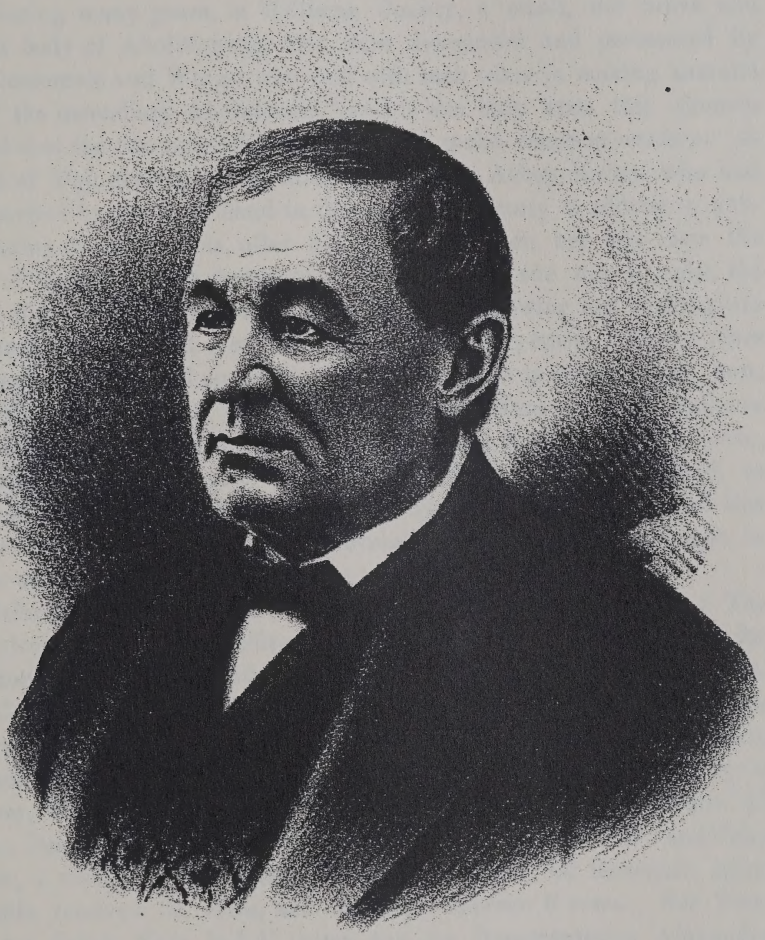
POLITICS OF WILLIAMS COUNTY.

It has been said, and probably with much truth, that a cotemporary and active participant in political or religious conflicts that had divided

populations of communities and States would be incompetent to write impartial history of scenes in which he had been an actor. Hence it has been affirmed that no one, on either North or South side, conspicuous during the progress of the late civil war, would be enabled to write a a faithful history of the great American conflict, and that the true historian who will undertake that work and prosecute it to right conclusions may not yet have been born. The writer of this was, at one time, engaged in the struggles of parties for political supremacy (not, however, immediately in Williams County); but he may with truth say that the heated passions engendered by former controversies have, with him at least, cooled down, and years ago have ceased to disturb him, and he therefore undertakes, with unfaltering belief that partisan animosities and prejudices have so far perished from his mind as to enable him to write an impartial and truthful history of the politics of Williams County—generally, however, supporting any statement he may make by official data that no one would attempt to controvert.

Williams County was organized the same year (1824) that the remarkable presidential contest occurred between Jackson, Adams, Clay and Crawford. The administration of Mr. Monroe had been so pacific and conciliatory in its measures that the party lines previously existing had become almost obliterated, and it appeared to be conceded that his policy had established "an era of good feeling." Means of communication with the outer world inhabited by civilized people were then so limited, and newspapers and documents so scarce and difficult to obtain, that the political excitement among the new settlers was not sufficient to disturb neighborhood tranquillity. But when the election, under the forms of the constitution, was transferred to the House of Representatives, after the meeting of Congress on the first Monday in December, 1824, and when it became known that, by the decision of the House, the popular voice had been disregarded by the choice of John Quincy Adams, and intelligence of the result finally penetrated the fastnesses of the dwellers in the Northwestern Ohio wilderness, it aroused a feeling that had a tendency to form political classification, but sharp party lines during many years were not drawn, and even when they were did not embrace candidates for the popular suffrage of a lesser grade than Federal and State officers, and rarely extended to candidates for merely local offices, yet, in process of time, political organizations upon a broader basis were formed that contested for possession of the smaller grade of offices, and from 1828 onward the organization of political parties, although occasionally broken, has been generally compact.

The Abolition party ever had only a slight foothold in the county and so with the Anti-Masonic party. Until 1834, and for several years on-



Thomas Kent

ward, the party adverse to the Democratic organization had been known as National Republicans and Anti-Masons, but in that year the parties opposed to the Democracy formed a coalition and changed their name to Whig, and under this name fought their battles until 1855–56, when a fusion between the Free-Soilers and Know-Nothings was made, and both elements combined under the name of Republican. There existed, however, during many years, in Williams County, a small, but brave and earnest body of Abolitionists, who were denounced and persecuted by both Democrats and Whigs, who vied with each other in making assaults upon "the incendiary Abolitionist," and it was only upon this common ground that the two powerful parties would make common warfare. A woman of high character and intelligence, Miss Abbey Kelley, who had been invited by the little band in the town and county to address a public meeting at Bryan, was, after her lecture and on her way from the place of meeting to the house of a friend where she was a guest, the object of gross personal insult, a cowardly mob following her, making use of coarse language and even casting eggs at her person. Thirty years and more have elapsed since this occurrence, but it is probable that now, were Miss Kelley living, and she would appear before a Bryan audience and advocate the very principles embodied in the speech she then made, the same ill-mannered crowd would, were they all living, defend, to the last extremity, her person against any threatened insult; and this simple reminiscence indicates the revolution that time has wrought in public sentiment.

Before proceeding further, some election statistics are referred to: The first election for county officers was held April 8, 1824, at which, for Auditor, Timothy S. Smith received 37 votes, and H. Jerome 26 votes. For Coroner, Arthur Burras 6 votes; John Oliver 40 votes, and Thomas Warren 17 votes. For Sheriff, James Shirley had 14 votes, and William Preston 48 votes. For Commissioners, Jesse Hilton had 58 votes; Cyrus Hunter, 37 votes; Charles Gunn, 31 votes; Montgomery Evans, 28 votes; Benjamin Leavell, 26 votes; William Hunter, 4 votes; and John Oliver, 1 vote. At the October election, same year, for Governor, Allen Trimble received 61 votes, and Jeremiah Morrow 6 votes. For State Senator, James Mills had 47 votes, and for Representative, Alexander Smith had 47 votes. There does not appear upon the official abstract record of any opposition offered to either the Senatorial or Representative candidates. The vote for Governor in 1840 will exhibit quite as clearly the relative strength of the Whig and Democratic parties in Williams County as the vote for President, cast in the month following. Appended is the official canvass for Governor, County Commissioner and County Auditor:

1840.	Governor.		County Commissioner.		County Auditor.	
NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Wilson Shannon (Dem).	Thomas Corwin (Whig).	W. D. Haymaker (Whig).	Albert Opdyke (Dem).	Levinus Bronson (Whig).	Wm. A. Brown (Dem).
Defiance	75	87	91	72	88	73
Tiffin	30	18	18	29	18	30
Springfield	38	21	22	37	21	38
Brady	23	29	29	24	29	24
Mill Creek	5	15	7	11	13	5
Jefferson	34	13	10	36	13	34
Pulaski	24	25	25	24	25	24
Washington	5	8	...	13	...	13
Delaware	17	26	26	17	26	17
Farmer	27	27	27	27	27	27
Centre	38	17	17	37	17	37
Superior	12	16	15	12	15	12
Bridgewater	6	7	...	6	...	6
Florence	17	3	3	17	3	17
St. Joseph	9	28	26	9	26	9
Milford	15	11	11	15	9	17
Hicksville	7	5	5	7	4	8
Total	382	356	332	393	334	391

At this and the Presidential election immediately following, it will be borne in mind that the Abolitionists had no candidates, and that the Free-Soil party was not then in existence :

1844.	Governor.			Congress.		Representative		Co. Auditor.	
NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	David Tod (Dem).	Mordecai Bartley (Whig).	Leicester King (Abolitionist).	William Sawyer (Dem).	James Watson Riley (Whig).	Ezra S. Dodd (Dem).	Wm. D. Haymaker (Whig).	Wm. A. Stevens (Dem).	Jacob Smith (Whig).
Defiance	87	87	.....	85	89	80	91	93	80
Tiffin	41	33	.....	40	34	40	34	41	28
Springfield	51	19	.....	51	19	49	21	47	22
Brady	39	44	.....	36	47	36	47	39	44
Mill Creek	8	22	.....	7	23	7	23	7	23
Madison	2	5	.....	2	5	2	5	2	5
Jefferson	46	29	.....	46	29	45	29	47	22
Pulaski	56	42	3	56	43	56	44	65	29
Washington	14	10	.....	14	10	13	11	16	8
Delaware	23	20	.....	23	20	23	20	24	19
Farmer	55	33	.....	54	33	55	32	56	28
Centre	50	23	.....	50	23	50	23	50	22
Superior	19	27	.....	19	28	19	28	30	15
Bridgewater	19	21	.....	19	21	19	21	23	17
Northwest	5	2	.....	5	2	5	2	5	2
Florence	27	7	.....	27	7	26	7	32	2
St. Joseph	37	26	.....	36	27	32	31	39	24
Milford	29	29	.....	29	29	29	29	30	28
Hicksville	15	9	.....	14	9	14	9	17	7
Total	621	488	3	613	498	600	507	663	425

1845.	Senator.		Representative.		Treasurer.	
NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Alfred P. Edgerton (Dem).	Jona. Y. Sackett (Whig).	Horace S. Knapp (Dem).	John J. Ackerman (Whig).	Reuben H. Gilson (Ind).	Thomas Keat (Dem).
Pulaski	97	9	93	12	51	51
Brady	98	...	79	20	76	19
Springfield	64	...	56	4	30	32
Centre	71	...	68	...	18	48
Jefferson	85	4	71	15	52	32
St. Joseph	42	...	39	3	32	8
Florence	41	...	39	2	22	11
Superior	46	...	45	1	31	12
Mill Creek	30	...	21	9	18	8
Madison	11	...	10	1	11	...
Bridgewater	36	...	31	5	27	5
Northwest	9	...	9	...	4	3
Total	630	13	561	72	372	229

At this election, for Recorder, Jacob Youse (Democrat), received 397 votes; Augustus A. Porter (Whig), 227 votes; for Sheriff, Levi Cunningham (Independent), received 297 votes, and Daniel Langel (Democrat), 297 votes; James A. Godwin (Democrat), was elected Coroner; Francis M. Case (Whig), Surveyor; William Sheridan, Sr. (Democrat), Commissioner; and Joshua A. Dobbs (Democrat), Prosecuting Attorney.

1848.	Governor.		Congress.		Representative.		Recorder.		Commissioner.	
NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Seabury Ford (Whig).	John B. Weller (Dem).	Emery D. Potter (Dem).	John Fitch (Free-Soil).	Samuel E. Brown (Whig).	Charles P. Edson (Dem).	M. B. Pummer (Dem).	John Saddoris (Whig).	Ezekiel Masters (Dem).	William Ayres (Whig).
Springfield	10	42	42	3	10	42	42	10	42	10
Pulaski	47	51	44	55	44	50	68	11	60	26
Centre	15	50	44	19	15	49	49	10	50	10
St. Joseph	17	27	27	17	17	27	27	17	27	17
Florence	8	45	43	8	8	45	41	4	40	5
Superior	33	34	34	34	33	34	36	23	35	27
Jefferson	27	38	36	20	27	38	15	24	37	22
Brady	51	98	97	43	52	96	113	27	87	59
Mill Creek	27	60	58	29	27	60	39	23	60	25
Madison	11	14	13	7	12	13	23	2	23	2
Bridgewater	14	12	8	16	14	11	8	13	10	10
Northwest	9	13	13	8	9	13	13	9	13	9
Total	269	484	459	259	268	478	474	173	484	222

At the above election, William McKean (Dem.) was candidate for County Auditor, and received 518 votes, and Jacob Smith (Whig) received 208 votes for the same office. For Coroner, Chauncey Mattison (Dem.) received 476 votes, and Robert Thompson (Whig) 22 votes.

1850—At the October election of 1850, held on the 8th of that month, for Governor, Reuben Wood (Dem.), received in Williams County 601 votes, and his Whig opponent, William Johnston, 402 votes.

1852—In this year, for Congress, Alfred P. Edgerton (Democrat) received 730 votes; J. C. Parker (Whig), 434 votes, and Woolsey Wells (Free-Soil), 2 votes—the two votes in the county having been given Mr. Wells in Pulaski Township. Mr. Edgerton's majority at this election exceeded that received by any other candidate upon the Democratic ticket.

1855—At this October election, in Pulaski Township, for Governor, Salmon P. Chase (Republican) received 890 votes; William Medill (Democrat), 861 votes, and Allen Trimble (American), 17 votes. The majority of the Republican ticket was elected, although the majority for Mr. Chase was the largest. This was the first instance in the political history of Williams County where the regular nominees of the Democratic party had been entirely overthrown in a strictly party contest since the organization of that party.

1860—Pulaski Township, at the October election of this year, voted as follows: For Supreme Judge, Jacob Brinkerhoff (Republican), 206 votes, and Thomas J. S. Smith (Democrat), 236 votes; Board of Public Works, Levi Sargent (Republican), 204 votes, and Abner L. Backus (Democrat), 218 votes; Congress, James M. Ashley (Republican), 207 votes, and James B. Steedman (Democrat), 230 votes; Probate Judge, Isaac R. Sherwood (Republican), 164 votes, and Meredith R. Willett (Democrat), 277 votes; Clerk, George L. Starr (Democrat), 146 votes, and Jacob Youse (Republican), 298 votes; Auditor, Conroy W. Mallory (Republican), 235 votes, and William Sheridan, Jr., (Democrat), 202 votes; Recorder, Harvey H. Wilcox (Republican), 214 votes, and Henry Sheets (Democrat), 225 votes; Commissioner, Alpheus W. Boynton (Republican), 196 votes, and John G. Mattoon (Democrat), 234 votes; Coroner, Justus O. Rose (Democrat), 204 votes, and George W. Barkdull (Republican), 233 votes.

1863—There probably never occurred an election in Ohio that produced a higher degree of excitement within the State, or a more profound interest abroad than the memorable campaign of 1863. Since the opening of the war, in 1861, there had occurred no conflict that would bear comparison, in the intensity of feeling it produced, to this one. After the close of the polls on the 13th of October, results were rapidly received and transmitted, and the Governor-elect being then resident of Cleveland, was, near 12 o'clock at night, in possession of sufficient returns to authorize him to transmit a dispatch to Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, that the entire Republican State ticket in Ohio had been

elected by a majority of about 100,000. The official vote in Williams County is appended:

1863.	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOVERNOR.		AUDITOR OF STATE		TREAS'R OF STATE	
NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	John Brough (Rep.).	C. L. Vallandigham (Dem.).	Chas. Anderson (Rep.).	Geo. E. Pugh, (Dem.).	Jas. H. Godman (Rep.).	Wm. Hubbard (Dem.).	G. Volney Dorsey (Rep.).	Horace S. Knapp (Dem.).
Springfield	184	117	184	119	184	120	184	121
Pulaski	296	232	296	236	296	239	295	239
Centre	162	127	162	128	162	128	162	128
St. Joseph	101	127	101	128	101	128	101	128
Florence	135	115	135	116	135	116	135	116
Superior	161	98	161	98	161	98	161	98
Jefferson	169	143	169	147	169	147	169	147
Brady	233	76	233	79	233	79	236	79
Mill Creek	84	82	84	84	84	85	84	85
Madison	155	48	156	51	156	51	156	51
Bridgewater	132	62	132	64	132	65	132	65
Northwest	143	91	143	92	143	92	143	92
Totals	1955	1318	1956	1342	1956	1348	1958	1389

Of the Williams County soldiers in the army, 362 voted, and of these all cast their votes for the Republican candidates, with the exception of two, who voted for Vallandigham; and three cast their votes for each of the others upon the Democratic State, legislative and county tickets. Since this memorable election, the politics, or party lines in Williams County, have not been sharply defined. The voters have been generally "independent," and it has been difficult to estimate results, particularly as regards candidates for county offices, until the votes have been officially canvassed, though there can be no doubt that the Republicans have now a clear majority in the county.

Passing here an interval of sixteen years, it may be mentioned that Gov. Charles Foster (Republican), in Williams County, in 1879, received 2,761 votes, and Gen. Thomas Ewing (Democrat) 2,628 votes, giving to the Republican candidate a majority of 133.

In 1881, Gov. Foster being a candidate for re-election, he received 2,588 votes, and John W. Bookwalter (Dem.) 2,257 votes, giving to Gov. Foster a majority of 331.

1880.	Representative in Congress.			Secretary of State.		
NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	James M. Ritchie (Rep.).	Frank H. Hurd (Dem.).	Benjamin F. Miller (Nat.).	Charles Townsend (Rep.).	William Long (Dem.).	Charles A. Lloyd (Nat.).
Brady	337	139	2	333	143	2
Bridgewater	177	130	23	176	135	20
Centre	195	207	2	194	208	2
Florence	224	288	7	229	283	7
Jefferson	159	209	2	157	209	2
Madison	240	201	13	239	204	12
Mill Creek	107	129	7	104	132	7
Northwest	160	119	75	160	120	75
Pulaski	570	508	8	567	510	7
Springfield	256	228	8	255	229	8
Superior	237	200	24	235	206	23
St. Joseph	221	257	3	222	256	3
Totals	2883	2615	174	2871	2635	168

Following is a tabular statement of the Presidential and Gubernatorial vote of the years 1880–81:

1881.	Governor.		Lieut. Governor.		Att'y General.		1880. Presidential Vote.	
NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Charles Foster (Rep.).	J. W. Bookwalter (Dem.).	Rees G. Richards (Rep.).	Edgar M. Johnson (Dem.).	George K. Nash (Rep.).	F. C. Daugherty (Dem.).	Garfield Electors	Hancock Electors.
Brady	229	111	287	114	290	113	366	134
Bridgewater	162	100	163	98	163	98	184	138
Centre	172	164	174	164	176	164	192	201
Florence	188	215	187	215	189	216	237	281
Jefferson	125	186	127	187	128	187	154	216
Madison	195	177	195	178	196	178	231	191
Mill Creek	96	139	96	139	96	138	109	138
Northwest	131	107	133	106	132	106	162	113
Pulaski	536	430	541	437	538	441	568	498
Superior	249	193	249	188	252	188	237	213
Springfield	230	206	235	207	236	207	251	225
St. Joseph	215	229	221	230	220	231	230	248
Totals	2588	2257	2608	2263	2616	2267	2881	2591

So far as attainable from official and other records deemed authentic, the vote of Williams County in its original and present limits for Presidential electors is here given, commencing with the memorable log cabin and hard cider campaign, as it was at the time characterized, that occurred nearly a half century ago.

1840—William H. Harrison (Whig), 396 votes; Martin Van Buren

(Democrat), 407, giving the latter a majority in the county of 11 votes. Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate, received no vote in Williams county.

1844—Henry Clay (Whig) received 583 votes, and James K. Polk (Democrat), 673 votes, making Polk's majority 90. Again, there were no votes cast for Mr. Birney, who ran the second time in the canvass as the candidate of the Abolitionists.

1848—In this contest a convention of Free-Soilers held at Buffalo, N. Y., placed in nomination a candidate for the Presidency, and adopted a chart of principles satisfactory to nearly all the Abolitionists, and to many others of the old parties. In Williams County, the vote stood: Zachary Taylor (Whig), 328 votes; Lewis Cass (Dem.), 510; Martin Van Buren (Free-Soil), 154. Majority for Cass over Taylor, 182.

1852—Franklin Pierce (Dem.), 832 votes; Winfield Scott (Whig), 546; John P. Hale (Free-Soil and Abolition), 160. Majority for Pierce over Scott, 286. Between this and the quadrennial election following the very name and machinery of the Whig party had passed out of existence.

1856—James Buchanan (Dem.), 1,022 votes; John C. Fremont (Rep.), 1,327; Millard Fillmore (American), 49. Majority for Fremont over Buchanan, 305. And since this memorable struggle between the contending parties to secure the Presidency, the Democratic party, as organized upon its ancient principles, has been consigned, like the old Federal and Whig organizations, to its political grave, though a respectable organization exists that retains its name. Williams County, it will be observed, gave the heaviest vote for the Republican ticket, by more than double that it had ever cast against the Democratic party, and its majority against the combined vote of its opponents, amounting to 256.

1860—This contest terminated the "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and Slave States, as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward had declared several years previously that it was destined to become, and, so far as law could make it so, placed the former master and slave upon terms of civil and social equality. Williams County very largely increased her Republican majority, giving to Lincoln (Rep.) a vote of 1,713, to Douglas (Dem.) a vote of 1,180, and to Bell (American) 29 votes, making the majority of Lincoln over the combined vote of his competitors, 504.

1864—Lincoln's (Rep.) vote, 2,197; McClellan's (Dem.), 1,425; Lincoln's majority, 772, very closely approximating two-thirds the whole vote.

1868—Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.), 2,280 votes, and Horatio Seymour (Dem.), 1,814, resulting in a majority for Grant of 466.

1872—The Bryan *Press* (Rep.) of date November 14, 1872, reviewing the result of the autumn elections of that year, said:

"At the election in October, 1871, our majority in the county was only 199. At the October election this year, it was 367, being an increase over the majority of the previous year of 168. At the Presidential election of 1868, we gave Grant a majority of only 466. This year we give him a majority of 805, being an increase of 438 over our majority at the late October election."

The official Presidential vote of 1876 stood as follows:

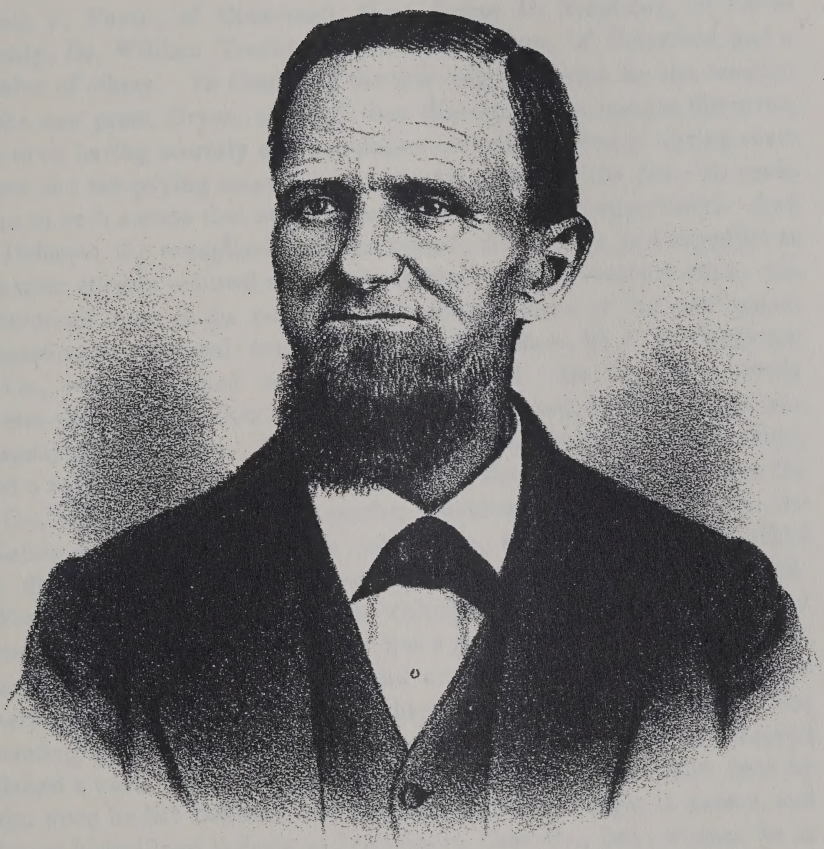
TOWNSHIPS.	Tilden (Dem.).	Hayes (Rep.).
Brady	142	308
Bridgewater	154	161
Centre	203	164
Florence	285	202
Jefferson	197	137
Madison	183	228
Mill Creek	121	106
Northwest	138	220
Pulaski	477	519
Springfield	191	232
Superior	205	231
St. Joseph	250	193
Total	2546	2701

The official vote for Presidential candidates in 1880, is given on a preceding page. There is nothing to add.

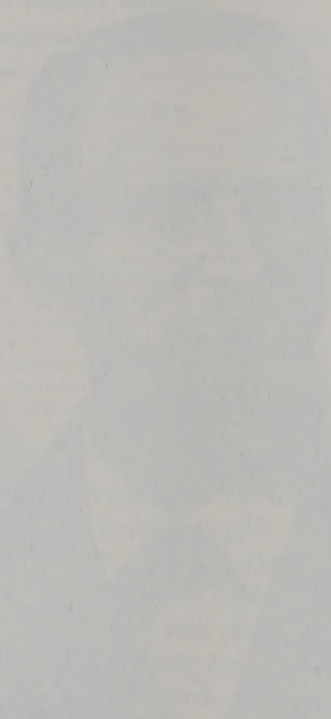
Between the opening of the time when insurrectionary forces made assault upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, and then following during the entire progress of the conflict of four years, there was scarcely a discordant voice heard in Williams County against a vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, so far as diligent inquiry can establish. There were diverse opinions regarding the modes and ulterior objects, but finally all diversities became fused in a common crucible, and following the advent of peace, an effort, which resulted in utter failure, was made to resurrect the parties known in ante-bellum times upon former bases, but such labor was unproductive of fruit. Of the living issues, if there in truth be any, between the so-called political parties of our day engaged in a struggle for supremacy, it is in order for those who understand the issues to explain through other channels than these pages, as such discussions have no proper place here.

WILLIAMS COUNTY JOURNALISM.

In 1837 a sheet, "medium" in size, made its appearance in Defiance entitled the *Barometer*, and was under the management of John B. Seamans. Although in politics Mr. Seamans was a Whig, the paper maintained a neutral position. The editor was a lawyer and a good writer,



Philetus S. Gleason



but his *Barometer* relied mainly for its support upon the county patronage, and its existence was a brief one. The next newspaper experiment in Williams County was planned in Columbus in the winter of 1842–43, and originated with a few leading Democratic politicians, among whom were United States Senator Benjamin Tappan, of Steubenville, James J. Faran, of Cincinnati, Gen. James B. Steedman, of Lucas County, Dr. William Trevitt and Col. S. Medary, of Columbus, and a number of others. In discussing the most eligible point for the location of the new press, Bryan, although then the county seat, was not discussed, the town having scarcely any population or business, except during court terms and tax-paying seasons, and a greater portion of the year the roads were in such a state that an interdict was almost placed upon travel. And so Defiance, the recognized business town in the county, and regarded as the most eligible political center of any place in Northwestern Ohio, was determined upon as the point for the establishment of the new paper. Accordingly, a journal, entitled the *North-Western*, by J. B. Steedman & Co., was established in the spring of 1843. Its life was precisely twelve months, and when No. 52, Vol. I, was closed, the publication was suspended indefinitely. Steedman, with his brother-in-law, Elijah Dodd, had a contract with the State for rebuilding the Providence dam, and the "Co.," H. S. Knapp, had another establishment on his hands, the *Kalida Venture*, a Democratic publication, which he could not afford to discontinue, and under these untoward circumstances, the *North-Western* never fully realized the anticipations of its projectors and friends. Mechanically, the paper was a rare specimen of typographical excellence, its managing printer and supervisor being Stephen T. Hosmer, a good workman, and known throughout the Maumee Valley. The printing material was sold to Samuel A. Hall, in May, 1844, and shipped aboard a canal boat for some place in Indiana, then not fixed upon by him when he left Defiance, but he accompanied his freight in person, and floated himself and it down to Logansport, Cass Co., Ind., whence he at once systematized his material and soon commenced the *Democratic Pharos*. Through his enterprise the paper acquired large reputation, and, although Mr. Hall deceased several years ago, the journal he founded in the spring of 1844 is to-day recognized as a power in that State.

October 31, 1845, is the date of commencement of Bryan's effort to establish a printing office. Thomas H. Blaker undertook this experiment, and issued the *North-Western*, Democratic in politics, but having only short life.

November 19, 1846, J. W. Wiley, who had been associated with I. G. Yearick, in the publication of the Defiance *Democrat*, succeeded Mr. Blaker, and named his journal the *Williams County Democrat*. This

same year, Wiley enlisted in the Mexican war, and became First Lieutenant of Capt. Daniel Chase's company, and after that war closed, he established a newspaper at Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, and there closed his earthly career.

In 1847, William A. Hunter, an eccentric gentleman, who had, in his life-time, some unfortunate journalistic experience at Carrollton, Carroll County, and at Ashland, Ashland Co., Ohio, removed his family to Bryan, and had charge of the Democratic organ; but after the county seat conflict between Bryan and West Unity occurred, he transferred his printing material to the latter place; and here, in May, 1851, Hunter and T. S. C. Morrison started the *Equal Rights*, a Free-Soil Democatic organ. The firm, politically, were not altogether in harmony, and Mr. Morrison removed to Napoleon, and identified himself conspicuously in what was then orthodox Democratic journalism, held several county offices, and died there, leaving scarcely sufficient momey to pay his funeral expenses. He was a brilliant writer, who would have been one of note, had he lived. Mr. Morrison's death, occurring in manhood's prime, was widely deplored. Mr. Hunter's offiicial life is given among the county records, and appears on other pages. He is now a resident of Iowa, and in affluent circumstances.

Judge Joshua Dobbs established a Democratic newspaper in 1852, at Montpelier. Its career was a brief one. Van Buren Shouf, now a well-known citizen of Bryan, was his printer and manager. The next effort to establish a Democratic paper, was made by Robert N. Patterson.. In his issue of May 18, 1882, the editor sketches its business career as follows:

"To-day begins the twentieth volume of the Bryan *Democrat*. The first number was published April 30, 1863. From the initial number to the present it has continued under one management. During nineteen years, only three weeks' publication were missed—one in 1863 for repairs on the building, one in 1865 for removal of the office, and one in 1871 for the holidays. With the exceptions named it has always been printed on time, never was a day late, and never issued a half-sheet. From a small venture occupying a single room it has 'grown up with the country,' and is now one of the largest and best appointed printing establishments in the country."

The *Williams County Gazette* was established by Isaac R. Sherwood, in December, 1857, and entered upon its second volume December 30, 1858. Its dimensions were about one-half the present size of the *Press*. The issue of March 31, 1859, contains the salutatory of J. Palmiter, as editor, and from this time forward until September 22, 1859, the publication of the *Gazette* was continued by Sherwood and Palmiter, when Mr.

Sherwood retired and was succeeded by L. E. Rumrill. October 27, 1859, the name of the paper was changed to *Williams County Leader*, and Mr. Rumrill, after a publishing experience of six weeks, retired, and Mr. Sherwood resumed his management of the paper, and added one column to each page, and continued its publication until the rebellion occurred, when, at the first war meeting held at Bryan, and having, meantime, been elected and qualified as Probate Judge of Williams County, he came forward at the meeting and enrolled his name the first on the list of volunteers. Mr. Sherwood served in the three months' service throughout the West Virginia campaign. His career as a soldier and a civilian had some features so unusual that it may be proper to briefly sketch them in this place. He entered the military service as a volunteer in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and rendered hard work as a private throughout the West Virginia campaign. He was offered promotion, but refused it. His name being first upon the roll, he pledged himself to go through his first campaign with a musket. But he re-enlisted under the three years' call, and was commissioned First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he became Adjutant. February 12, 1864, Sherwood became Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for gallantry throughout his brilliant military experience, was brevetted Major General, an honor he justly won. But now we resume the newspaper history. J. H. and I. R. Sherwood continued the *Williams County Leader*. Starr and Spencer had charge of the *Republican Standard*, May 7, 1857, and their issue of that date is No. 2, Vol. II, which would indicate nearly the date of its establishment. As its name would suggest, the politics of the *Standard* was Republican. July, 1857, the name of Alvan Spencer appears as editor, and December 24, Mr. Spencer retired, having transferred his interests to I. R. Sherwood. In 1868, Gen. Sherwood having received the nomination for Secretary of State, on the Republican ticket, resigned the editorial management into the hands of Robert N. Traver, though Gen. Sherwood continued as publisher. In the issue of August 26, 1869, Gen. Sherwood announced the sale of his interest in the *Union Press* to Gen. C. P. Hayes, and in the issue of October 28, 1869, the name was changed to the Bryan *Press*, and the dimensions of the sheet considerably enlarged. July 2, 1874, Gen. Hayes sold his *Press* to D. B. Singer, and the latter's salutatory appears in the issue of that date. Gen. Hayes removed to Illinois and purchased a newspaper establishment, and in less than two years after he settled in that State he was elected to Congress, and served two terms. Mr. Singer continued in charge of the paper until November 15, 1877, when he sold to Bowersox & Gillis—C. A. Bowersox, editor, and S. Gillis, business manager. This firm continued until November 28, 1878, when the

property passed into the hands of Gillis & Ogle, the present editors and proprietors of the Bryan *Press*.

It will have been noticed, in what is said above of Gen. Sherwood and Gen. Hayes, that the public career of those gentlemen has been singularly fortunate. Scarcely less so has been that Mr. Singer. After his sale of the *Press* he immediately crossed the border, and purchased a Republican press at Charlotte, Mich.; a year later, however, he was appointed to the responsible and lucrative position of Postmaster at Washington City, in which office he yet continues. The Bryan friends of these gentlemen, who are many in both parties, rejoice in their prosperity. It is proper to add here that the present editors of the Bryan *Press* rendered, both of them, gallant service in the war for the Union.

The Fountain City *Argus*, Shouf & Williams, editors, issued No. 1, Vol. I, May 25, 1876. April 26, 1877, the name of Van B. Shouf appears alone as editor and publisher, and June 7 following, Van Shouf & Plummer, and in August, 1879, Van Shouf again appears alone. The *Argus* was radically Democratic in politics, but directly after the close of the October election of 1879, the Fountain City *Argus* closed its newspaper life, and the material was disposed of to different parties at private sale. It was generally understood, although his name did not appear, that Judge M. R. Willett was the managing editor throughout the term of the existence of the *Argus*. As a partisan Democratic journal, it achieved wide prominence. Vol. I, No. 1, of the *Buckeye Vidette*, made its appearance April 22, 1880—J. W. Northrup, editor, and J. R. Douglas, assistant. The *Vidette* was an organ of the Greenback party, and early in 1882, the material and publication were transferred from Bryan to Columbus.

On the last Saturday of June, 1879, the first number of the *Border Alliance*, a six-column folio newspaper, made its appearance at Pioneer; editor, C. J. De Witt; publishers, the Alliance Printing Company. In four weeks, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column folio, and its name then became the Pioneer *Alliance*; but two years later the name was changed to, simply, the *Alliance*. The paper is Republican in politics, has a circulation of nearly eight hundred, is read by the citizens of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and was again enlarged, July 8, 1882, to a six-column quarto, and its name changed to the *Tri-State Alliance*, named thus from its large circulation in three States. Mr. De Witt, an able editor and an excellent man, claims to have in his office "the brightest and biggest and devil in Northern Ohio." A small paper, called the *Christian Messenger*, was issued for about four months, at Pioneer, in 1880—first appearing as a monthly, then as a semi-monthly, and finally as a weekly. Its aim was to reform the questions of politics and intem-

perance, and to advocate strenuous moral measures. Its editor was Rev. J. L. Rusbridge. A very mysterious little sheet, called the *Brush Creek Herald*, appeared semi-occasionally, for a short period, at Pioneer, some two or three years ago.

The Montpelier *Eagle* was the first newspaper experiment at Montpelier. It was an organ of the Spiritualists, and expired after a few issues. Second, was the *Star of the West*, a neutral paper, devoted especially to local interests, and established in 1855, by T. D. Montgomery, a practical printer, who removed from Hillsdale, Mich., and, after running it two months, sold to D. Stauffer and Aaron Crissey, by whom it was conducted about six months, when the material was sold to Frank Rosenberg, who afterward removed it to Ottokee, then county seat of Fulton County, and there founded a Democratic organ. The *Star of the West* was about one-half the dimensions of the present Montpelier *Enterprise*. It may not be improper to add that David Stauffer, abovenamed, is the senior member of the important hardware firm of Stauffer, Garver & Co., Montpelier.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances due at a time which would render the undertaking hazardous, when the publication of a newspaper was not warranted by the support of business men, Messrs. Ford & Smalley, with a keen foresight of the advantages that would be afforded Montpelier by the opening up of the Wabash Railroad, commenced the publication of a paper, styled—significant of the growth and prosperity of the place—Montpelier *Enterprise*. The paper was established September 18, 1880, Mr. Ford as editor, and Mr. Smalley as publisher, being equal proprietors. The *Enterprise* is an independent paper, and ignores politics, its columns being devoted exclusively to local and general reading matter. Until July 1, 1881, it was a seven-column folio, since which time it has been issued as an eight-column folio, weekly ; subscription price, $1.50 per year. Although the *Enterprise* is less than two years old, it now boasts of a widely extended circulation, a happy and merited result of the energy of its founders, and the activity and enterprise of the town and surrounding country. Without doubt, the *Enterprise* has been, and still is, the most powerful auxiliary of any business institution of the place, and the greatest factor in Montpelier's rise, progress and permanence.

THE OHIO AND MICHIGAN WAR.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

After the American colonies had thrown off the yoke of Great Britain, and the settlers had begun to pour into the Northwest Territory, it was soon perceived by Congress that new States would eventually have to be created out of the broad domain lying northwest of the Ohio River. While the thirteen separate colonies were yet independent of each other, and even for a time after the constitution of union had been adopted by all, each colony was more or less jealous of the boon of independence which it had gained through eight long years of war, and only by degrees relinquished its claim to State or colonial sovereignty, as the splendid provisions of the constitution were gradually unfolded, and the wisdom of indissoluble union became apparent. Each colony (and for a time afterward as a State), claimed under a charter from the European monarchs an extension of its territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the latter at that time being thought only a comparatively short distance inland, and known as the "Great South Sea." New York was the first to relinquish her claim to this Western Territory, which she did by act of her General Assembly March 7, 1780. The other States afterward did likewise from time to time. On the 10th of October, 1780, Congress enacted that such territory when ceded to the General Government should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and finally formed into new States. By the "Ordinance of 1787," Congress divided the Northwest Territory into three parts; the Western to include all the present States of Illinois, Wisconsin and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; the middle to include the present State of Indiana, and north to the British line; the eastern to include the territory bounded by Indiana, Canada, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio River, with the proviso that, if expedient, one or more States might be formed out of the territory lying north of an east and west line passing through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. This is known as the "Fulton Line," and now separates the northern tier of townships of Williams County from the middle tier. Afterward, the surveys in both Michigan and Ohio were made with reference to this line, and a tier of fractional townships occurred on each side of the same, one being No. 8 north, and the other No. 10 south.

At the time Congress established this line by the "Ordinance of 1787," no accurate map of the Western country was in existence, and the southern extremity of Lake Michigan was erroneously thought to be a few miles north of where it really was. In 1802, Congress bounded Ohio "east by the Pennsylvania line, south by the Ohio River to the mouth of the Great Miami west by a line drawn due north from the

mouth of the Great Miami, and north by an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, running east (after intersecting the due north line aforesaid from the mouth of the Great Miami River) until it shall intersect Lake Erie on the Territorial (British) line, and thence on the same through to the Pennsylvania line." When the first Constitution of Ohio was adopted, the above boundaries were accepted; but, as it was learned immediately afterward that the southern extremity of Lake Michigan was farther south than formerly supposed, and as it was seen by the Constitutional Convention that a strip of country on the north, which had been thought would be included within the boundaries of Ohio, would fall north of the northern boundary and be in Michigan, it was provided "that if the southerly bend of Lake Michigan should extend farther south than Lake Erie, or if a due east and west line through such southerly bend should intersect Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Maumee River, then, with the assent of Congress, the northern boundary should be established by and extended to a direct line from the southerly extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay, intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami River, thence northeast to the Territorial (British) line."

Michigan Territory was created in 1805, the old erroneous map being used as a guide. As Congress paid no attention to the proviso of the Ohio Convention, the northern boundary was left as above in the Congressional enactment, and upon this technicality arose the "Ohio and Michigan Boundary War." After this, and prior to 1816, Ohio, through her General Assembly, made several attempts to have the boundary question settled; but the war of 1812 came on, and other matters combined to postpone the adjustment of the controversy. In 1816, pursuant to an act of Congress, approved in 1812, the Surveyor-General—Edward Tiffin—employed William Harris, an experienced surveyor, to run a portion of the western line of Ohio, and all the northern line, "noting particularly where the northern line intersects Lake Erie." Indiana was erected into a State in 1816, and its northern boundary, as defined by act of Congress, included "a strip of land, ten miles wide, of the southern portion of Michigan Territory." Harris found that a due east line from the head of Lake Michigan would intersect Lake Erie seven miles south of the north cape of Maumee Bay.

In 1817, Gov. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, after investigating the boundary question, claimed the boundary line to be the one established by the "Ordinance of 1787" (the Fulton Line), and thus claimed the disputed territory. A lengthy discussion followed between the Surveyor General and Gov. Cass; and, in 1818, the Ohio Legislature held

that the Harris line was the true one, and that Congress so decided when Ohio was organized as a State. Gov. Cass obtained an order through William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, to run the due east and west line; and John A. Fulton surveyed the same in 1818, and upon this line the surveys of both States were run, Ohio finishing in about 1821 and Michigan in about 1828. All this implied that Congress entertained the idea during these years that the Fulton line was the true one. Neither Ohio nor Michigan, however, would relinquish the disputed territory. As those were the years when the question of State sovereignty was obtaining a grasp on the minds of many citizens throughout the country, each State, conformably with the steadily spreading heresy, regarded it a right and a duty to secure the coveted territory and thus increase and strengthen its domain. Ohio claimed north to the Harris (the present) line, basing such claim upon the proceedings when Ohio was admitted into the Union, and insisting that the northern line, as established by the Ordinance of 1787, had not been accepted by the Convention unless the same intersected Lake Erie at, or north of, the northern Cape of Maumee Bay. This was a virtual denial by Ohio that Congress had power to establish the boundaries of the State regardless of what position the latter might take. Michigan claimed south to the Fulton line (that separating the present northern tier of townships of Williams County from the middle tier), basing her claim on the provisions of the "Ordinance of 1787," and on the fact that Congress had implied her right during the surveys in the two States to the lands south to the Fulton line. Civil officers were appointed by each State to administer public affairs in the disputed lands; but nothing serious occurred for several years.

In 1834, when the Lake Erie & Wabash Canal project was on foot, the Ohio Legislature authorized Gov. Lucas to appoint three Commissioners to locate the same through Ohio, but when the Territory of Michigan learned that such canal would pass through the disputed tract of land, and that the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Lucas expected to assume jurisdiction over such land in the survey and location of the canal, a law was enacted February 12, 1835, inflicting severe penalties upon any person interfering with any part of the territory without authority from the United States or the Territory of Michigan. Eleven days later, the Ohio Assembly enacted that the true boundary was the Harris line, that townships should be organized out of the claimed strip of land, and that three Commissioners should be appointed to re-survey the Harris line. This was during the spring of 1835. Michigan organized her militia to arrest the Commissioners should they invade the disputed ground, and Ohio, in response, prepared to enforce her orders and appointments. Events were

ominous. Gen. Brown, of Michigan, was stationed at Adrian, with a large force of militia, and had scouts posted along the line to notify him of the approach of the Commissioners. Gov. Lucas, Zachary Taylor and other eminent men went north to see that the demands of Ohio were enforced. A conference was held on the 6th of April, 1835, between the hostile parties, in pursuance of an order from President Jackson, who had appointed two Commissioners to confer with the belligerents in the interests of peace. Nothing satisfactory to both parties was accomplished, and the Commissioners, with a large force, left Defiance to commence the survey, arriving at the Fulton line on the 19th. A parley was held, and, before proceeding, the Commissioners resolved to hear further advice from Gov Lucas. Orders were received to run the line at all hazards. Work was begun, and, after about thirty-eight miles of the line had been surveyed, Gen. Brown appeared with his militia, captured nine of the Buckeyes and forced the remainder to retreat. About this time, Gov. Mason, of Michigan, was removed by President Jackson, and Gov. Shaler appointed to succeed him, but the latter failing to accept, John S. Horner was appointed in his place. President Jackson had taken the position from the start that, without an act of Congress changing the boundary, the disputed territory belonged to Michigan. In September, 1835, a friendly correspondence was begun between Gov. Horner and Gov. Lucas. After this, nothing noteworthy occurred until June 15, 1836, when Congress enacted that the Harris line should be the permanent boundary between the two States. Michigan relinquished all further claims December 15, 1836, as a condition of admission into the Union, and thus the war ended. The line adopted runs south from the northern Cape of Maumee Bay, 87° west, with a needle variation of 3°, 32 minutes, to a point between Ohio and Indiana 5 miles, 24 chains and 64 links north of where a due east and west line from the head of Lake Michigan would intersect such north and south line. This is the present boundary.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

BY FRANK O. HART, M. D.

The following is but a short sketch of the archæological remains of this county, yet it is sufficiently comprehensive for the uses of this work :

In this county we have traces of another race of beings, who lived in ages past, not one word of whose language has come to us, yet they must have been a numerous, intelligent and busy people, who tilled the soil, worked the copper mines and built themselves commodious dwellings. Here we find knives, chisels, axes, beads, pottery, pipes, etc., of all sizes and shapes. How eloquently they speak of a race that is gone! To

gaze upon these mute legacies of the past is like going into a chamber where oppressive stillness prevails. The works left by this people vary in character. Prominent among these, and the special cause of bestowing the name, are the tumuli, or mounds. The works of this character most worthy of mention are situated at the confluence of Silver Creek and the St. Joseph's River. In Northwest Township, near Nettle Lake, is found another group of interesting mounds. On the northeast corner of the southeast half of Section 22, Township 7 north, Range 4 east, was a remarkable group of mounds.

These mounds were uniform in size, i. e., about six feet long, three wide, and about two feet high. Commencing at the north, the first one extended north and south. The west one extended due east and west, and on the south, the last extended due north and south, forming a complete half-circle of about five hundred feet in diameter. Two of these half-circles were complete, one within the other, and one commencing at the north, about half finished.

Quite a number of them were opened, and about two feet from the original surface were found fragments of human remains and numerous stone implements. I am sorry to say, at present nothing remains to mark this ancient cemetery except a fragment of bone or stone implement, which occasionally finds its way to the surface.

On the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 7 north, Range 4 east, was a solitary mound of considerable magnitude. On opening it were found six full-developed skeletons, and one of a child about eight or ten years old. They were lying in a circle with their heads in the center, in close proximity to each other. I have the skulls in my possession. They are very thick. The superciliary ridge is very prominent. The orbital processes are profoundly marked. Average distance between temporal ridges of frontal bone, three and a half inches; from temporal ridge of frontal bone to occipital point, nine inches; length from beginning of frontal bone to occipital point, twelve inches; from occipital point to foramen magnum, three inches.

On the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 7 north, Range 4 east, a skeleton was exhumed eight feet long, with which was found part of a gun, fragments of knives, a cup of red paint, about one thousand beads of various colors and sizes, and a braid of black hair around its neck, in which were thirteen silver brooches. [The relics here found would indicate the skeleton to be that of an Indian.—ED.]

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

Stone implements have been found in all parts of the county, but more numerous along the banks of Tiffin and St. Joseph's Rivers.

Arrow-heads made of sandstone, schist, chalcedony, flint and jasper—Sir R. W. Wilde's five divisions of Europe—first, those which are triangular; second, those which are indented at the base; third, those which are stemmed; fourth, those which are barbed; and fifth, those which are leaf-shaped; also, Col. J. W. Foster's divisions—sixth, those which are lozenge-shaped; seventh, those dirk-shaped; eighth, those which are beveled; and we may add, as ninth, those which have serrated edges—all are found in this county.

Rimers and borers of schist and chalcedony of various sizes and lengths have been found. I have two three inches long that taper to a fine point from the base, which is one-half inch thick. From the base there is a handle-like projection each way one-half inch long.

Specimens of agricultural implements, which are chipped out of schist or quartzite, have been found in various parts of the county.

Celts, a class of instruments represented by the ax, chisel, flesher, armulet, pendent, etc., also are found. Axes, generally of green stone or porphyry, are fashioned into various forms. One was found four inches long, with a stone handle six inches long. One prevailing form has a crease cut around the head on three sides, one being left flat, so that when lashed to the handle it could be tightened by wedging. In another form, two sides are left flat for wedging. In another, the crease is cut clear around the head. Another form is made without any crease, ground down wedge-shaped; all are tapered to an edge and vary in weight from a few ounces to eight or nine pounds.

Fleshers and scrapers of various sizes and shapes are numerous.

PIPES.

A few pipes of special note have been found. Three were found in the south part of Brady Township, of which one represented a tortoise, one a frog and one a duck. I have one beautifully carved, about one inch in height of bowl and length of stem.

DOMESTIC AND OTHER UTENSILS.

Pestles to grind maize so as to fit it for cooking have been found in a variety of forms—some cylindrical, some bell-shaped and some cone-like. The materials are also various, consisting of green stone, syenite, quartz, etc., and sometimes sandstone.

I have two implements, ten inches long, two inches wide, cylindrical in form, with one flattened surface, one end being tapered to a concavo-convex edge. They were probably used as bark-peelers. Two implements, circular in form, pierced through the center, have been found. Totems, or saddle-shaped birds, of a ribbon

silicious slate, have also been found—two with eye-like appendages, and several without.

Perforated plates, thread sizers, shuttles, etc., generally made of striped slate, are met with in an almost endless variety of forms. Badges and wands, in a variety of forms, are frequently found. I have a perfect specimen of a double crescent, found by George Kunkel, of Brady Township. Several single crescents have been picked up from time to time; also two implements called "What is it" have been found. So far, but few perfect pieces of pottery have been discovered. Some pieces of vessels that would contain twenty or thirty gallons were found. Slight elevations, strewn with numerous fragments of pottery and charcoal, are often met with. Spindle-whirls, sockets and spindle foot-rests have also been exhumed.

From the great number and variety of stone implements found in the county, one would suppose that this section was a favorite locality of that ancient race called the Mound-Builders.

Thus it is that nations rise and fall. All we can know of this prehistoric nation, we must obtain by a careful study of the implements and works they have left behind them. However careful we may study and compare these rude and imperfect records, yet much will doubtless remain shrouded in obscurity. [For additional information on this subject, examine the chapters on Northwest, Bridgewater and Madison Townships.]

MILITARY HISTORY OF WILLIAMS COUNTY.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the time of the existence of Williams as a distinct county until the commencement of the war with Mexico in 1846, the martial spirit of the people had become nearly extinct, and that war did not greatly revive this sentiment, as the first requisition upon Ohio was only for three regiments, and Gov. Bartley found himself greatly embarrassed by a tender of the services of several times the number called for. A recruiting station for the Fifteenth United States Infantry was opened at Defiance, where Company B, of that regiment, rendezvoused and was organized. Although the muster-roll of this company could not be found, still it is quite certain that some ten or twelve boys from what is now Williams County joined this company and regiment, and went to Mexico. The officers of Company B were Daniel Chase, Captain; Mr. Goodloe, First Lieutenant; J. W. Wiley, Second Lieutenant. The following constitute the remnant of Mexican war soldiers, now residents of Williams County: Jacob Ryan, Third Regiment, Col. Curtis—enlisted in Wayne County,

Ohio. Peter Brown, Fourth Regiment, Col. Charles H. Brough, Cincinnati. ——— Houk, Third Regiment, Col. Curtis, and in the company of Capt. Thomas H. Ford, Mansfield. Henry Good, in the same company and regiment; enlisted in Mansfield. ——— Wyland, Rev. William Taylor, F. S. Bradley. The Christian names of two cannot be positively given, and neither can the company or regiment in which they served; but each one of the above seven claims residence in Williams County.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

Prior to the war with Mexico, a more or less nominal militia organization was effected and carried on in Williams County, and annual musters were enjoyed by large and motley crowds, intent more on frolic and roystering than improvement in military discipline. And thus a system that had been so popular and efficient during the old Indian wars on the frontier, and directly after the close of the war of 1812–15, had loosened its hold upon the public mind during a protracted period of profound peace. The cities and larger towns of the State were the only places where military drill was appreciated, and where strict discipline and military pride attained a proficiency nearly equal to that which prevailed in the regular army. In Williams County, there were the usual musters, and several townships formed independent companies. Bryan had an artillery squad, and secured from the State a brass field-piece.

POLITICAL SENTIMENTS IN 1860.

During the latter part of 1860, and the early part of 1861, the warmest interest of the citizens of the county was centered upon the important political events and changes that were overshadowing the country with dire and ominous import. All felt the coming storm, and many accurately predicted the prolonged and dreadful results of the impending struggle. The *Leader*, though mild throughout and hopeful that war might be averted, was loyal to the core, and endeavored to reconcile those political antagonisms which threatened the safety of the Union. All the better citizens of both parties were united upon the question of maintaining the administration of Mr. Lincoln and upholding the constitution and the laws. As yet the all-important question of slavery had not been seriously considered as to its total obliteration; and all those bitter sentiments which were to array one section of the North against the other almost to the extent of open war, were yet unengendered and unfelt, and the county as a whole were united and hopefully tranquil.

THE FIRST WAR MEETINGS IN THE COUNTY.

When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received, and doubt and

dread were changed to certainty and concern, the most intense excitement everywhere prevailed. All former political antagonisms were gladly relinquished, and a unity in upholding the administration became as firm and widespread as the most inveterate Abolitionist had dared to dream. The first reports depopulated the rural districts, suspended all agricultural and other pursuits, and flooded the towns, telegraph offices and news stations with vast crowds of excited, indignant and determined citizens. There was not a town of any consequence in the county where indignant mass-meetings were not held, and invincible determinations of loyalty were not manifested. The *Leader* of Thursday, April 18, 1861, published the following accounts:

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BRYAN!
THE PEOPLE THOROUGHLY AROUSED!!
LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE!!!

The Bryan Court House was filled on Tuesday evening with men of all parties, and quite a delegation of ladies. The object of the meeting was to ascertain the amount of patriotism in the men of this section—how many would fight if necessary, and to listen to speeches from our leading citizens. The meeting was organized by calling B. H. Fisher, Esq., to the chair. I. R. Sherwood was chosen Secretary. The choir, composed of Prof. Cordly, Prof. Ruggles, Mr. Wilcox, Miss Ruggles and Miss Flora Crall, sang a national air. On motion of Col. F. M. Case, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Case, Plummer and Mallory, was appointed to draft resolutions. A. M. Pratt was called out. His speech was brief and to the point, and embodied the sentiments of every true-hearted man and woman present. He stated that there were only two sides to this question—that the issue was made up—we were either for the Government or against it, and, for his part, he was for it until the American Flag should again float triumphantly from every foot of American territory. Mr. Pratt was frequently interrupted by cheers, the enthusiasm was so intense. The Bryan Brass Band next played a national air. Mr. Case, as Chairman on Resolutions, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The liberties of our common country are in danger, and our flag has been deliberately stricken down by traitors within our borders, who openly and unblushingly avow their intention to overturn the Government; Therefore,

Resolved, That we ignore party differences and party ties, and give our hearty and undivided support to our Government—rally as one man to our country's flag, and never let it trail in dishonor—unite to crush the rebellion in our borders, and restore peace and prosperity to our people.

The following additional resolution, offered by Mr. Pratt, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion the Legislature of Ohio ought to make an appropriation of $5,000,000, and provide for raising a force of 50,000 troops to aid in sustaining the National Government.

The resolutions as amended were unanimously adopted. W. A. Smith, Esq., being loudly called for, responded in a brief speech. The band then played Yankee Doodle. Judge Dobbs was next called out. He was not only in favor of suppressing the rebellion, but of hanging the traitors. The following speakers were afterward called out: Hon. S. E. Blakeslee, Mr. Pollett, Dr. Graser and Mr. Carnahan. The Chairman also delivered a speech. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. The choir closed with a national air, which was loudly cheered—and so, in fact, was every speaker who addressed the meeting. From the indications in Bryan, Williams County can send one thousand good, strong men to defend the liberties of our country. Everybody is brimful of patriotism.

I. R. SHERWOOD, *Secretary*. B. H. FISHER, *Chairman*.

In the next issue of the *Leader*, the following appeared:

The citizens of Bryan and vicinity are earnestly requested to meet in the M. E. Church, Monday evening, April 29, to make definite arrangements for the care of such families as may have been left destitute by such of our fellow-citizens as have volunteered their services in support of the American Flag.

In the same issue of the paper appeared the following:

PATRIOTISM IN WILLIAMS COUNTY.

At the call of the President for volunteers to crush out treason and enforce the laws, the gallant sons of Williams County have nobly responded. True, there are a few who refuse to aid the Government with muscle or money—there were Tories in the Revolution and a Judas even among the disciples of Christ—but the great heart of the people beats high for freedom and the perpetuity of the grandest system of constitutional government the world has ever known. Last Thursday [April 18], Gen. Steedman and Mr. Bassett, of Toledo, came to this place and held a war meeting. B. H. Fisher was authorized to form a company at this place, and Col. E. D. Bradley [who had served in the war with Mexico], one at Stryker. On Saturday [April 20], the volunteers of this place were sworn in and elected B. H. Fisher, Captain; E. J. Evans, First Lieutenant; E. M. Deuchar, Second Lieutenant; Henry Gilbert, Third Lieutenant. At 4 o'clock P. M., the ladies of Bryan presented Capt. Fisher a beautiful silk banner. In a few hours a second company of nearly one hundred men was formed. On Thursday [April 18], the first company of one hundred and twelve men took the cars for Toledo. The company at Stryker, commanded by E. D. Bradley, is said to contain one hundred and seventy men. Over $2,500 have been subscribed to aid the volunteers and support their families.

In the same issue appeared an anonymous communication suggesting that township clerks should keep a careful record of all volunteers for future history, as the pending war was to be a memorable and stupendous one. It is worthy to note, at this juncture, that had the suggestion of this unknown correspondent been heeded, the material for a much better war history of the county than is presented on these pages would have been preserved, and could now be used. There were two companies from the county in the three months' service, both serving in the Fourteenth Regiment. The following were the companies and officers: The company raised at Bryan, but containing men from all portions of the county—Captain, B. H. Fisher; First Lieutenant, Edwin J. Evans; Second Lieutenant, E. M. Deuchar. The company raised at Stryker, but containing men from all parts of the county—Captain, E. D. Bradley; First Lieutenant, Amos L. Bradley; Second Lieutenant. D. S. Tallerday. The second company raised at Bryan was organized before the 9th of May, by the election of William Stough, Captain; J. W. Pollock, First Lieutenant; H. C. Long, Second Lieutenant. Public war meetings were held at Stryker, Edgerton, Pioneer and Bryan, immediately after the fall of Sumter. While the other villages of the county were thoroughly aroused, no public meetings, so far as now known, were held. Stryker was the first to respond in this respect, which she did on the evening of Monday, April 15. C. L. Chase and Col. Bradley spoke to a large, loyal and en-

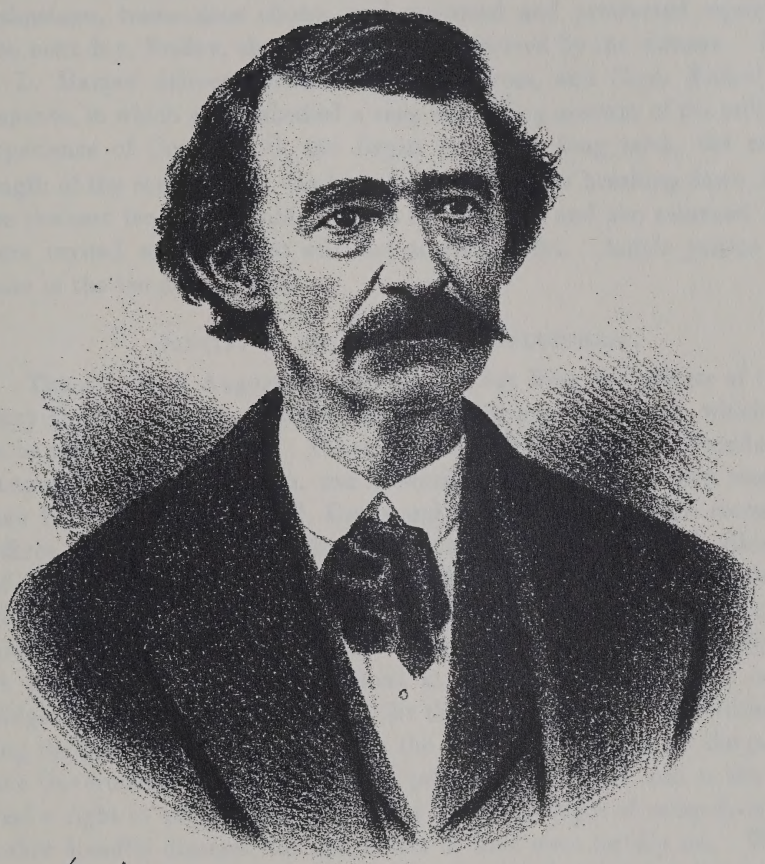
thusiastic assemblage. While the Stryker and the Bryan companies were the only completed organizations from the county in the three months' service, they were not the only troops, as some twenty or thirty boys residing in the northern part joined Michigan regiments, others went into Indiana, and still others sought military organizations south and east. Not less than sixty boys thus found means to serve their country outside the county limits. Counting these and the two companies in the Fourteenth with the excess of men over one hundred, which they had, it will be seen that nearly three hundred men from the county were in the three months' service. How many enlisted under the call of May 3, for 42,034 men, cannot be learned, though doubtless there were a few.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1861.

Early in the morning of this eventful day the citizens of Bryan and vicinity were aroused from their slumbers by the thunder of the guns of the Bryan Union Artillery. A great meeting had been advertised, and distinguished and eloquent speakers were to be present to fly the American eagle higher than it had ever been permitted to soar before, which is saying *multum in parvo*. The Centre Guards came in early, headed by the Williams Centre Band, and followed by long lines of wagons, carriages, men and women on horseback, and eager and dust-begrimmed pedestrians. Large delegations, thoroughly organized and marshaled, came from almost every township in the county, headed with martial music which strangely kindled those grand sentiments of loyalty and patriotism that find resting-place in the breast of every true American citizen. Capt. Stough's Pulaski Company, the West Buffalo Zouaves, the Fountain City Blues and Capt. Blakeslee's Mounted Rangers, were present with fife and drum and banner and escutcheon. A large procession was formed and marched through the principal streets with all the pomp and ceremony of military display and out west to the grove, where, with popular patriotic music, the orator of the day, Rev. Mr. Raffensberger, entertained the vast assemblage in a long and eloquent address on the issues of the war. Soldiers were present in military dress—at home on furlough from the army in Western Virginia—and were regarded by all as the heroes of the day, and were lionized by young and old. Toasts were read and responded to, amidst the rattle of musketry and the deep thunder of the cannon. Over 5,000 people were present. After a splendid and enjoyable day by all parties, the crowd dispensed to their homes.

RETURN OF THE THREE MONTHS' MEN.

On the evening of the 26th of July, news was received from Toledo that the Bryan and Stryker companies of the Fourteenth Regiment would



Yours Truly
T. G. Elliott

be at home that night. Upon the arrival of the Bryan company at 10 o'clock P. M., they were met at the depot by the entire town, and much of the surrounding country. The cannon had been fired at intervals all the evening to apprise the citizens of the rural districts that they were wanted at Bryan. The boys were received back from war with intense enthusiasm, tremendous cheers, and universal and protracted rejoicing. The next day, Friday, they were formally received by the citizens. Rev. F. L. Harper delivered the welcoming address, and Capt. Fisher, the response, in which was embodied a very interesting account of the military experience of Company C, the Bryan boys. A long table, the entire length of the court house, was loaded, to the verge of breaking down, with the choicest food that could be made or procured, and the returned boys were invited to partake at will and to any extent. Ample justice was done to the tempting viands.

CONTINUED ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The *Leader* of August 1 contained a notice from the officers of Company C, soliciting the names of volunteers for a new company, which was to be raised in the county. When the news of the call of the President of August 4, for 300,000 men, was received, the enlistment of men received new life and impulse. E. J. Evans and E. M. Deuchar opened recruiting offices at Bryan, and at other places in the county. C. W. Skinner, of West Unity, began raising men for the cavalry service, as did also O. G. Doughton, of Pulaski. A. F. Ely, about the middle of August, was authorized to enlist men at West Unity for the Thirty-eighth Infantry. A recruiting office was also opened at Stryker, one at Pioneer, one at Edgerton, and one at Montpelier, for the same regiment. Notwithstanding the bad reports that came from the army of the failure on the part of the Government to pay its troops as promptly as desired, and as the boys had a right to expect, and also of the terrible ravages of camp fever and other dreadful diseases, the enlistment of men went rapidly on. Within about one month, four full companies were raised and dispatched to Defiance to become a part of the Thirty-eighth Regiment. During the same period, there was raised a full company by Charles Skinner and others, for the Third Cavalry. Besides these, some fifty men left the county and joined companies raised in surrounding counties and States, thus making an estimated total raised in little over one month, counting about eighty men to a company, of over four hundred volunteers. The boys of Company C, of the Fourteenth, three months' men, were paid $37.38 each in August, in addition to the first month's pay. This served to encourage the enlistment. The recruiting was done usually under the stimulus of a big war meeting, where eloquent orators delivered stirring addresses, and

beautiful women with irresistible pleadings passed around the fatal enlistment roll. Every town and almost every schoolhouse was thus transformed into recruiting stations. The *Leader*, of August 29, contained the following:

There is quite a military spirit now in this county. War meetings are being held in different localities, and companies are organizing for the war. A company of over one hundred men will leave here for Camp Trimble on Monday next, and we understand that other companies will go from this county. Col. Bradley is now confident that he will have a regiment, as he has over seven hundred men enrolled. So much for energy, military knowledge, and gentlemanly demeanor. We understand that his regiment is destined for Missouri. With such men in the field, rebellion will stand but a slim chance.

One of the companies raised at Bryan for the Thirty-eighth left for Defiance as early as the 2d of September. They went in private conveyance with banners flying and drums beating. About twenty of the company were from Jefferson and twenty-five from Centre, Charles Greenwood, Captain. On the following Thursday, the Pulaski company, William Stough, Captain, left for Defiance. The day before their departure, they were given a splendid dinner and a fine silk banner. Some twenty of the men were from Pioneer. They passed through Bryan in twenty-two wagons. At this time, the cavalry company destined for the Third Cavalry was almost completed. The *Leader* of September 12 contained the following:

Williams County has furnished more volunteers for the war than any other county in Ohio in proportion to population. We have a population a little short of seventeen thousand, and have furnished about six hundred and seventy-five men. Foot the matter up and see how nobly Ohio would stand in this cause, if every county should furnish men in proportion to Williams County. We have not quite so much land as some counties, but we beat them all in patriotism.

Capt. McQuilkin's company left Bryan September 10, and, at the same time, part of a company from West Unity went with them, the design being, if possible, to unite the two, but the scheme did not succeed. In October, Lieuts. Evans and Long opened recruiting offices at Bryan and elsewhere in the county for the Sixty-seventh Regiment, as it was thought, but really for the Sixty-eighth. H. J. Hunter also recruited for the Sixty-eighth.

THE ENLISTMENT IN 1862.

During the winter of 1861–62, but little was done in the way of raising men for the war. A few recruits for the old regiments left, but no attempt was made to raise and organize full companies. It was thought, during the spring of 1862, that not less than seven hundred and fifty men had been furnished by the county for the war. Lieuts. Bates and Archer recruited a company in the spring for the One Hundred and Eleventh. Parts of other companies were raised at the same time, making a total raised during the spring of some two hundred men. By May, nearly

eight hundred men had left the county for the war, about one-fourth of all the men liable to military duty. The following tabular statement shows the condition of the enlistment, etc., in the county prior to August 22, 1862:

TOWNSHIPS.	Enlisted for three years or for the war, prior to July 2, 1862.	Number now in the service.	Number died in the service.	Number discharged from the service.	Enlisted subsequent to July 2, 1862, and prior to August 22, 1862.	Total number enlisted for three years.	Total number subject to be drafted.
Springfield	120	88	5	26	21	141	323
Pulaski	152	121	11	20	35	187	495
Centre	50	33	2	15	23	73	290
St. Joseph	61	53	6	2	19	80	242
Florence	45	35	6	4	12	57	240
Superior	67	52	15	2	1	68	263
Jefferson	62	49	4	9	27	89	292
Brady	71	69	2	...	50	121	294
Mill Creek	27	19	4	4	34	61	167
Madison	57	34	14	9	12	69	186
Bridgewater	36	28	8	2	10	46	171
Northwest	58	43	9	6	22	80	212
Total	806	624	86	107	266	1072	3175

The above table must not be regarded as wholly free from mistakes, though the errors, if any, are small. Capt. Archer's company, for the One Hundred and Eleventh, left the county August 26, 1862. About this time, the draft became an absorbing question, as it was seen that the county would not be likely to furnish its quotas. The County Commissioners some time before this had begun to offer liberal bounties to volunteers, which had the effect of greatly stimulating enlistments. The county bounty, the State bounty and the National bounty of land, etc., did much to clear the county from the draft. In addition to this, each township raised by private subscription large amounts to be used for the same purpose. In August, 1862, out of the 3,175 men enrolled in the county, about nine hundred had made application for exemption from the draft. Prior to September 4, 327 certificates of exemption were issued. Under the call of the President of August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men, the following table was prepared and published in the *Leader* of September 25:

TOWNSHIPS.	Enrolled.	Required.	Furnished.	Draft.
Jefferson	292	117	80	37
Brady	294	118	121	0
Mill Creek	167	67	57	10
Northwest	212	85	74	11
Pulaski	495	198	167	31
St. Joseph	242	97	78	19
Centre	290	116	58	57
Springfield	323	129	114	14
Florence	240	96	53	43
Superior	263	105	68	37
Madison	186	74	60	14
Bridgewater	171	68	44	23
Total	3175	1270	974	296

THE FIRST DRAFT.

Great efforts were made to rid the county of the draft, but so great had been the drain by voluntary action that the raising of the quota was slow and tedious work. For weeks it seemed almost at a standstill. At last, on the 1st and 2d of October, 1862, A. M. Pratt, Draft Commissioner, made the following draft: Springfield, 11; Mill Creek, 9; Madison, 12; Jefferson, 27; Superior, 20; Bridgewater, 19; Northwest, 9; Florence, 38; Centre, 46; St. Joseph, 17; Pulaski, 15. Total, 223. There were really 224 men drafted; the extra man cannot be accounted for. Fourteen of the drafted men went into the Tenth Cavalry, and thirty-seven into the Thirty-eighth Infantry. Mr. Pratt had been commissioned as drafting officer August 23, 1862. In the fall of 1862, Lieut. W. A. Keyes was authorized to recruit for the Tenth Cavalry; he opened offices at Bryan and Pioneer; the number of men he secured could not be learned, though probably some fifteen or twenty.

CONTINUATION OF THE ENLISTMENT.

On the 21st of October, 1861, the Governor of the State appointed the following men to constitute the County Military Committee: Jacob Youse, Chairman; B. H. Fisher, John S. Cannon, Isaac R. Sherwood, M. B. Plummer, S. E. Blakeslee, George W. Finch, Orson Bates and G. A. Barnes. A. M. Pratt was a member of the military committee of the Tenth District. The county committee, immediately after its appointment, divided the county into military sub-districts to correspond with the townships, and appointed sub-committees for each. Under the management and influence of these committees, the enlistment of men, the tender and payment of bounty, the care of soldiers' families, and the general oversight of military affairs of the county were conducted. Almost every public assemblage was under the auspices of these committees. For weeks

during the fall of 1862, war meetings for the enlistment of men were had in almost every schoolhouse. But still the county had much to undergo before the war was to terminate.

THE ENLISTMENT IN 1863.

A very large Union war meeting was held at Bryan, March 21, 1863, on which occasion Hon. J. M. Ashley was the orator in the afternoon, and Charles Kent and S. A. Raymond, orators in the evening. A week later, the first Union League of the county was formed at Bryan with the following officers: John Will, President; James Pollett, of Pulaski, D. Morrow, of Centre, J. P. Marsh, of Jefferson, J. C. Hart, of Springfield, Horatio Gilbert, of Superior, William Letcher, of Brady, W. F. Kelsey, of Madison, William Gillis, of Florence, and D. J. Long, of St. Joseph, Vice Presidents (the other townships were then not represented in the League); William H. Lockhart, Recording Secretary; J. A. Simon, Corresponding Secretary; J. N. Howe, Treasurer. Subordinate leagues were organized in almost every township. It became the fashion to secure distinguished speakers from abroad to address the citizens under the auspices of the leagues. A large war meeting was held at West Unity in May, 1863, at which time Hon. Mr. Ashley and Rev. A. Hollington addressed the citizens.

OPPOSITION TO THE WAR.

It was during the year 1863, that the Knights of the Golden Circle, and other disloyal organizations, began to make their first appearance in the county. Prior to this, no concerted action in opposition to the prosecution of the war had been seen in the county, though there were many who expressed themselves of the candid opinion that the administration of Mr. Lincoln had no right to interfere with the institution of slavery, or in any way continue a war with that question as its sole object. There were men in the county who publicly stated that they were bitterly opposed to the war, if its continuation intended the obliteration of slavery within the States. They believed in the divine institution of slavery. This seems strange to us now, but after all it is not to be wondered at. When the great majority of people in the South believed that the white man had the moral right to enslave his black brother, what can be said of those in the North who believed the same thing? It is useless to recriminate for errors of the judgment. At times during the war, bitter animosities were engendered by differences growing out of the questions involved. On one occasion, a citizen, who had put on a *copper* breastpin, was assaulted by Maj. Greenwood who tore the pin from his bosom and confiscated it. Much ill feeling resulted from this act. On another occasion, at a Union war meeting in a schoolhouse about four miles west

of Montpelier, a lady appeared in the audience wearing a finely ornamented butternut breastpin. A resolute Union girl present spied the disloyal emblem, whereupon she seized it, and, after a brief struggle, during which time the air seemed filled with articles of feminine apparel, she carried it off in triumph. An account of this scene having reached the boys in the army, they sent the Union girl $5 in greenbacks with their warmest expressions of approval of her loyal conduct. Many other instances of a similar character might be narrated, if space permitted.

POLITICAL AND WAR MEETINGS.

In May, 1863, the Democrats of Bryan and vicinity held a rousing meeting at Bryan. Distinguished speakers were present, and a large pole (hickory) was raised, and a magnificent national banner, 20x30 feet, was run up amid great enthusiasm and applause. Early in June they had another "big day," on which occasion John J. Hootman, Rev. M. Cheney and Dr. Q. H. Graser, delivered speeches, the latter speaking in German. All the speakers opposed the continuation of the war as regards any interference with slavery. It was noticed by the editor of the *Leader* that a delegation of citizens from Bridgewater Township carried a banner which had eleven stars in a field of white. The editor thought the flag a very significant one. About a week later, the Republicans of the county met at Bryan to elect delegates to the State Convention at Columbus. The largest crowd ever in Bryan up to that time assembled, there being present, as estimated by various parties, from six thousand to eight thousand people. The Republicans had endeavored to excel in numbers, loyalty, enthusiasm, etc., the Democratic meeting of the week before. Centre Township, in fifty wagons, came in early in the morning, headed by the Centre Brass Band. A very tall flag pole was raised early in the morning, and a fine flag was soon flying from its top. A long delegation arrived from St. Joseph under J. O. Rose, Marshal, headed with martial music, and consisting of a group of horsemen, followed by a long line of wagons, carriages and pedestrians. The townships of Northwest, Bridgewater, Madison, Florence, Superior and Jefferson, concentrated at West Jefferson, formed a procession of over three hundred teams and marched down to Bryan, headed by the Bryan Band, which had gone up for the purpose of marching down with them. Capt. O. O. Kelsea was Chief Marshal of the day, and Capt. William Stough, Lieut. J. H. Long, Dr. A. L. Snyder, M. P. Mason, E. L. Richardson and L. M. Boothman, Assistant Marshals. A fine delegation of over one hundred teams arrived from Brady, Springfield and Mill Creek. The various fragments were united, and the whole procession, consisting of over six hundred teams, marched through the principal streets amid the wildest enthusiasm. Hundreds of banners

with all sorts of loyal devices and mottoes were carried, and the procession was led by two six-horse wagons, each containing thirty-four girls dressed in white and ornamented with flowers and national colors. Bryan had never before witnessed a pageant so brilliant and imposing. Dr. H. A. Ensign was President of the Day. The usual ceremonies on such occasions were enjoyed. John R. Osborn delivered a short speech, and was followed by Hon. John L. Greene, who enchained the vast audience for over two hours with his eloquence.

ADDITIONAL RECRUITING.

Capt. Andrew Newman began recruiting for the Thirty-eighth in June, 1863. In this month, Edgerton sent out a company commanded by Capt. Wood, for the six months' service, the first in Northwestern Ohio raised for that department. In July, Lewis Geaugue, Levi Noble and Frank Elder, commenced recruiting for Maj. McQuilkin's battalion. Capt. Stough, Thomas Yates, John Carnahan, Capt. J. H. Palmer, James Beechler and Lieut. T. B. Hanna, also began recruiting for the two companies that were to be raised in the county. These men were for the six months' service under the call of June 15, for 100,000 men. Rousing war meetings were again held in all parts of the county. In August, 1863, a Ladies' Union League was organized at Bryan, Mrs. L. A. Eckes being President. If similar organizations were formed in other parts of the county, such fact is not known to the writer. The following advertisement appeared in the *Leader* about this time:

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE.

Two brave, gay and festive young soldiers, who have lately been marching through mud and rain after Skedaddle Bragg, have become mud-bound near the mountains, and hence have got the blues. So, accordingly, they challenge Uncle Sam's fair nieces to write on love, fun and the consequences, as they are bound after the Union of States is secured to settle down in the Union with some fair girl who is noble and true.

Correspondence from Brady and Pulaski Townships preferred. Address—

WILLIAM BLAIR or HARRY TOBIAS,

Company H, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Cumberland.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.

In August, 1863, all the militia of the county capable of bearing arms were formed into the First Regiment, O. O. Kelsea, Colonel; Second Regiment, George Helwig, Colonel; and Third Battalion, P. W. Norris, Lieutenant Colonel. These organizations were only partly perfected; they were the means, however, of preparing the way for the more rapid enlistment of men to fill the county's subsequent quotas. An enormous mass-meeting was held at Bryan in September, 1863, Hons. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, being the speakers.

Political questions in the county, during the autumn of 1863, ran to fever-heat. Meetings were held everywhere, and speakers of all degrees of loyalty, eloquence and intelligence, thundered their sentiments and those of their party from every public building. Churches, where erst were heard the humble prayers and simple songs of worshipers, were transformed into halls of political enthusiasm, where wrathful utterances and enduring animosities were exchanged. There was as much excitement in the county during the latter part of 1863, as there was during the Presidential campaign of 1864.

NEW CALLS FOR TROOPS.

The call of President Lincoln, October 17, 1863, for 300,000 three years' men stimulated anew the enlistment. John W. Pollock began recruiting for the Thirty-eighth; William Stough for the Ninth Cavalry; J. P. Caldwell and C. H. Everhard, also for the Ninth Cavalry. The county did not respond properly to its quota under the call, and the 10th of March, 1864, was fixed for the draft. The quota of the county under the call of June 15, 1863, for 100,000 six months' men, and the call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 three years' men, was as follows: Springfield, 26; Brady, 21; Jefferson, 22; Centre, 23; Pulaski, 50; St. Joseph, 22; Florence, 20; Northwest, 21; Bridgewater, 17; Superior, 21; Madison, 19; Mill Creek, 16. On the 11th of February, 1864, the county lacked sixty-seven men of filling its quota, but as this number was considerably reduced before March 10, the draft was postponed to April 15, at which time the county had entirely freed itself by enlistment. At this time, the offers of bounty from the county, from individuals, and from the State and Nation, were very enticing, the total footing up to about $500 for each volunteer. In May, 1864, the only company from the county in the 100-days' service left Pioneer under the command of Capt. Richard Gaudern. The call of the President, July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, was responded to by the opening of enlistment offices in all portions of the county. On the 11th of August, 1864, there was yet due from the county under all previous calls the following number of men: Springfield, 7; Brady, 39; Jefferson, 40; Centre, 41; St. Joseph, 49; Florence, 27; Northwest, 39; Superior, 41; Bridgewater, 32; Madison, 31; Mill Creek, 29; Pulaski, 0. Total, 375. It should be noted at this point that, during the enlistment of men under previous calls, many had come from distant portions of the county and had joined the companies raised at Bryan and Stryker, and, instead of giving their real residence, they carelessly permitted their names to go on the muster rolls as residents of those towns. It will thus be seen that Pulaski and Springfield Townships were wrongly credited with volunteers, from the other town-

ships. This, late in the year 1864, occasioned much bitterness in the county, as will be seen farther along. In August, 1864, W. E. Kintigh began raising men for the war. Other offices were opened, but the county could not free itself, and on the 26th of September, the following draft was made upon the county at Toledo: Jefferson, 40; Centre, 38; St. Joseph, 42; Florence, 24; Superior, 40; Northwest, 36; Bridgewater, 30; Mill Creek, 16. The other townships had filled their quotas (partly as above stated) and were free. John Kent was Provost Marshal of the Tenth District, and Capt. E. J. Evans, Deputy. A week later, the drafted men (the most of them) left for Toledo, quite a disturbance occurring at the depot on the occasion of their departure.

FURTHER WAR MEASURES.

The Presidential campaign of 1864 was spirited, and left a lasting impression upon the mind. Each party thoroughly organized for the struggle which was to decide the question of continuing the war. Meetings were held every week, clubs were formed, and torch-light processions paraded nightly with martial music, banners and intense enthusiasm. When the election returns finally came in, and the country stood pledged to quell the rebellion at all hazards and at any cost, the feeling among loyal men rose to mountainous heights, and only found vent in long-continued rejoicings and jubilees. After this, the county took a new start in the direction of speedily crushing the rebellion. In November, 1864, a supplementary draft was made upon the county at Toledo, to supply the deficiency of exempted men and men who had deserted (a few) under the draft of September 26. The following is the draft: Centre, 10; Florence, 12; St. Joseph, 22; Jefferson, 14; and Northwest, 12. The quota of the county under the call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 one, two and three years' men was as follows: Springfield, 10; Brady, 21; Jefferson, 22; Centre, 18; Pulaski, 0; St. Joseph, 14; Florence, 21; Northwest, 23; Superior, 28; Bridgewater, 27; Madison, 23; Mill Creek, 15. At this time, the question of the "veteran credits" began to create much bitterness and interest. Pulaski and Springfield Townships had been wrongly credited with veterans from other townships who had carelessly given Bryan and Stryker as their residences at the time of enlistment or, perhaps, when they were "veteranized." The other townships put in their claims for men or money as follows, each man being valued at $200, the bounty necessary to secure volunteers: Pulaski owed Bridgewater three men or $600; Madison two men or $400; Centre ten men or $2,000; Jefferson sixteen men or $3,200; and Superior eleven men or $2,200. Springfield owed Bridgewater three men or $600; Madison three men or $600; Florence four men or $800; and Mill Creek

four men or $800. The military committee of the county were asked to correct the error, but they either could not or would not; at least, they did not. The county papers were for weeks filled with long, wrathful letters, pro and con, on the question; but nothing was done to correct the trouble. The termination of the war ended the vexing question. At one time a mass convention was held by the aggrieved townships at Montpelier to consider the question, and the following petition was sent to the Governor of Ohio:

To His Excellency, John Brough, Governor of Ohio: The undersigned citizens of Williams County, Ohio, would respectfully represent that on the 4th of February, 1865, a mass convention was held at Montpelier in said county, attended by citizens of nine townships, and that at that convention, among the business transacted, as will appear from a report of the proceedings herewith transmitted to your Excellency, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That though we do not by this act proclaim as our belief that there are not among the military committee of the county men who are willing to do justice and to deal impartially with the whole county; yet, as a whole, the committee have not the confidence of the people of these townships, and we shall hail with pleasure the day when the way shall be made clear for the re-organization of that body.

That since the adoption of the foregoing resolution by said convention, the members of the military committee, who are therein referred to, have, by their persistent refusal or neglect to resign the positions they occupy, continued to disregard the will of the people, so clearly and unmistakably expressed. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your Excellency may appoint instead another military committee for this county, and that the members of the same may be fairly distributed among the different townships of the same.

SUPERIOR, March 20, 1865.

No response to this petition came from the Governor, and the early termination of the war obliterated the conditions requiring one.

COUNTY AID SOCIETIES.

On the 31st of October, 1861, in response to the first calls for sanitary aid from Western Virginia, the ladies of Bryan, pursuant to notice, met at the court house for the purpose of taking some definite action in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor of Ohio for the formation of ladies' aid societies. A long, excellent series of resolutions was adopted. Mrs. M. Blinkley was made President; Mary Anderson, Vice President; Mrs. A. M. Pratt, Secretary; Mrs. S. J. Moon, Treasurer; Mrs. W. H. Keck, Mrs. W. A. Stevens, Mrs. Alvin Spencer, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Allen and Miss Fulton, Directresses; Mrs. I. R. Sherwood, Mrs. Jacob Youse, Mrs. Walt, Mrs. James Bell, Miss Pike, Miss Delia Crall and Miss Laura Cunningham, Executive Committee. The following subordinate committees were also appointed: West Jefferson, Mrs. Dr. Omo and Mrs. J. Gilbert; West Unity, Mrs. G. H. Pierce and Mrs. Letcher; Mill Creek, Mrs. E. G. Denman and Mrs. T. Landon; Pioneer, Mrs. Dr. Gaudern and Miss Rogers; Montpelier, Mrs. Dr. Snyder and Mrs. Platt; Stryker,

Miss Chase and Mrs. C. Blinn; Centre, Mrs. G. H. Tomlinson and Mrs. J. Dillman; Edgerton, Mrs. Terpening and Mrs. J. S. Stough; Florence, Miss Sarah Webb and Mrs. Palmer; Northwest, Mrs. Dr. Bates and Mrs. C. Peck; Pulaski, Mrs. Henry Newman and Mrs. Gleason. The various committees began immediate and active work. It has been the pleasure of the writer of this chapter, during the past few years, to examine critically the war history of various counties in Ohio and Indiana, but in all such experience no county was found to have done more with its aid societies than Williams. From the organization of the above society until the close of the war the good work went constantly on. During the autumn and winter of 1861, several boxes of supplies were sent to Western Virginia. In April, 1862, when the news of the battle of Pittsburg Landing reached the county, Dr. John Long, D. M. Crall and Capt. Fisher were appointed a committee to go to the assistance of the boys with three huge, hastily-prepared boxes of hospital supplies and delicacies, and over $200 in money. Dr. Long was permitted to pass the lines to the army, but the others were compelled to return. Aid societies were established in all parts of the county, though unfortunately but little can be stated regarding them, as no published accounts could be found. Mrs. George Helwig was President of the society at Edgerton, and Mrs. C. Farnham, Secretary. During the entire war, lectures were constantly delivered by home and foreign talent, and the proceeds were contributed to the fund of the aid society. Mrs. Dr. Gaudern was Secretary of the society at Pioneer. Mite societies were organized, private subscriptions were solicited, and other means used to increase the funds. The central society was at Bryan and branch societies in every township in the county.

WORK OF THE AID SOCIETIES.

From the 31st of October, 1861, to the 1st of January, 1863, the following supplies were sent from Bryan alone: One hundred and forty-eight cotton sheets, 15 flannel sheets, 224 shirts, 40 blankets, quilts and comforters, 72 pillows and cushions, 280 pillow cases, 66 towels, 20 handkerchiefs, 20 bed racks, 234 pairs of socks, 9 pairs mittens, 17 dressing gowns, 25 pounds of soap, 118 cans of fruit, 13 quarts of wine, 24 pounds of prunes, 25 pounds of dried beef, 50 pounds of dried fruit, 1 barrel of onions, 1 barrel of dry toast, 1 barrel of eggs, 2 kegs of pickles, 1 dozen boxes condiments, and many other miscellaneous and useful articles. The officers elected in January, 1863, for one year, were: Mrs. T. H. Blaker, President; Mrs. John Bryan, Vice President. The Treasurer reported the following cash accounts for the first six months:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions	$ 4 80
Mite societies	8 67

Membership fees	7 60
Proceeds of festival	25 09
Membership fees	1 00
Proceeds of three lectures	42 69
Proceeds of a tea party	13 00
Sundry donations	47 00
Citizens' contributions	183 00
Sale of chickens	1 50
Proceeds of seven mite societies	20 40
Total	$354 75

EXPENDITURES.

For soldiers' families	$ 6 00
Expenses of festival	23 16
Material for hospital clothing	156 24
Cartage, freight and express	31 52
Hospital stores	12 34
Yarn and socks	37 88
Handkerchiefs	2 25
Expense of lectures	3 50
Printing	50
Sundry donations	15 80
Oats for packing eggs	1 17
Sundry expense	4 65
Total	$295 01
Balance on hand	$ 59 74

The total cash receipts, for the year 1862 (partly included above), were $404.58, and the total cash expenditures, $214.10. In December, Dr. Garver conducted a gift enterprise which netted $145 for the society. The officers of the society for 1864, were: Mrs. Emily Youse, President; Mrs. John Ryan, Vice President; Mrs. A. M. Pratt, Secretary; Mrs. A. A. Allen, Treasurer; Mrs. John Will, Knitting Directress; Mrs. E. Evans and Mrs. J. Welker, Sewing Directresses; Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Garver and Mrs. Park, Finance Committee. Officers were re-appointed annually, and the cash and supply receipts continued during the war to come in at about the above rate. During the war, the county expended fully $1,200 for hospital supplies alone. Taking into account the enormous shipments of clothing and cloth of all kinds, the great number of boxes and barrels of provisions, and the vast supplies of delicacies that were sent out, it is certain the ladies of Williams County sent $5,000 in money and supplies into the field.

THE CLOSE OF THE REBELLION.

The receipt of the news of the surrender of the army of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant, at 4:30 P. M., April 9, 1865, was received with intense and universal rejoicing. Public meetings were held everywhere, that the citizens might have the opportunity of mingling their congratulations, and

publicly expressing their joy at the successful suppression of the rebellion and the maintenance of the Union of the States.

The 14th of April was fixed by Gov. Brough as a day of public thanksgiving. But in the midst of the festivities, the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, and the sentiments of all loyal citizens underwent a sickening revulsion. Scores of men and women burst into tears of sorrow, as if they had lost their nearest and dearest friend. The county paper contained the following :

REJOICING AND SORROW.

We have no heart to-day to write of the great rejoicing of our people, which took place less than a week ago. Sudden and overwhelming grief overhangs the Nation to-day, and our unbounded rejoicing is turned into deepest sorrow. In our last issue, we gave the proceedings of a meeting of our citizens held to make arrangements to observe Friday last as a day of general rejoicing—in obedience to the request of Gov. Brough—over the recent glorious victories to the Union arms, and the cheering prospects of speedy and permanent peace. We venture to say that no other village of the size of Bryan did so nobly in the way of rejoicing on that day. It is true, we had no big gun by which to demonstrate our joy, but all other joyful manifestations were resorted to. Bells were rung, flags were unfurled to the breeze, and all the principal business places were closed during most of the day. At 10:30 A. M., religious services were held in the M. E. Church, where an able and thrilling sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. SACKETT. The house was well filled with our best citizens, who were deeply interested in the service. At 2 P. M., the M. E. Church was again filled to overflowing, and speeches were made by the following gentlemen, as they were introduced by Mr. E. FOSTER, President of the meeting: Capt. B. H. Fisher, A. M. Pratt, Esq., Rev. Nat. Crary, Hon. S. E. Blakeslee and S. N. Owen, Esq.

We have not time and space to notice the speeches of the gentlemen as they deserve. The day passed, and night came with its bonfires and other manifestations of joy. And thus ended our day of jubilee. But what a change came over the spirit of every patriot the next morning when the sad and thrilling intelligence of the horrible tragedy at Washington—the inhuman butchery of our beloved President and the Secretary of State—was sent with lightning speed over the wires, to all parts of the country. What greater calamity could we as a Nation be called to mourn? None but sheer traitors could refrain from expressing sorrow at the death of so great and noble a man as President LINCOLN; and especially at the manner in which it was brought about. All rejoicing among our loyal people was turned into deepest sorrow, and every token of a jubilant spirit was exchanged for signs of mourning. Yesterday, being the funeral day of our late and lamented President, and the whole nation being invited to take a participative share in the ceremonials at Washington, by engaging in religious services in their respective places of worship, our citizens in an appropriate manner paid their tributes of respect to the illustrious President and patriot. Again the places of business were generally closed, but instead of flags floating high in the breeze they were at half-mast, and other signals of mourning hung from the buildings throughout town. At 11 o'clock A. M., services were held in the M. E. Church, and at 12, noon, the Baptist Church was filled to overflowing, and another sermon from Rev. S. H. Alderman was listened to, the Revs. L. D. Robinson and W. S. Wright assisting in the services.

A very large meeting was held at the M. E. Church in Stryker, to pay proper tribute to the life, character and services of the murdered President. Rev. J. R. Colgan delivered a very eloquent and touching address. The character of the meeting was then changed to give the citizens an opportunity of publicly expressing their sentiments and sorrow. Col. E. D. Bradley was made Chairman; M. D. L. Buel, Secretary; Dr. E. P. Willard, W. R. Babcock, Rev. J. R. Colgan, Messrs. Kitzmiller and Breckinridge, Committee on Resolutions; M. D. L. Buel, Committee on Publication. Col. Bradley delivered a long, brilliant address. Other meetings were held throughout the county, though no facts regarding them could be learned.

RETURN OF THE WILLIAMS COUNTY BOYS.

During the summer months of 1865, the soldiers returned from the war, and were met with open arms and throbbing hearts by loved ones and friends. They were usually received with formal ceremony. The flag they had carried through so many bloody campaigns was returned to the citizens who had presented it to the brave boys before they went away, so proud and valiant, four years before. Fine swords or other elegant presents were given to those who had done some specially distinguished service. Many a boy who had gone away so bright and brave was left in a patriot's grave far down in the Sunny South. Some were brought home and buried by loving friends. Their graves may be seen in the county's cemeteries, where the sod and shrubs and flowers are yet kept as bright and fresh as the spirits that were gladly given for the nation's preservation. It may be said that the citizens of the county usually observe Decoration Day. The heroes must not be forgotten.

SUMMARY OF THE TROOPS FROM WILLIAMS COUNTY.

It is next to impossible to give the name of every regiment that contained men from the county, as many boys went to other States and counties to enlist. The Fourteenth Infantry in the three months' service contained two companies from Williams, the names of the officers appearing some pages back. The Thirty-eighth contained four companies of Williams County boys: Company A—Charles Greenwood, Captain; C. M. Gilbert, First Lieutenant; Daniel Tressler, Second Lieutenant. Company C—D. S. Tallerday, Captain; W. E. Kintigh, First Lieutenant; Joseph Wagstaff, Second Lieutenant. Company E—Robert McQuilkin, Captain; E. M. Deuchar, First Lieutenant; A. W. Burgoyne, Second Lieutenant. Company H—William Stough, Captain; Andrew Newman, First Lieutenant; Peter V. Fulton, Second Lieutenant. In the Sixty-eighth was Company K—Edwin J. Evans, Captain; J. H.

Long, First Lieutenant; J. F. Cosgro, Second Lieutenant. In the One Hundredth was Company C—Henry Gilbert, Captain; George Rings, First Lieutenant; B. F. Ewers, Second Lieutenant. In the One Hundred and Eleventh was the company commanded by Albert A. Archer, Captain; Rufus Bates, First Lieutenant; Samuel Smith, Second Lieutenant. In the One Hundred and Forty-second was Company D—Richard Gaudern, Captain; Andrew Irwin, First Lieutenant. In the Third Cavalry was Company K—Charles W. Skinner, Captain; William Maxwell, First Lieutenant; S. J. Hansey, Second Lieutenant. In the Ninth Cavalry was Company H—William Stough, Captain; I. P. Caldwell, First Lieutenant; S. B. Woodmanse, Second Lieutenant. As many as a dozen other regiments contained men from the county. The writer, after careful estimate, would fix the number of men in the war from Williams County at about fourteen hundred. This is certainly an excellent showing for so small a county.

SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS.

The following sketches of the regiments which contained a considerable number of men from the county will prove of interest to the citizens of the county. They were compiled from Reid's "Ohio in the War," and are substantially correct:

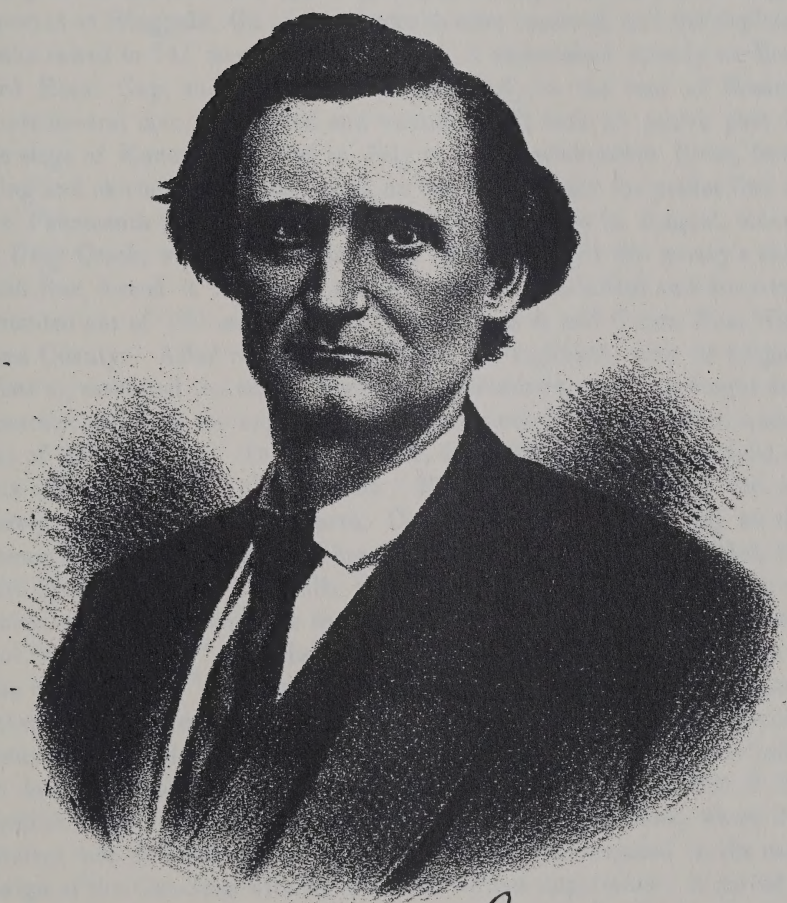
THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth, in the three months' service, contained the two companies mentioned from Williams County, and was organized at Toledo. In three days, it was ready for the field, and in twelve days after the fall of Sumter it moved from Toledo to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, where it was drilled and the organization completed. On the 18th of May, 1861, it was transferred from the State to the General Government. On the 22d, it received its arms at Columbus, then moved to Zanesville, Marietta and Parkersburg, Va., at which latter place its first services were required in protecting bridges from the torch of the enemy. On the 29th, Clarksburg was reached, where trains were put to running for supplies. On the 2d of June, the march from Webster to Phillipi (thirteen miles) was made on a dismal rainy night to surprise 2,000 rebel cavalry, upon whom an artillery fire was poured at daybreak. The rebels scattered, leaving their stores in the hands of the national forces. Four Union men were wounded. Camp was formed near Phillipi, whence various expeditions against guerrilla bands, and to protect Government property, were made amidst great suffering and privation. Early in June, the rebels began fortifying Laurel Hill, and the national troops threw up works at Bealington. The enemy in several cavalry charges were handsomely repulsed. The enemy finally

retreated, and were closely pressed. They made a stand at Carrick's Ford, and poured a heavy fire upon the Fourteenth, as the latter came up, but after a short conflict the rebels fled precipitously, throwing away everything that would impede their progress. More than thirty well-laden wagons, one piece of artillery, three stands of colors and 250 prisoners were captured. Soon after this, the regiment returned home, their term of service having expired. They were greeted all along the route home by crowds of grateful people.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth was organized at Defiance, Ohio, September, 1861, under the call for 300,000 men for three years. On the 22d, it was transferred to Camp Dennison, Columbus, where it was armed, equipped and partially drilled, and, in October, was sent into the field in Kentucky. It encamped first at Nicholasville, but, two weeks later, was ordered on a forced march of sixty miles to the relief of Wild Cat, Ky., where it arrived October 19. It pursued the enemy on several occasions, and, finally, took up winter quarters at Somerset, Ky., though it did not remain idle. The winter of 1861–62, was very sickly for the regiment, and soon less than three hundred of the 990 men were fit for duty. In March, it moved to Nashville, and, a little later, on the campaign through Middle Tennessee. In April and May, it participated in the siege of Corinth; then pursued Beauregard to Booneville; returned and camped near Corinth; marched, in June, to Tuscumbia, Ala., and, in August, to Winchester, Tenn. During this period, the regiment participated in various reconnoissances. A party of eighty men of the regiment made a forced march of seventy-two miles, capturing Tracy City, destroying valuable stores and returning without the loss of a man in less than twenty-four hours. The regiment was in the terrible march from Chattanooga to the Ohio River. In September, the regiment fought at Chaplin's Hills, and afterward campaigned in Kentucky, going into camp October 27 at Rolling Forks, Ky. Here recruits were received, quite a number from Williams County, and then the march to Nashville was made. In November and December, 1862, it guarded railroads between Gallatin and Nashville; but, in December, took part in the campaign which terminated in the bloody battle of Stone River, where the regiment fought with the loss of a few men, going into camp after the battle, near the city, where it remained until March, 1863, when it moved to Triune, and built Fort Phelps. During the summer of 1863, it took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and, in August, moved with the center corps over the Cumberland Mountains, crossed the Tennessee at Shellmound, and moved over Lookout and Raccoon Mountains to Lookout Valley, where immediate prepara-



John H Stubbs

tions were made for battle. The Thirty-eighth, under a special order of Gen. Thomas, was charged with the transit to Chattanooga of the supply-train of the whole army. The regiment thus escaped the bloody battle of Chickamauga. At the assault on Mission Ridge, the Thirty-eighth was on the extreme left, and though the fire from the rebel batteries was hot and terrific, it moved up, up to the very summit, loosing seven killed and forty-one wounded. It pursued the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., then returned to Chattanooga, where it "veteranized," and was furloughed home. The Williams County boys were received with banquets, speeches, toasts and great enthusiasm and rejoicing, and, at the expiration of the furlough, reported at Ringgold, Ga., where recruits were received, and the depleted ranks raised to 741 men. In May, 1864, it skirmished briskly at Buzzard Roost Gap, and at its fortifications nearly in the rear of Resaca, where several men were killed and wounded. It took an active part in the siege of Kenesaw; moved in July to the Chattahoochie River, fortifying and skirmishing; established on the 22d of July the picket line of the Fourteenth Army Corps near Atlanta, and, early in August, moved to Utoy Creek, where Companies A, C and K charged the enemy's skirmish line, forced it back with the loss of nine men killed and forty-two wounded out of 120 men engaged. Companies A and C were from Williams County. After various expeditions, the regiment, with its brigade (Este's), assaulted the enemy's works at Jonesboro, where it fought desperately, suffering the appalling loss of forty-two killed and 108 wounded out of 360 engaged. The color-bearer, O. P. Randall, was shot dead, as was also his successor, Corp. Baird. The third, Corp. Strawser, fell severely wounded, and the fourth, Corp. Donsey, bore the flag to the enemy's works, though suffering a slight wound. Corp. Brookes, the fifth bearer, received five balls through his clothing. The dead were buried on a little knoll near the battle-field. At Atlanta, those who had not "veternanized" were discharged. After pursuing Hood a portion of the way back, the regiment rejoined the Union forces at Atlanta, and marched with Sherman to the sea. It did provost duty at Milledgeville, destroyed the bridge across the Big Ogeechee, marching forty-four miles to do it, and reaching camp at 12 o'clock at night. On the 21st of December, 1864, the regiment went into camp near Savannah, where 200 drafted men and substitutes were received. It participated in the campaign of the Carolinas without events of serious importance; it moved to Richmond, to Alexandria, to Washington, D. C., and to Louisville, Ky., where, on the 12th of July, 1865, it was mustered out, the discharge taking place at Cleveland on the 22d of the same month.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Sixty-eighth rendezvoused at Camp Latta, Napoleon, in November, 1861, and spent the succeeding winter pleasantly there. In the latter part of January, 1862, it moved to Camp Chase, and in the middle of February to Fort Donelson, Tenn., where it was assigned to Gen. C. F. Smith's division, and skirmished on the left of the lines during both days' battles. After a few other operations, it moved about the middle of March to Pittsburg Landing, where bad weather, bad water and bad rations reduced the regiment from 1,000 men to less than 250. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, it guarded ordnance and supply trains. During the operations around Corinth, it was constantly engaged in building bridges, roads and intrenchments, and, after the evacuation, guarded railroad lines and bridges. It fought at Iuka and Metamora, and was complimented in general orders for gallantry. It moved with the attempted expedition to penetrate Mississippi to Vicksburg, and then returned to Memphis. In the spring of 1863, it worked on various canals in Louisiana, and, on the 10th of April, was moved to Milliken's Bend, where, for a time, it worked on military roads. On the 23d, it began to march around Vicksburg, crossing swamps, bayous and swollen streams, and reaching the Mississippi at Grand Gulf May 1, 1863, by a forced march; it fought at Thompson's Hill, and subsequently at Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and Big Black. Men were lost at each place, the most at Champion Hills. It fought in the rear of Vicksburg, and participated in the assault on Fort Hill on the 22d. It supplied the trenches, furnished sharpshooters, and formed part of the army of observation near Big Black. On the 12th of July, it fought at Jackson, and afterward guarded 600 prisoners to Vicksburg. In October, it skirmished at Bogue Chitta Creek, and, in February, 1864, fought at Baker's Creek. Just before this, it "veteranized," and soon after returned home, where it was received with all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." In May, it returned to Cairo, where it was joined by 300 recruits, and on the 10th of June reached Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga. During the remainder of the Atlanta campaign, the Sixty-eighth was almost constantly under fire, being on the advance sixty-five days. It fought at Kenesaw, Nicojack, Atlanta, July 22d and 28th, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. Its fight of the 22d was very heavy. It was sandwiched between two heavy detachments of rebel infantry, but by gallantry and good leadership eluded the enemy and joined its brigade, which was found hotly engaged. At one time the brigade was almost surrounded, the rebels assailing from several points. After long, hard fighting, the Union lines were charged in splendid style by a long array of rebels with muskets at a "right shoulder shift." They were met with a terrific fire from the

brigade, volley after volley being poured into them until the ground was strewn with their dead and the remainder were repulsed. The Sixty-eighth pursued Hood, but soon returned and moved with Sherman to the sea. It engaged the Georgia militia at the crossing of the Oconee, but otherwise had an uneventful transit to Savannah, where it arrived on the 10th of December, 1864. After a short delay, it moved on the Carolina campaign. Upon arriving at Goldsboro, forty-two men were barefooted, thirty-six bare-headed, and two hundred and sixty wearing some articles of citizens' clothes. It moved via Washington, D. C., to Louisville, Ky., whence, on the 10th of July, it was ordered to Cleveland for payment and discharge. This took place on the 18th of July, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundredth was organized at Toledo in July and August, 1862, and was mustered into service on the 1st of September. On the 8th, it moved to the defense of Cincinnati, and on the 9th took position on Covington Heights. A month later it moved to Lexington, Ky., and on the 1st of December to Richmond, Ky. It worked on fortifications until December 26, when it moved to Danville, and on the 3d of January, 1863, to Frankfort. Near the last of February, it marched to Lexington, thence to Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, Somerset, and various other points. It finally moved to Knoxville, whence a detachment was sent to the Virginia State Line to guard the railroad. This portion, numbering two hundred and fifty, was captured and sent to Richmond, Va. Large numbers of them afterward died of starvation and exposure. The regiment participated in the defense of Knoxville, and, after active duty in East Tennessee, moved in the spring of 1864 to Tunnel Hill, Ga., and joined Gen. Sherman. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, fighting in almost every battle. On the 6th of August, it assaulted the rebel work in front of Atlanta, suffering a loss of 103 men killed and wounded out of 300 engaged. Thirty-six men were killed on the field, and eight more died from wounds within the next thirty days. This frightful loss has scarcely a parallel in the annals of the war. The Colonel was disabled for life. The regiment joined the pursuit of Hood, participated in the desperate battles of Franklin and Nashville, and finally moved to Wilmington, N. C., where it was actively engaged. It moved from Goldsboro to Raleigh with Sherman, thence to Greensboro, and thence to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was mustered out July 1, 1865, having served two years and ten months. It lost during its term of service 65 men killed in action; 142 wounded; 27 died of wounds; 108 died of disease; 325 were captured by the enemy, and 85 died in rebel prisons. It fought in the battles of Lenoir Station, Knoxville, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca,

Dallas, Etowah Creek, Atlanta, Columbus, Franklin, Nashville, Town Creek and Wilmington. It was one of the most gallant regiments from Ohio, or in the war. Its record is its proudest and grandest monument.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Eleventh was organized in August, 1862, and mustered in September 5 and 6. On the 11th, it took the field at Covington, Ky. In the same month, it drove the cavalry of Kirby Smith from Crittenden. On the 25th, it started on transports for Louisville. It skirmished at Frankfort, and some time later moved by rapid marches to Bowling Green, Ky., where it did garrison duty. It took part in the pursuit of John Morgan, and after his capture proceeded to Portsmouth, where it arrived July 18, thence to Kentucky. After various marches, expeditions, scouts and skirmishes, the regiment found itself, about the middle of October, confronted by Longstreet at Huff's Ferry. It charged with its brigade, and was successful, forcing the rebels back and losing a few men. At Loudon Creek, the regiment skirmished briskly with the Sixth South Carolina, and lost four killed and twelve wounded. The stand was made to protect Henshaw's Illinois Battery. At daylight on the morning of the 16th, Lieut. Norris and fifty-two men of Company B were captured while on picket. Thirty-six of these afterward died of starvation and exposure at Andersonville Prison, N. C. In the engagement at Campbell's Station, the regiment was for six hours exposed to the artillery fire of two rebel batteries, though the loss was only eight, owing to the percussion shell used, which fell mainly in the rear. It moved to Knoxville, fighting on three separate occasions, and moving for three days without food, sleep or rest. At the siege of Knoxville, it lost six men killed and wounded. It skirmished at Blain's Cross Roads, Danville and Strawberry Plains, losing one man killed, January 21, 1864, at the latter place. It skirmished briskly at Morristown, March 14. On the last of April, it was moved to Charleston, marching 100 miles in four days. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Dallas, on the Chattahoochie, near Nicojack Creek, Decatur, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta and the skirmishes at Rough and Ready, Lovejoy Station and Utoy Creek. It started on the campaign with 380 men, and of this number lost in killed and wounded *two hundred and twelve.* It lost a few men at Stone Mountain, and then pursued Hood, skirmished at Cedar Bluffs, also at Rome, Ga., and moved to Resaca November 1. 1864. It skirmished at Columbia, and repulsed two charges of the enemy near Franklin. It reached Franklin on the morning of the 30th of November, and was immediately assigned a front rank on the left flank of

the Second Division, to the right of the Franklin Turnpike. It fought desperately on that eventful day, losing in this "*hottest* battle of the war" twenty-two men killed on the field and forty wounded out of the 180 men engaged. Many were killed by rebel bayonets. The contest was so close, hot and terrific, that once the regimental flag was snatched from the color-bearer by a stalwart rebel, who was instantly shot dead. The loss of officers was so great, that a detail from other regiments was necessary to command the companies. The regiment fought gallantly both days at Nashville, and in a charge on the second day captured three rebel battle-flags and a large number of prisoners, losing seven killed and fifteen wounded. It pursued Hood, and then moved to Cincinnati, Washington, D. C., and took ocean steamers for Fort Fisher to participate in the campaign of the Carolinas. Soon after this, it participated in the actions at Moseley's Hall and Goldsboro, and the capture of Fort Anderson. It was mustered out at Cleveland July 5, 1865. The regiment numbered 1,050 men when it entered the service, and received eighty-five recruits. Two hundred and thirty-four were discharged for disability, disease and wounds; 200 died of disease contracted in the service; 252 were killed in battle or died of wounds, and 401 were mustered out. This was one of Ohio's best regiments.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Forty-second was organized at Camp Chase, and mustered in May 12, 1864. It moved to Martinsburg, Va., where it remained until the 19th, and then continued on to Washington, D. C., where it arrived on the 21st. It marched out to Fort Lyon, where the men were obliged to pass the night on the bare ground. On the 5th of June the regiment was ordered to the front at White House Landing, on the Pamunkey River, much to the surprise of the men, though not to their dismay. It reached the Landing on the 9th at midnight, and encamped on the open field. The wounded from the battle of Cold Harbor were being brought in, and the sight to the new, untried soldiers was sickening. At 4 o'clock the next morning, the regiment was ordered to guard a supply train through the wilderness to Gen. Grant's front. When this was accomplished, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. When there, the troops were moved to Point of Rocks, five miles below Petersburg, thence out to the extreme national right about six miles. The tired boys were roused from their slumbers by the long roll, marched on the double quick to the rifle-pits, and ordered to destroy rebel earthworks, which they did, though not without resistance from the enemy, who were driven from the field. Here, day after day, the regiment worked at building forts, guarding earth-

works, and performing severe picket and fatigue duty. Soon after this, the boys were ordered to Camp Chase via Washington, D. C., and mustered out September 2, 1864. About fifty men were lost from disease and exposure.

THE THIRD CAVALRY.

The Third Cavalry was organized in September, 1861, at Monroeville, Huron County. It moved to Camp Dennison January 14, 1862, and to Jeffersonville in February. On the 18th of March, it arrived at Nashville, Tenn., but left for Pittsburg Landing on the 29th. The first battalion was sent against Biffle's rebel cavalry, who were driven from Lawrenceburg. A quantity of bacon was seized at Mt. Pleasant; the enemy were driven back at Monterey; a brisk skirmish was had with the enemy's lines at Corinth, in which the regiment was driven back, though twelve rebels were killed upon the ground. On the 27th of May, the enemy in force were routed on the Memphis Railroad, and four of them killed. The regiment was divided here, but after various expeditions was re-united at Iuka and Tuscumbia. After occupying various positions and participating in numerous foraging and other expeditions and several skirmishes, the first battalion of the Third had a sharp engagement with the enemy at Munfordville, losing two killed and twelve wounded. The enemy lost thirty-eight killed and sixty wounded. In a severe attack on the enemy near Bardstown, the Third lost six men killed, twenty wounded and seventeen captured. After this, for several months detachments of the regiment were constantly engaged scouting and skirmishing with rebel guerrillas. Six men were killed and several wounded at Guntersville. From Nashville to Louisville, the Third formed portions of the rear guard of Buell's army, and skirmished almost daily with the enemy. It fought the enemy at Shelbyville on the way to Perryville and at Perryville. On the 19th of October, a detachment sent to escort special couriers to Covington was completely surrounded by John Morgan's forces, and, after an obstinate resistance, forced to surrender. They were stripped of their valuables, dismounted, paroled and ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio. The remainder of the Third, after skirmishing several times with Morgan's forces, went into camp at Hartsville, Tenn. A detachment, after a twenty-six-mile chase, near Carthage, captured a train of valuable stores, killing three rebels and capturing seventeen. It skirmished with Morgan's forces near Lebanon, assisted in driving the rebels from Franklin, fought the second time at Franklin, engaged the enemy near Triune, and on the Wilkerson Turnpike skirmished Bragg's forces on the 29th of December and on the 30th, and at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 31st apprised the National troops of the advance of the enemy. Much of the Third Cavalry was thrown out as

skirmishers, but was driven by the rebels at 4 o'clock. After two hours of fighting, the whole right wing of the National troops was thrown back with severe loss, though when McCook's ammunition train was captured the second and third battalions of the Third charged the enemy, retook the train and captured 140 prisoners. On the afternoon of the 31st, the regiment lost in one charge of the enemy thirteen killed and many wounded. On the 1st of January, 1863, the Third was ordered to escort a train of 4,000 wagons to Nashville for supplies, and on the way had two desperate fights with the enemy, resulting in their repulse. After the battle of Stone River, the Third pursued the enemy, captured one of his trains, and then encamped at Murfreesboro. A detachment fought Morgan's guerrillas near Woodbury, losing severely in killed, wounded and prisoners. Another detachment was completely surrounded, ordered to surrender, but cut their way out and captured a number of prisoners. The regiment fought at Milton, Liberty, Readyville, Franklin, Auburn, Manchester, McMinnville, losing many killed and wounded. It fought at Elk River, at the Tennessee River, above Chattanooga, on the run for three days, at Lafayette and at Farmington, losing at the latter place two killed and twenty-three captured. January, 1864, the Third Cavalry re-enlisted, and were furloughed home. During this time, about 1,000 recruits were received, which raised the regiment to about 1,500 men. It took the field again in Tennessee, fought the rebels at Courtland, Ala., at Moulton, Ala., at Etowah, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek and at the crossing of the Chattahoochie River. It captured 400 factory girls at Roswell, Ga., who were sent through the lines by Gen. Sherman. A severe fight was had at McAfee's Bridge, also at Peach Tree Creek, Decatur, and in the raids to Covington and Stone River. It participated in the Kilpatrick and the Stoneman raids around Atlanta, skirmished at Jonesboro, Lovejoy, and at Rome, Cartersville and Decatur in pursuit of Hood. It fought at Franklin and at Nashville, losing heavily, after which it pursued Hood into Alabama, and then participated in the Wilson raid, fighting at Selma, Montgomery, Macon and Griffin, and participated in the chase of Jeff Davis. After a few other movements and duties, the regiment was ordered to report at Nashville, Tenn., where it was mustered out and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio, where, on the 14th of August, 1865, the men were paid and discharged.

THE NINTH CAVALRY.

The Ninth Cavalry rendezvoused at Zanesville, and though begun late in the year 1862, did not take the field until the 23d of April, 1863, when it was ordered to Lexington, Ky. At this time, the regiment was not a regiment—it was the First Battalion of the Ninth Cavalry, and con-

sisted of 300 effective men. Its first service was driving the rebel force out of Clay County. Here it remained skirmishing with the enemy until the 15th of June, when it, with nearly two thousand other troops, began the expedition which resulted in the capture of a strong rebel force at Pine Mountain Gap. The next morning, a severe skirmish with others of the enemy occurred, but the Gap—the objective point—was gained. It moved to Stanford, thence to Danville to check Gen. Morgan; thence to Wild Cat to watch and embarrass the rebel Gen. Scott, with whom they had a running fight of ten days, living during the time chiefly on blackberries, which grew by the roadside. On August the 9th, moved to Glasgow, where it, with other cavalry, was organized into a brigade to cross the Cumberland Mountains, which was done amid great hardships, and Knoxville was taken and the battalion assigned guard duty around the suburbs. In November and December of this year, the regiment was recruited to the extent of two other battalions. After careful drilling, the battalions proceeded in February, 1864, to Nashville, where they were ordered to report for field duty at Athens, Ala., and while here were joined by the First Battalion, and all began watching the enemy along the Tennessee River. After various expeditions, forty-one of the men were captured, the greater number of whom were consigned to Andersonville Prison, where, eight months later, twenty-five had died of starvation and exposure. Lieut. Knapp succeeded in making his escape after two unsuccessful trials. He was pursued by bloodhounds on the third trial, but, with the help of a sagacious negro, effected his escape, and afterward joined the regiment at Savannah, Ga. Another battalion had frequent skirmishes with the enemy near Decatur, Ala. Seven hundred men of the Ninth, with other troops, were sent to destroy the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. This was done amidst numerous skirmishes with the enemy, whereby the Ninth lost twenty-six men, mainly captured while foraging. Gen. Sherman's lines were reached at Marietta, July 22. In the movements around Atlanta, the regiment divided into battalions, found active service in scouting, guarding and skirmishing. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment, about seven hundred strong, marched to the sea with Sherman, fighting almost daily with the enemy, and quite severely at Waynesboro. It destroyed large quantities of stores and railroad property. It moved North through the Carolinas. A brisk skirmish was had at Barnwell and at Aiken. So many of the horses failed on the march, that a portion of the cavalry was organized into the "dismounted" command. On the night of March 9, 1865, Gen. Kilpatrick went into camp with the Third Brigade and the dismounted men about three miles in advance of the remainder of his command. Early on the morning of the 10th, a large force of rebels dashed into camp, capturing the wagons,

artillery and many of the officers and men. The excitement was intense, but the dismounted men rallied, opened a hot and destructive fire on the enemy, forcing them back, and recapturing all the stores, during which time twenty-five national and seventy-five rebel soldiers were killed. The man who accomplished this splendid result, who turned defeat into victory and won a Brigadier General star was none other than William Stough, of Bryan, Ohio. The Ninth fought at Averysboro, Bentonville, Raleigh and Chapel Hill. After some guard duty, the regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, August 2, 1865.

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave,
No traitor's footstep e'er shall tread
The herbage o'er your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While Fame her record keeps,
For Honor mourns the hallowed spot
Where loyal valor sleeps."

TOWN OF BRYAN.

BY H. S. KNAPP.

ITS ESTABLISHMENT AS THE COUNTY SEAT.

At the session of the Ohio General Assembly, which convened on the first Monday of December, 1839, three Commissioners were appointed, by a joint resolution, to review and permanently locate the seats of justice of Williams and Lucas Counties. These Commissioners were Joseph Burns, of Coshocton; James Culbertson, of Perry, and Joseph McCutchen, of Crawford. Since the organization of Williams County, the seat of justice had been at Defiance; but that place, geographically, was a border town, and difficult and expensive of approach to the growing population of the interior, and all the northern, and most of the eastern and western townships. The location chosen was a central one. Towns, however, several years previously, had commenced building up at Williams Center and Pulaski, and both were strong competitors for the county seat. John A. Byran, of Columbus, then Auditor of State, had donated the ground to the county in consideration that the seat of justice be permanently established upon it; and the first business, after the site had been fixed, was to secure a civil engineer to survey and plat the town, and Miller Arrowsmith was employed for this work. The surveyor and assistants, with a foreknowledge that they would have no accommodation for bed and board at the place, appeared on the ground with a supply of tents and provisions, and entered upon their duties. After the completion of the survey, Mr. Arrowsmith named the town BYRAN, in honor of its founder. The following explanatory notes and references appear upon the margin of the plat: "Situated on the southwest quarter of Section 17, Town 6 north, Range 3 east, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio. The lots are four rods wide, and eight roads long. A stone is planted on the northeastern corner of the public square. The streets cross at right angles, and Main and High streets are 100 feet wide, and all other streets sixty-six feet wide. The alleys are twenty feet wide. The public square, together with the two lots incorporated within the square, are donated to the county for public buildings by the proprietors of the town—the numbers of the two lots being left blank on the plat. John A. Bryan, for himself, and as agent and attorney for the American Land Company." And on the right hand margin of the plat occurs the following record:

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
WILLIAMS COUNTY. }

February 14, 1840—I, Miller Arrowsmith, County Surveyor of the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify the within plat and field notes to be correct of the town of Bryan, as set forth therein.

MILLER ARROWSMITH,
County Surveyor of Williams County, Ohio.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
WILLIAMS COUNTY. }

I certify that on this 14th day of September, 1840, personally appeared before me John A. Bryan, to me personally known, and acknowledged the due execution of the within instrument or deed.

E. D. POTTER,
President Judge Williams County Common Pleas, in Thirteenth Judicial Circuit.

The above town plat of Bryan was received for record September 24, 1840.

C. L. NOBLE, *Recorder.*

ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL PLAT OF BRYAN.

It may be well here to note the several additions which have been made to the town:

March 9, 1851, the late Dr. John Paul platted an addition to Bryan on "a tract situated as follows: The south half of the southeast quarter of Section 18, Town 6 north of Range 3 east, Williams County," known as Paul's Addition.

October 7, 1852, George W. Wilson added part of "the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Town 6 north of Range 3 east," to Bryan, and known as Wilson's First Addition. October 14, 1852, David Fairfield laid out an addition on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 18, Town 6 north of Range 3 east. December 10, 1853, Joshua Dobbs made an addition to the town, "being the west half of east half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 18, Town 6 north, Range 3 east," known as Dobbs' First Addition. May 29, 1854, Joshua Dobbs had a second plat made adjoining Wilson's First Addition. July 17, 1854, A. P. Edgerton and William Trevitt made an addition to Bryan on a part of Section 17, Town 6 north of Range 3 east, adjoining the railway company's station grounds. July 21, 1854, John W. Evans, of Fort Wayne, Ind., laid out an addition to the town of Bryan, consisting of six lots. March 24, 1855, Richard H. McClelan's Addition was surveyed. It consisted of five lots. January 13, 1855, Leonard Naftzger made an addition to Bryan of lands situated on the east half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 18. March 30, 1855, Jacob Miller made an addition of eight lots. August 21, 1855, Alexander Conning's Addition was surveyed by Seth B. Hyatt, Surveyor of Williams County, and same date, August 21, 1855, John W. Pollock made his addition. April 20, 1857, Joshua Dobbs made his third addition. June 3, 1859, Ezra Smith made his addi-

tion, and June 13, of the same year he made another addition. July 22, 1864, Dr. William Trevitt, of Columbus, made his first addition. October 20, 1865, Albert M. Pratt and John W. Nelson recorded their addition to Bryan. March 4, 1867, A. P. Edgerton's first division was recorded. May 13, 1867, Edgerton's Second Addition. April 11, 1868, Gen. William Stough's Addition. July 27, 1868. John A. Garver and Andrew W. Killits recorded their addition to the town. January 1, 1869, M. Harris' Addition was recorded. June 23, 1869, A. T. Bement's Addition was recorded. November 13, 1869, Trevitt's Second Addition appears on the record. March 17, 1870, was recorded "plat of John Will's Fountain Lawn Addition to Bryan, Ohio." April 18, 1870, Cooney & Lyder's. May 24, 1870, Bostater's, and September, 3, 1870, Garfield's Addition were recorded. February 27, 1874, Baker's Second Addition, and October 19, 1874, Trevitt's Third Addition were recorded. January 14, 1875, Myers' Addition, and August 12, 1875, Nancy A. Shouf's were recorded. May 31, 1877, Pratt & Nelson's Addition of outlots, and April 16, 1878, William H. Lockhart's Addition of outlots were recorded.

In the clearing of the land of timber for public buildings and surroundings, and for street and alley uses, it may not be here out of place to recall the fact that there rested upon the new plat as grand a timber growth as covered any portion of the earth, and had this and a small per cent of other forest wealth been suffered to remain as nature had planted and nursed it, it would now be of inestimable value; but it was so abundant that a general war of extermination was begun and prosecuted against the large and small trees, and even the attrative ones, that bore the most beautiful foliage during spring, summer and autumn seasons, shared a common fate. Had a half dozen of these been permitted to remain, they would have possessed tenfold the value of all the evergreens and other ill-chosen trees that, through the power of man, have usurped the places of those of nobler birth and grace.

Volney Crocker, yet a resident of the county, had the contract for "clearing" the public square grounds of this timber offense. He made no reservations, and every tree planted by nature was doomed to perish by the executioner's ax. Mr. A. J. Tressler was upon the ground when this clearing contract was in progress, and, during evenings, with other citizens, aided in burning timber and brush.

The foregoing and following, from official records, will explain the origin of the title through which Bryan real estate owners hold their property. Having been originally purchased of the United States by Charles Butler, of New York, agent of the American Land Company, and by him and that corporation transferred directly to the original proprietor of the

town, John A Bryan, no real estate title could rest upon more indestructible foundations:

JOHN A. BRYAN TO WILLIAM TREVITT:

Know all men by these presents that we, John A. Bryan and Eliza A. Bryan, wife of said John A. Bryan, of the County of Franklin, Ohio, in consideration of the sum of $800 in hand paid by William Trevitt, also of the said County of Franklin, have bargained and sold and do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said William Trevitt, his heirs and assigns forever, the following premises, situate in the county of Williams, in the State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: All that lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Williams and State of Ohio, known and distinguished as the half of the west half of section number seventeen (17), in township number six (6), north of range number three (3) east, and containing an equal undivided half part of the entire half section, which half section contains, in all, three hundred and twenty acres (320), on which, or a portion of which, the seat of justice in and for the county of Williams, State of Ohio, has recently been located, as the same was originally conveyed to Charles Butler, by patent bearing date the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1837, recorded in the General Land Office of the city of Washington, in volume twelve, page one hundred and seventy-five; reference thereto had will more fully and at large appear the premises hereby conveyed—being the equal, undivided half part of the half section above described, and which was deeded by Charles Butler and the American Land Company to the said John A. Bryan under date of the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, as a reference to the same will the more fully exhibit, to have and to hold said premises with the appurtenances unto the said William Trevitt, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said John A., and Eliza Ann, his wife, for themselves and heirs, do hereby covenant with said William Trevitt, his heirs and assigns, that they are lawfully seized of the premises aforesaid —that the premises are free and clear from all incumbrances whatsoever, and that they will forever warrant and defend the same, with the appurtenances, unto the said William Trevitt, his heirs and assigns, against the lawful claims of all persons whatsoever. In testimony whereof, the said John A. and Eliza Ann Bryan have hereunto set their hands and seals this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

JOHN A. BRYAN. [Seal.]
ELIZA ANN BRYAN. [Seal.]

Executed in presence of
C. H. BRYAN.
THOMAS WOOD.

[And following the foregoing is the usual acknowledgment—the instrment having been executed at Columbus, Franklin County, March 27, 1841, and received for record in Williams County, by the County Recorder, C. L. Noble, per W. A. Stevens, Deputy, July 20, 1841, and recorded 22d same month.]

BRYAN AND TREVITT TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Know all men by these presents, that we, John A. Bryan, and Eliza Ann, wife of the said John A., William Trevitt, and Lucinda, wife of the said William Trevitt, all of the county of Franklin, in the State of Ohio, in consideration of the location of the county seat of Williams County, Ohio, at the town of Bryan, in said county, have bargained and sold, and do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the County Commissioners of the said county of Williams, the following premises, situate in the county aforesaid, in the State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Being the Public Square in the

center of the town of Bryan, in the center of the County of Williams, in the State of Ohio, which public square is distinctly marked and designated on the recorded plat of said town of Bryan; also, the two town lots of the said town of Bryan, situated immediately south of said public square, and contained within the intersections of Main street, High street, Linn street and Butler street, with each other—the said last mentioned lots to be used for county purposes, under the direction of the County Commissioners, for the erection of a county jail and such other public buildings as may be deemed for the benefit of said county.

To have and to hold the said premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said County Commissioners, and their succcessors in office forever. And the said John A. and William and Eliza Ann and Lucinda, their wives, themselves and their heirs do hereby covenant with said County Commissioners that they are lawfully seized of the premises aforesaid, that the premises are free and clear from all incumbrances whatsoever, and that they will forever warrant and defend the same, with the appurtenances, unto the said County Commissioners and their successors in office, against the lawful claims of all persons whatsoever. In testimony whereof, the said John A. Bryan, William Trevitt, Eliza Ann Bryan and Lucinda Trevitt, have hereunto set their hands and seals this twelfth day of June, A. D. 1841.

JOHN A. BRYAN,
ELIZA ANN BRYAN,
WILLIAM TREVITT,
LUCINDA TREVITT.

Executed in the presence of Thomas Wood, M. Bryan.

[Then follows the usual form of acknowledgment, appended to which is the official statement of the County Recorder, certifying that the instrument was recorded July 23, 1841.]

The Commissioners of Williams County had taken bond of John A. Bryan and William Trevitt, as principals, and Alfred P. Edgerton, as security, for payment of the amount elsewhere named, to aid in the building of the present court house; and to enforce compliance with the full terms of this instrument, the Commissioners brought suit against the proprietors and their security, and at the May term of the Common Pleas Court, 1847, obtained judgment for $6,402.65 and costs, and execution ordered and levy made upon the real estate of said proprietors. Mr. Edgerton bid off the property, and the sale was confirmed by court and the Sheriff ordered to execute to him a deed therefor. Mr. Bryan conveyed his interests, and the whole title became vested in Edgerton and Trevitt, as proprietors.

After it became generally known that the Legislative Commissioners had located the county seat of Williams in the midst of an unbroken section of Pulaski Township forest, many people, some attracted with a possible view to purchase and open up business, and others to gratify curiosity, made journeys to the place. Most of these returned home and circulated reports anything else than favorable. Among the few, however, who determined to brave it out was the late John Kaufman, who aided in building the first log court house, and in burning brick for the walls of the present one. Mr. Kaufman was a worthy citizen, and many years

prior to his death, which only occurred recently, was janitor of the court house.

By many, the selection of Bryan as the capital of the county was deemed ill-judgment, and some complaint, orignating chiefly at Defiance and neighborhood, was made; but the place, being so near the geographical center, satisfied for the time the majority interests.

Soon after the plat became cleared of its timber, however, an unexpected source of water wealth developed itself at Bryan, being an artesian or flowing well on the premises of Daniel Wyatt, and soon after another on Alexander Hamilton's lot; the third, on lots of Dr. Thomas Kent, and the fourth one at the tannery of Jacob Youse. Others were soon discovered, and as they multiplied, many of the first ones ceased their supplies of flowing waters.

These disclosures of artesian wells, and their claimed medicinal virtues, gave the new town a broad fame, and made many recruits to the population.

FIRST SHANTY AND CABINS.

Volney Crocker, for use as a habitation during the time he was engaged on his contract for clearing the public square grounds, built a shanty on the lots now owned by David King. The first regular cabin was built by Daniel Wyatt, on lots now owned by Samuel White, south side of the square and on Butler street, and now used by Mr. White as a residence. But very soon after that time, John Kaufman erected a cabin on the lots now owned and occupied by Dr. Q. H. Graser.

FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE.

The first schoolhouse was a small log structure, situated on the south side of the square, on the lots where the Bryan Boot & Shoe Company now stands, and this was where A. J. Tressler, now President of the Bryan First National Bank, taught the first public school. Previous to this, however, Miss Harriet Powell, now Mrs. David Shoemaker, of Michigan, had taught in the same building a private school for the instruction of juvenile pupils. Subsequently, and in about 1845, a one-story frame schoolhouse was built on the lots northwest corner of Butler and Beech streets, upon which now stands one of the public school buildings. More on this subject will be found farther along in this chapter.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage solemnized in Bryan was in September, 1842—the contracting parties being Andrew J. Tressler and Miss Oleva, daughter of Dr. Thomas Kent.

HOTEL RESOURCES.

The first recognized public wants, after the county seat became fixed at Bryan and the public records had been removed, were places of accommodation for transient visitors. Several undertook to meet this demand, and Thomas Shorthill opened a public house on Main street, which he afterward sold to Mr. Yates, who used part of the building for his first storeroom. Thomas McCurdy, on Lynn street, west side public square, and in the vicinity of Pratt & Bentley's law office, and John McDowell, southeast corner of public square, each opened public houses. During the first court terms, accommodations were so limited that such private houses as could afford possible entertainment for lawyers, clients, jurymen, witnesses and others, whose business required them to attend court, offered lodgings to sojourners. The first frame public house, and, indeed, the first one of any importance, was built by Daniel Langel, east side of court house square, upon the ground where now stands Neikirk's dry goods store. On these premises, before Langel opened his house, he discovered, by boring about sixty feet, that he had struck a vein that afforded him a large volume of water, and by adjusting tubing, he carried the stream that issued from the earth to a height above the first floor of his house. But a pump is now required to bring the water above the surface, having lost its flowing power nearly forty years ago.

FIRST DRY GOODS STORES.

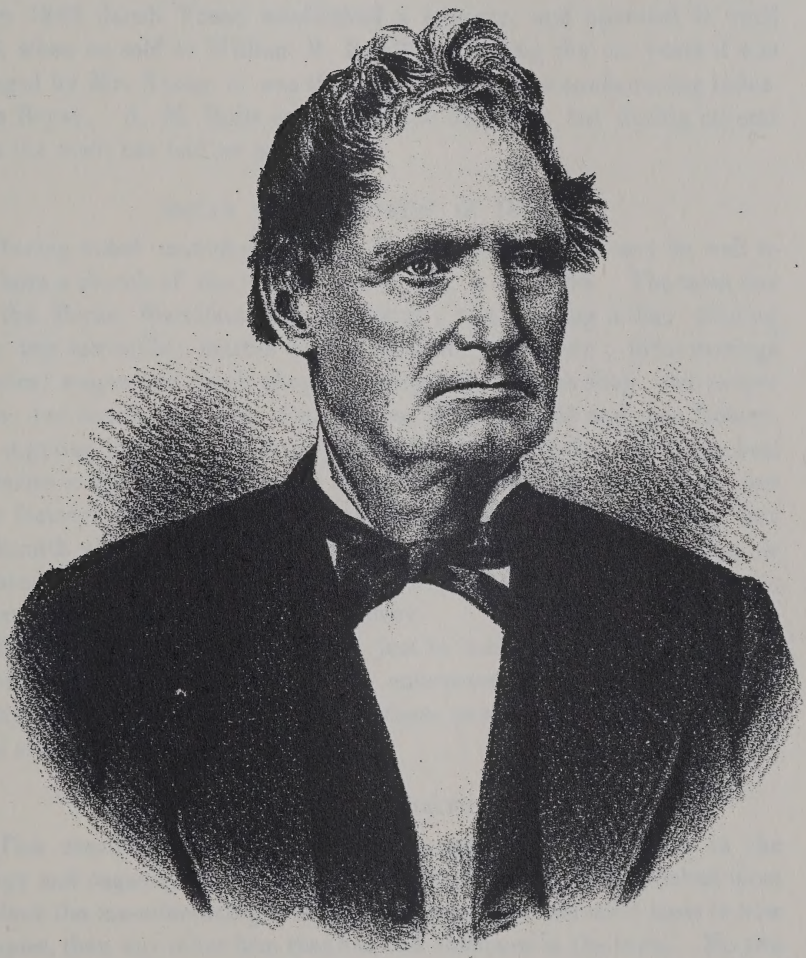
In the fall of 1841, William Yates brought with him from Wayne County, where he had formerly been engaged in mercantile business, his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, and a stock of goods. His freights were transported from Defiance to Bryan in wagons drawn by ox teams, and three days were consumed in making the distance, which, in a straight line, would be eighteen miles. A person could now travel from New York to Omaha in less time. In December, 1855, the store and dwelling of Mr. Yates were destroyed, and he retired from the business. The three merchants who immediately succeeded him were, in order of time, D. M. Crall, Jacob Boyer and Charles Case.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The blacksmith most convenient to the town, after settlement commenced, was William Sheridan, Sr., who resided one and a half miles west of the corporation line. The first who opened a shop in the town was James Alexander, and the second, John Thompson.

James Shorthill established the first tailor shop, and, subsequently, James B. Akey and Richard McClure engaged in the business.

Jacob Over and James McFadden were the first who appeared as car-



Wm M Stubbs

penters, and for a brief time were partners, and dressed the logs for the first court house. John Bostater was the third carpenter, and furnished most of the wood work for the present court house.

The first wagon-maker was John Sadoris, and the second, C. T. Weldon.

The first shoemaker was Alexander Hamilton, and Henry Carbaugh the second.

In 1842, Jacob Youse established a tannery, and operated it until 1848, when he sold to William R. Bowlby. During the six years it was managed by Mr. Youse, it was the most important manufacturing industry in Bryan. A. M. Rolls engaged in the business; but during several years the town has had no tannery.

BRYAN MANUFACTURING IN 1882.

Having noted manufacturing in its first planting, it may be well to give here a sketch of the interest as we find it in 1882. The town has now the Bryan Manufacturing Company; two flouring mills; planing mill; two saw-mills; marble and granite works; ashery; three carriage factories; wagon and repair shop; foundry and machine shop; two cooper shops; two handle factories; four harness shops; a boot and shoe factory, that supplies jobbers, and three that make custom work; one of the best breweries in the State; furniture factory; two merchant tailor shops; one cigar factory; wheelbarrow factory; pump factory; three bakeries; four blacksmith shops, that are disconnected with carriage, wagonmaking, or machine shop; fanning-mill factory; and a brick yard and tile factory; an extensive creamery and cheese factory.

Following this enumeration, it is just to make something more than passing mention of parties, to whose enterprise and foresight Bryan is chiefly indebted, for establishing a business power which, of itself, is the chief source of its prosperity.

THE BRYAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This concern was organized in 1873, and had its foundation in the energy and sagacity of Morrison & Fay—a firm that accomplished more to plant the manufacturing interests of Bryan upon the solid basis it now occupies, than any other firm that has had existence in the town. No two men were, perhaps, ever associated in a firm, whose business and social relations were more pleasant, and who worked together in a higher degree of harmony. Mr. Morrison possessed a mechanical genius rarely equaled; and his death, which occurred November 18, 1880, was deplored by all interested in Bryan, and regarded as a public loss. There are few in active life, in Bryan, possessed of a clearer judgment, which enables him

to grasp all the details of a large business than Mr. Fay. The loss of his energetic partner was, especially, a serious one to him; but since that event, there has been no visible interruption in the steadily increasing prosperity of the industries that survive him. Mr. Morrison's widow and heirs continue to hold the interests left by him. To afford a general idea of the magnitude of different industries of the company, it may be stated, that for their wheelbarrows, alone, orders seek them from almost every State and Territory of the Union, and even from Europe. The company employ an average force of from thirty to thirty-five men.

PLANING-MILL.

The planing-mill of John and Philip Niederaur, under the firm name of Niederaur & Bro., conduct a successful business, and have facilities for supplying all the wants of town and country.

BREWERY.

This brewery, of which Jacob Halm is proprietor, is pronounced by those who are judges of lager, to turn out as good a quality of beer as is produced in any Ohio city, or in Milwaukee or Chicago.

FANNING-MILLS.

C. Osmun has achieved a reputation for the manufacture of a quality of fanning-mills that have been awarded premiums at every fair where they have come in competition with those heretofore considered the best in use, inasmuch as Mr. Osmun's mills effectually cleanse wheat of oats, and even of timothy and flax-seeds — points never known to have been achieved by any other invention.

FLOUR-MILLS.

The "Model Mills," by Warner & Son, and the "Excelsior," by J. Y. Lyon, have established high reputation for the superior quality of flours they produce.

CHEESE FACTORY AND CREAMERY.

Welker, Dales & Co., an enterprising mercantile firm, have, during several years, conducted a successful cheese factory, and have this year added to their cheese manufactory, an extensive creamery.

MARBLE WORKS.

The establishment of Willett & Darby has been in successful operation, encountering scarcely an attempt at competition during a period exceeding twenty years. Their works are supplied from marble obtained at the best quarries of Scotland, Italy and America.

CARRIAGES.

Two establishments—one owned and managed by A. Kenninger, and the other by the Bryan Carriage Company—turn out first-class work. Mr. Kenninger commenced in April, 1863; and the Bryan Manufacturing Company, in 1881, bought their property of C. H. Straight, who founded the establishment and continued in business about eighteen months. Both these establishments are powerful in wealth and resources.

PUMPS.

From a cooper shop, established by G. Lockhart & Bro., in 1862, the senior partner took the business alone, and converted it into one for the manufactnre of pumps, cisterns, and wagon and carriage neck-yokes, and has raised the business to a condition of high prosperity.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

Among the most important manufactories of Bryan are these works, which also had their origin in the intelligent enterprise of Morrison & Fay, but since the decease of the former they have passed into the ownership of a joint-stock company. An extensive three-story block of brick was added to the works about a year ago. These extensive works are highly creditable to the town and remunerative to stockholders.

THE BRYAN BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY.

This was organized August 3, 1880, the design being to manufacture boots and shoes for the wholesale trade, and the experiment has fully met the anticipations of its projectors.

FOLK'S GUN WORKS.

An unpretentious but very useful business are the gun and plating works of William Folk. His manufacture of muzzle-loading rifles are favorites among sportsmen.

BANKING.

Bryan has two banks—the First National, which commenced business in 1864, with a capital of $50,000, and the Farmers' National. Of the First National, A. J. Tressler is President, Oscar Eaton, Cashier, and D. Farnham, A. J. Tressler, Oscar Eaton, A. M. Pratt and D. C. Baxter, Directors. The Farmers' National Bank is a re-organization, under United States charter, within the last year, of the Bryan Bank, a private institution, which had existed several years, and established a high credit. This institution is now officered by J. W. Nelson, President; Frank M. Carter, Vice President, and E. Y. Morrow, Cashier, and by

the Board of Directors, John Miller, Richard Knight, Andrew Smith, J. W. Leidigh, J. W. Nelson, F. M. Carter and E. Y. Morrow.

So far as the fiscal arrangements of Bryan are concerned, no city or town in Ohio could be regarded as more substantial.

HOTELS.

The Bryan House, by Jacob Hudson, and the Fountain City House, by Mrs. Gilbert, are popular with their guests. There are also five well-conducted boarding houses. Bryan has five well-patronized restaurants, where no intoxicating beverages are sold.

MUSEUM.

Although this is a private institution, and the exclusive property of Dr. Q. H. Graser, citizens of Bryan prefer a sort of quasi claim to it as common property. It was, however, the Doctor's genius, money, and indomitable industry that originated and perfected the enterprise. The doors of his museum have always been thrown open to the free inspection of respectable citizens and non-residents. The field of numismatics has hardly been explored more thoroughly by any scientist in the United States than by Dr. Graser. Bryan may well have pride in so valuable a citizen, and of his varied contributions to the Republic of Science.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As yet, Bryan has not had the advantages of a popular library. Even the high and other schools have hitherto been destitute of this public blessing, which like institutions always confer upon a community.

Many of the private libraries, however, have extensive and valuable collections of books. The cultured ladies of Bryan, alive to this great want, have taken hold of this matter in earnest, and organized the Bryan Library Association. At their first annual meeting, held in May, 1882, they adopted a constitution and by-laws, and made choice of the following-named Trustees: For three years—Mrs. A. M. Pratt, Mrs. J. W. Long, Mrs. E. Foster, Mrs. H. Cooney and Mrs. Oscar Eaton. For two years —Mrs. J. P. Day, Mrs. C. W. Pitcairn, Mrs. J. W. Nelson, Mrs. C. W. Mykrantz and Mrs. J. M. Welker. For one year—Miss E. M. Willett, Mrs. O. M. Dales, Mrs. A. J. Tressler, Mrs. R. D. Everett and Mrs. F. G. Fay. The following officers, at a meeting of the trustees, were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Mrs. A. M. Pratt; Vice President, Mrs. Oscar Eaton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Pitcairn; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Mykrantz, and Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Nelson. The very names of the ladies engaged in this movement

afford ample guarantee that a solid foundation stone has been planted for the Bryan Library Association.

CLOTHING.

There are two establishments in Bryan exclusively devoted to this trade, and their houses are so well stocked that general merchandise stores have discontinued traffic in clothing. These are conducted, respectively, by D. A. Wolff and P. H. Magnus. Their goods display will bear favorable comparison with city stocks.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Five large establishments are engaged in this trade, to wit: Moore & Yesbera, Willett & Gibson, Welker, Dales & Co., L. C. Neikirk and E. T. Binns.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

This business, one might imagine, is overstocked, but all appear to have a prosperous trade. Those prominent are W. J. Carroll, T. O. Williams, F. Carter, E. S. Jones, Jacob Halm, McQuilken Bros., McLain & McHenry, W. Brownsberger, and two or three others of some importance.

HARDWARE.

John Garver was first in this trade, and, in 1854, sold his stock to E. B. Kauke, who yet continues in the business, and is the oldest in the trade. Gleason & Baxter and Garver Bros. are also firms that carry large stock.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Four shops, all carrying good stocks, supply the town and country with these goods.

UNDERTAKING.

The first professional undertaker, and one who yet continues in business, is A. C. Dillman.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

William H. Lockhart is the oldest photogropher now conducting the business in Northwestern Ohio, and no one in Toledo, or any other city, produces better work. L. M. Johnson, though more recently established, is rapidly gaining public favor as an artist of high merit.

JEWELRY.

There are three establishments, two of which carry liberal and choice stocks.

DRUGS, BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Five houses are well filled with these lines of goods, and none deal in articles of inferior quality.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Williams County derives its principal wealth from its productive soil. Therefore, as farming economy has developed, there has been a continually increased demand for the best machinery and implements. Three establishments in Bryan control this trade, the most recent being that of Thomas L. Donaldson & Co. The aggregate sales of the three will amount to $150,000 annually. Mr. Smith was first in the trade, and Mr. Willett second. All three establishments have active demand for their best goods, which fact exhibits healthy enterprise among Williams County farmers.

HATS AND CAPS.

The one establishment devoted exclusively to the hat and cap trade is owned by Messrs. White & Hopkins. Mr White is one among the veteran hatters in Ohio, and there is only one (Mr. Carter, druggist and grocer), now in the trade who is his senior in business in Bryan.

SKETCH OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

In the progress of time, several manufacturing industries have been undertaken and abandoned by their projectors, for the purpose of engaging in more profitable employment; but, it is believed that none of these ventures in Bryan ever failed, but some have been converted to other purposes, while a few have been destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt. At one time, there were flourishing hub, and spoke, and woolen factories, as well as a tannery, and less important manufactories; but all of their roofs, except those burned, now cover busily employed men, though engaged in other branches of useful production. It is only of quite recent date that Bryan sprang into existence as a manufacturing town. The dominant powers have hitherto been noticed. All that remains to be added to that already stated, is that Robert Park located in Bryan in 1862, and started a small foundry, and continued it on a limited scale until July, 1864, when he sold out to John A. Garver, and the latter sold, January 20, 1865, to Thomas F. Morrison, George Garver and Eugene Leonard. May 6, 1865, Mr. Fay bought Mr. Garver's interest, and the firm then became Morrison, Fay & Co. September, 1856, Morrison & Fay bought the interest of Mr. Leonard, and continued as Morrison & Fay until March 1, 1880, when Mr. Morrison sold his interest to John A. Garver, A. J. Tressler and D. C. Baxter. E. G. Fay also sold one-third of his interest to S. M. Gleason, and the style of the firm was then changed to the Morrison & Fay Manufacturing Company, by which name it has since been known. January 1, 1881, Mr. Fay sold one-half his remaining interest to his son, F. E. Fay, and, in October

following, the firm became incorporated as the Morrison & Fay Manufacturing Company.

And, from the inception to what is now discovered, are embraced all the manufacturing agencies that have sprung into existence in Bryan. There is nothing more to add worthy of note.

BRYAN CORPORATION—EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to incorporate certain towns therein named," passed March 7, A. D. 1849, notice for an election was duly made public. In pursuance of this notice an election was held June 15, 1849, at which the following named persons voted: John Paul, John B. Jones,* Edward Foster,* Stephen Kent, D. H. Barton, L. B. Silver,* John Kaufman, J. S. Thompson, Joseph Kaufman, Joshua Dobbs,* William McKean, Levi Cunningham, William Yates,* John G. Kissell, James L. Rowly,* Allendy Jump,* Thomas Serrels, Jacob Youse,* Samuel Roodky,* Charles Case,* J. G. Young, George Snelling, George Keckler,* I. K. Morrow,* Milton B. Plummer,* A. J. Tressler,* Benjamin Kent,* Leonard Naftzger,* Volney Crocker,* Joseph Fulton, Daniel Langel, Jonathan Davis,* Daniel Hall, S. Paul, A. M. Rowles,* Jacob Over,* Jacob Eberly, Louis Rose. Charles Young, William I. Bowlby,* Benjamin Schmachtenberger,* C. Mattison, and John Will;* total forty-two votes. At this election Charles Case was elected Mayor; John Will, Recorder, Jacob Youse, William Yates, E. Foster, Thomas Serrels and Jacob Over, Trustees. The Trustees appointed John K. Morrow, Marshal, and Benjamin Schmachtenberger, Treasurer.

Of the Trustees or Councilmen chosen at this first election, all survive, and are now residents of Bryan, excepting one—Thomas Serrels.

At the election held April 3, 1882, 676 votes were cast, and the following municipal officers were elected, viz.: William O. Johnston, Mayor; John P. Woods, Clerk; George E. Coy, Treasurer; John B. Jones, Marshal; J. E. Daily, Street Commissioner; Benjamin F. Bostater, James P. Day and John Niederaur, Councilmen; A. C. Dillman, Cemetery Truestee. Councilmen holding over, D. A. Garver, John W. Nelson and John Yates.

FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first destructive fire occurred in Bryan on Sunday night, December 30, 1855, commencing about 11 P. M., and originating in a building occupied jointly by Edward Evans as a grocery store, and by George Wallt, Postmaster. The building adjoined David Langel's tavern, Henry Miller being then proprietor of the house. The fire destroyed the store

* These persons are yet living.

and dwelling house of Mr. Yates, merchant, and altogether it was, at that date, and considering the circumstances of the town, a misfortune of no mean proportions. The town then was helpless in being destitute of any organized forces for extinguishing fires that assailed property. Improvised arrangements for the public safety were at once entered upon, and before the embers of the burnt district became cool, the formation of "bucket brigades" was commenced, and finally a hand engine was purchased, and a hook and ladder company organized, and within a few years a steam fire engine of the best efficiency, according to approved tests, was added to former resources, and now Bryan probably has means for as secure protection against accidental fire assaults as any town of equal population in Ohio; although well organized as the department is, it is not always proof against the torch of the incendiary, as the town's unfortunate experience of 1881–82 very clearly demonstrated.

The corporation owns a commodious brick building, centrally located, the first floor affording ample accommodation for engines, hose and other fire apparatus, and stabling for horses, and the upper floor for Council room and corporation offices.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following sketches of the First Baptist Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bryan, were prepared by M. B. Plummer:

October 8, 1841, the first Baptist Church of Bryan was organized at a meeting held at La Fayette, Williams County, Ohio, consisting of the following members, to wit: Pastor—G. B. Lewis, ——— Thomas, Elizabeth Thomas, P. S. Gleason, Jane Gleason, Daniel Wyatt, Elizabeth Wyatt. At said meeting, Brother Lewis was elected Moderator and P.S. Gleason Clerk. After reading the articles of faith and covenant, which were adopted, the right hand of fellowship and charge were given by G. B. Lewis. The society applied for admission into the Maumee Association. Brothers Lewis and Gleason were appointed to represent the society in the association. From that date to the 26th day of May, A. D., 1849, there does not appear any account given in the record of said society. On that day, they met at Bryan for covenant meeting, Rev. H. P. Stilwell present. Four were received by letter and one by baptism; no names given. Brother Stilwell was appointed delegate to the association. December 22, A. D. 1849, Allendy Jump was elected Church Clerk, which position he held until he went to California in the spring of 1850, and P. S. Gleason was re-elected.

May 5, 1855, William H. Keck and wife, N. and Mrs. Bibler were received by letter. Thomas Tucker and Samuel Sheffler by confession. William H. Keck was elected Church Clerk. February 12, 1859, at a

meeting held by the society, a motion was made and carried that Rev. W. Pearce be requested to remain as pastor for one year. The society had made arrangements with the Presbyterian brethren and was using their church for preaching. May 21, 1859, at a meeting held, Thomas Punches, Jacob Youn and A. W. Boynton, were elected Trustees of said church, A. T. Bement, Clerk; Henry C. Long, Treasurer, preparatory to building their present church. May 22, 1860, the church gave to Rev. L. D. Robison a call to become their settled pastor. July 31, 1860, the Rev. L. D. Robison was ordained pastor of the Bryan Church by Rev. R. C. Knell, Rev. E. E. Platt and Rev. A. H. Cole. Subsequently, John W. Leidigh, A. T. Bement, Norman Relyea, James P. Horney and H. D. Gintir, were at different periods elected Clerk. January 10, 1867, call made and extended to the Rev. J. B. Shaff, to become pastor of this church. February 9, 1869, a call was made and extended to Rev. J. V. Stratton to become pastor of this church. October 14, 1869, a call was made and extended to Rev. J. V. Stratton to become pastor of this church. January 1, 1870, there was sixty-five members in church fellowship. February 16, 1871, a call was made and extended to J. V. Stratton to become pastor of this church, which he accepted. April 14, 1873, a call was made and extended to W. V. Thomas to become pastor of this church, which he accepted. W. W. Beardsly was called and accepted to become pastor of this church, but for some reason resigned. In the spring of 1877, a call was made and extended to D. M. Christy to become pastor of this church, which he accepted. July 28, 1881, a call was made and extended to J. M. Davies to become pastor of this church, which he accepted and at present is its pastor. At the present time, there are about ninety members; these church meetings seem to be well attended, and general peace and quiet prevail. They built one of the finest churches in the town at a cost, lot and house, of $4,000, and have it all paid for.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the fall of 1840, Zara Norton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized the first class in Bryan; first preaching-place at the hotel of Thomas Shorthill, with the following-named members: Thomas Shorthill, Elizabeth Shorthill, Mary Kaufman, James Shorthill. William Yates and wife moved to Bryan in the summer of 1841, and brought with them their letters of membership, and joined the church in Bryan; from that time to the present they have been acceptable members. The congregation moved their place of preaching from the hotel to the old court house, and continued their meetings until the schoolhouse was built, and occupied it until their present church was built. In the year 1853, the present church was built at a cost of $2,500. The Trustees at that time

were D. M. Crall, David Fairfield, A. R. Patterson, M. B. Plummer, Jacob Over, Levi Cunningham, William Yeates. From time to time the Trustees have remodeled the church at a cost of $1,000 or $2,000. The following is a list of the Presiding Elders of the Maumee, and subsequently the Toledo District of the Methodist Episcopal Church: 1840, Wesley Brock; 1842, John T. Kellum; 1844, Thomas Barkdull; 1848, George W. Breckenridge; 1850, William Pierce; 1854, David Gray; 1858. Joseph Ayres; 1862, E. C. Gavitt; 1863, Samuel Lynch; 1867, E. C. Gavitt; 1868, Thomas H. Wilson; 1871, Le Loy A. Belt; 1875, Park S. Donaldson; 1879, Wesley G. Waters. In 1841, Bryan was included in a mission called Bean Creek and Pulaski Mission, and extended from Burlington, now in Fulton County, to Clark's in Paulding County, and one appointment in Indiana, and in all sixteen appointments, to wit: Lutz's (now Burlington), Donutt's, Alvord, Eagle Creek, Allenung's, Beechler's, La Fayette (now Pulaski), East Fayette, Bryan, Williams Centre, Lost Creek, Fisher's, Six Corners, Hicksville, Clark's and Indiana. The mother of Hon. A. P. Edgerton at that time, and until her death, resided at Hicksville; was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years Mr. Edgerton paid yearly $40 to the weary itinerants, and they were always welcome to his home.

The following are the names of the ministers appointed to the mission and circuit that included Bryan:

1840, Zara Norton; 1841, Zara Norton, Orin Hatch; 1842, Simeon H. Alderman; 1843, J. L. Ferris, Chester Coleman; 1844, W. W. Winter, Samuel Morrow; 1845, William Boggs, T. W. Wilson; 1846, Alanson Foster, H. K. Bairns; 1847, John Burgess, Samuel Fairchild; 1848, Henry Chapman, A. H. Walter; 1849, Benjamin Herbert, J. S. Cutler; 1850, David Aucker, J. A. Shannon; 1851, Thomas Parker, J. M. Wilcox; 1852, J. S. Albright, E. Lindsay; 1853, J. S. Albright, J. W. Thompson; 1854, Henry Warner, H. L. Nickerson; 1855, Henry Warner, J. H. Beardsly; 1856, William Thacher, D. S. Reagh; 1857, William Thacher, J. H. Miller; 1858, E. Morrison, A. Hollington; 1859, H. M. Close, A. M. Cory. In the fall of 1860, Bryan was made a station, with the following appointments, to wit:

1860–61, F. L. Harper; 1862–63, S. H. Alderman; 1864, Wesley G. Waters; 1865–67, John L. Bates; 1868, Philip A. Drown; 1869–71, Hamilton J. Bigley; 1872–73, James F. Mounts; 1874–76, William Deal; 1877–79, Hamilton J. Bigley; 1880–81, W. W. Lance. At the present time, there are about two hundred and fifty members divided into nine classes, with the following-named persons as leaders, to wit:

Leader of Class No. 1, E. E. Bechtol; No. 2, Samuel White; No. 3, William N. Noble; No. 4, John Reagle; No. 5, H. L. High; No. 6,

Joel S. Mattocks; No. 7, John E. Beach; No. 8, James Taneyhill; No. 9, C. M. March.

The officers are: Wesley G. Waters, Presiding Elder; William W. Lance, Pastor; Thomas Taneyhill, Martin Perky, William H. Taylor, Superannuated; Timothy H. Himes, Local; Martin Perky, Frederick Maurer, T. H. Himes, Jacob Over, Frank Kelly, Mary Brown, Hannah Harper, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Jennie Deuchar, Stewards; Trustees—David Morrow, President; John Bailey, Treasurer; William Brownsberger, Secretary; J. N. Riggs, Seth Kemble, Henry L. High, William Folk.

There are about two hundred names enrolled in the Sabbath school, with the following-named officers and teachers, to wit:

W. W. Lance, Superintendent; J. E. Beach, Anna Noble, Assistant Superintendents; John P. Woods, Secretary; William Brownsberger, Treasurer; John Kemble, Frank Conrod, Librarians; Jennie Deuchar, Anna Noble, Mrs. C. C. Long, Mary Githen, Millie Barstow, Mrs. William H. Taylor, Anna Ware, Martin Perky, Jennie Jones, Rose Deuchar, J. E. Beach, Carrie Brown, Mrs. G. Lockhart, Mary Snyder, Florence Bostater, Teachers. Preaching, Sabbath morning and evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[Extracts from minutes.]

"BRYAN, June 10, 1854.—Pursuant to notice previously given, and agreeable to an order to that effect by the Presbytery of Maumee, a meeting was held this day for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian Church. After sermon by Rev. J. M. Crabb, certificates were received and found in order from the following persons, viz., Alexander Conning and wife, Sarah Conning, John Kelley and Harriett N. Kelley, James Allen and Sarah J. Allen, Jennette Grim, Isabella M. Ogden, William H. Ogden, by profession of faith in the absence of a certificate—making in all ten members. At this meeting, into the proceedings of which were, at intervals, introduced prayer for the divine guidance, Messrs. William H. Ogden and John Kelley were chosen Ruling Elders, and Messrs. Alexander Conning and James Allen were appointed to the office of Deacon. At the session held May 10, 1862, William Dunlap, William Sheridan were chosen Elders, and D. L. Anderson, Moderator. Miss Julia Hamilton was received to membership on certificate from the Presbyterian Church of New Lisbon, Ohio, At the session of September 27, 1862, the following were received to the communion of the church: James Q. Beattie, on certificate from the church of Union, Defiance County; Franklin Lockhart, by profession of faith. At the session August 6, 1864, Bro. Raffensperger, Moderator, Mr. J. B. Jones was received upon presenting his letter of dismission from the Truro Presbyterian Church of Columbus

Grove, Ohio, and Mr. William Ward, upon profession of faith. Session of March 21, 22 and 23, 1865, the following persons were received on profession of their faith in Christ, viz.: Miss Jennie White, Matilda White, Mrs. Harriet McCutcheon and her four daughters, Mrs. Rebecca McCloud, Miss Emma McCutcheon, Ella McCutcheon, Mary McCutcheon, Mrs. Maria Bell and her two daughters, Frank and Libbie Bell, Miss Cora B. Obrist and her sister Emma Jane, Miss Electa M. Fay, Miss Ada M. Kelley, Mary A. Kelley and Mr. William Kelley, Mrs. Nancy A. Willett, Mrs. Louisa Bostater and her two sisters, Miss Eliza Amelia Sheridan and Elmira Hannah Sheridan, Mrs. Cynthia E. Valentine, Miss Phœbe C. Townly, Miss Ella Green, Miss Sarah Montgomery, Miss Mary A. Jones, Miss Eliza Moore, Misses Caroline, Emma L. and Harriet Odell, Miss Binnie Ryan, Mr. Francis Kennedy and Mr. Jacob Raupert. At a Congregational meeting on the evening of March 3, 1865, Dr. A. Larrimore, a Ruling Elder from the church of Auburn, Ind., and Mr. J. B. Jones, Ruling Elder from the church of Columbus Grove, were unanimously elected to the office of Ruling Elders in the church of Bryan. The session of May 6, 1865, was opened with prayer by Bro. Cochrane Forbes, of Kendallville, Ind. Present: Messrs. Kelley, Jones, Larrimore and Sheridan. Mrs. Adeline E. Moore, Mrs. Catharine Willett were each received on profession of their faith in Christ, and Dr. Larrimore and wife and Mrs. Sloat on certificates.

"The manse in Bryan was built in 1870–71, and finished June 20 in the latter year. C. W. Boynton was chairman of building committee, who planned and superintended the work. It cost, without the lot, $2,675."

July 22, 1878. At the session held this day, Rev. James Quick, acting as Moderator (having resigned his charge of this church 1st of June last), the Clerk was ordered to give letters of dismissal to the following named persons, who had so requested: Mrs. Maria E. Quick, Miss Julia E. Quick, Miss Marion T. Quick, and Miss Alice Cornelia Alexander. The first session at which the name of the present pastor, Rev. Thomas Doggett, appears upon the minutes, was held September 19, 1878. The session held March 23, 1880, voted to pay an annual salary of $900 to Rev. Thomas Doggett for his services. July 31, 1879, Mrs. Thomas Doggett was received into the church by letter from the Presbyterian Church of Niagara Falls, N. Y. October 30, 1879, Mr. Wilson presented a letter of dismission from the Evangelical Church of Edgerton, Ohio, and Mr. Frank Kennedy a letter from the First Presbyterian Church of Elmore, Ohio, and the persons were received into the church. December 25, 1879, Miss Roby Velorce Witmore was received into the church by profession; and January 3, 1880, Mrs. Louisa M. Price, Mrs. Coleman, Miss Olive Wetmore, and Miss Nellie M. Ingalls were received

on profession of faith. Mr. Jacob E. Hime and Mrs. Mary A. Hime were received on certificate from the Congregational Church of Wauseon. March 18, 1880, Miss Cora B. Warren presented a letter of dismission from the Congregational Church of Burton, Ohio, and her name was added to the roll of members. November 4, 1880, Miss Francis Maria Folk was received into the church on certificate from First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Miss Frances Mariah Doggett and Mr. Eugene Ellsworth Newman were received on profession of faith. February 3, 1881, Mrs. Margaret Helwig was admitted on letter from the Presbyterian Church of New Philadelphia, Ohio.

To make the history of this church complete, it is proper to embody extracts from a sermon delivered by Rev. James Quick, July 1, 1876.: The Society was legally incorporated September 9, 1856, as the Presbyterian Church and Society Old School. August 6, 1872, a question having arisen as to the full power of the society to hold property under existing laws of the State, a slight modification was made, and the organization perfected under the name of the First Presbyterian Church and Society of Bryan, Ohio. Since the first organization up to the present time, there have been received to the fellowship and communion of the church (including those who first formed it) by certificate from other churches, 127 persons, and on profession of their faith in Christ 98 persons—making an aggregate of 225. There have been dismissed to the fellowship and communion of other churches, eighty-six persons, and from this number twenty-two persons have died, and two have been excommunicated. Rev. D. S. Anderson was the first clergyman, and his ministry continued until 1864; he was succeeded by Rev. Williamson S. Wright, who terminated his work August 12, 1865. September 1, 1865, Rev. John H. Carpenter commenced labor and remained until June 7, 1867, when, October 1, Rev. D. K. Richardson took ministerial charge April, 1870, Mr. Robert B. Marshall, licensed by the Presbytery of Chicago, became a successor to the pastoral office, and he died November following. February 5, 1871, Rev. Elias Thompson was employed and served one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry H. Bridge, who remained until July, 1873, and was followed by Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, who remained six months. On the first Sabbath of December, 1874, Rev. James Quick commenced his labors with this church. Up to the close of 1871 the church was dependent for aid in support of the ordinances of the Gospel upon the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church; but since that time it has been self-sustaining. Total collections and expenditures for missions, etc., $13,239.97. "Thus far hath the Lord brought us, and He says to us by His Word, and by His Providence, 'Go Forward.'" The Sunday school of this church is under

superintendence of Joseph B. Jones. The teacher of the Bible is Mrs. Rev. Doggett, and the other teachers are J. D. Gleason, John Kelley, Rev. Doggett, M. M. Boothman, Miss Mabel Pratt, Miss Dora Cannon, Miss Almira Treat, Mrs. Willett Gibson, Mrs. D. K. Richardson, Miss Metta Carter, Miss J. H. Willett and Miss Ida Cunningham. Average number of pupils, in excess of one hundred.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's congregation commenced its existence December 21, 1861, having at that date no house of worship, though commencing with a membership of eighteen persons, and the pastor being Rev. Hermann Schmidt, of the Ohio Synod; and February 4, 1869, a movement was made to build a church edifice, and a plan agreed upon to have its dimensions 40x28 feet, the ceiling sixteen feet. Accordingly the house was erected on Beech street, adjacent to the planing mills. The building cost, in cash, aside from liberal donations in money and material, $750. The lots were donated by Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, who has contributed more liberally, in real estate and money donations to church purposes, than any other one in Northwestern Ohio. Mr. Schmidt retired from the pastorate of the church September 14, 1863, and from this date, until January 1, 1867, the congregation had occasional supplies from various clergymen, and oftentimes of slightly differing creeds, until, on the last-mentioned date, Rev. Eugene Kuchle was installed, and maintained his pastoral connection until 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. Heinrich Lutz, who held charge until 1872, when he was followed, in the ministry, by Rev. Joel Goebel, who continued his relations with the church until 1878. At this date, Rev. Wilhelm Young, whose work is under the auspices of the Evangelical Synod of North America, was assigned to the charge of the congregation, and yet continues his ministrations. In 1882, the membership numbers thirty, and a Sunday school, under the superintendence of Jacob Schleenbaker, has an average attendance of about eighteen pupils. After the retirement of Rev. Mr. Goebel, a division of sentiment regarding the Christian propriety of church members identifying themselves with secret societies sprang up, and divisions followed, and the trouble was brought before ecclesiastical tribunals, and a length, on an issue affecting title to church property, the controversy found its way to the civil courts, where it is yet pending. As the matters of variance affect only the parties interested, further reference to them in these pages is omitted. It is only just, however, to state that the organization, of which Rev. Heinrich Stahling is pastor, claims to be the regular and legal organization.

ENGLISH LUTHERANS.

The English Lutheran Church of Bryan was founded in February, 1875. Rev. F. A. Matthis has had pastoral charge since its organization. Commencing with a membership of twelve, it now numbers about fifty communicants. The Sunday school employs thirteen teachers, who give instruction to 150 pupils. Cost of building, $4,500, and of lot, $500. The church has a seating capacity for 500 persons. To the faithful and tireless efforts of Rev. Mr. Matthis, aided by the divine favor, this church is indebted for its substantial and rapidly acquired prosperity. The church building is located on Bryan street.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The First Universalist Church of Bryan was organized July 10, 1870, by Rev. J. F. Rice, with a membership of twenty-one, the original members being John M. Welker, Mrs. Julia A. Welker, Mrs. S. A. Farr, Mrs. Helen A. Garver, Miss Nellie Farr, Miss Frank Fay, Albert Stinson, John Miller, Mrs. John Miller, Mrs. P. M. Harris, R. S. Owen, F. E. Fay, William Ayres, Mrs. William Ayres, Ephraim Dawson, Mrs. A. M. Dawson, Miss Clara A. Dawson, Mrs. Clarissa Owen, Mrs. Myra Moores, Mrs. Augusta Lawton and Miss Alice E. Owen. Rev. J. F. Rice preached for it for the first nine years. It is to his untiring industry and unwavering zeal that the church owes its existence and great success. Mr. Rice, though not living with the church at any time, and preaching for it only every alternate Sabbath, was more than ordinarily successful, which may be largely attributed to the fact that he is a strong preacher and a man of great social power. The church now has a membership of 111, nearly all of whom were received into fellowship by Mr. Rice. Rev. H. L. Canfield supplied the church for one year every alternate Sabbath. The second pastorate was begun in August, 1880. Rev. G. L. Perin, a graduate of Canton Theological Seminary, was elected pastor. Mr. Perin is still preaching for the church every Sunday at a salary of $900. During Mr. Perin's pastorate thus far, nine members have been added. The church held religious services for several years in Long's Hall, north side of Court Square. In 1875 and 1876, the first and only church edifice was erected at a cost of $8,000. The church is a beautiful brick; in size, 37x57 feet; Gothic in style. The main audience room is neatly frescoed, and has elegant stained glass windows. It has a large and commodious basement with Sunday school room, furnace rooms, kitchen, pantry, and what is very rare in a church, a beautiful fountain of clear, cold water. The church is situated on the southeast corner of Main and Maple streets. The present officers are: Moderator, Hon. S. N. Owen; Trustees, J. M. Welker, E. G. Fay and O. C. Ashton; Treasurer, E. T.

Department Commander; George S. Canfield, Assistant Adjutant General; E. R. McDonald, Post Adjutant; J. P. Caldwell, Post Commander, and J. W. Leidigh, Post Quartermaster. The present membership numbers 127, and its officers are: J. P. Caldwell, Commander; John Horton, Senior Vice; M. M. Boothman, Vice; T. Himes, Chaplain; J. W. Leidigh, Quartermaster; J. R. McNary, Officer of the Day; E. R. McDonald, Adjutant. It will be observed that the numerical growth of Evans Post during the brief time that has elapsed since its organization has been remarkably rapid.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF BRYAN.

In the contract made with A. J. Tressler to teach the Bryan School, $45, for three months, was agreed upon, being at the rate of $15 per month. The average attendance at his school was, according to the best recollection of Mr. Tressler, from twenty-five to thirty-five pupils. As late as 1862, there was but one public school building, that one being near the Methodist Church. It was without a bell or any school apparatus. There were three departments—High, Secondary and Primary. The number of enrolled pupils was 224. The Bryan Normal School was opened January 1, 1864, with an enrollment of forty pupils, and soon numbered 100; and its annual catalogue exhibited an enrollment of about two hundred, in which were instructed a large per cent of the leading educators and professional men of the present in this and adjoining counties. In 1874, the normal and graded schools were united, and C. W. Mykrantz, the Principal of the Normal, was chosen Superintendent, and has continued uninterruptedly to hold this place. There are no public schools in Ohio, probably, of towns even more populous, where the public schools are under more judicious management. This high school building was used a brief time for an experiment of establishing a commercial college, but failed for want of adequate support. Their 1868 sign, "College," is yet upon the front wall.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The places of interment for the early dead of Bryan were at Pulaski, Williams Centre, or at other more convenient but temporary locations on private property, but not intended as permanent abodes for the remains of those who had gone before. Population being sparse, and the region healthy, there were few deaths. But in the early part of 1841, and some months after the town was platted, a place of sepulture, then a wild but pleasant locality, was selected, which it was believed that no wants of commerce or demands for residence places, would ever covet, and where the ashes of deceased kindred and friends would forever rest in consecrated ground. The place chosen was an elavated one, on the south side of Lynn

Run, and many feet above high-water mark of that stream. Portland street now passes on the west side of these grounds, and they were nearly west of the place where Mr. Warner's flour-mills and Mr. Halm's brewery are now established. But commerce, however, as in almost every like instance, adopts the almost cruel logic of Jefferson that "the earth belongs to the living," and that no power is able to resist its invasion of any soil, however sacred, when greed requires it for its uses; and after manufacturing and residence wants clamored at the gateways of this first burial-place, two new cemeteries—the Fountain Grove, south of Bryan, in Pulaski Township, and Brown's Cemetery, two miles northwest of Bryan, in Centre Township, were established, and the remains of nearly all the dead were exhumed and transferred to one or the other of those places. But some had no surviving friends, and their bodies yet rest in the old grounds where they were originally deposited. Thomas Wyatt's body was first buried there, and his ashes have never been disturbed. The second interment was a daughter of Thomas Shorthill, and from some cause her remains were suffered to continue in the old grounds.

FOUNTAIN GROVE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting for the purpose of effecting such an organization was held on the 26th of January, 1855, when Messrs. John Will, David M. Crall, Levi Schlott, Robert Pitcairn, Alvira Spencer and William Yates were elected a Board of Trustees, and Albert R. Patterson, chosen Clerk. At a meeting of the trustees, held February 2, 1855, Robert Pitcairn was elected President of the Board, and by-laws were adopted. William A. Stevens was chosen Treasurer. Several years seem to have elapsed before there was a regular sexton employed to have charge of the cemetery. The first appointed was O. L. Brown, and the present one is Matthias Blossing. Both these gentlemen were competent to discharge faithfully the duties conferred upon them, and they have rendered the grounds highly attractive. The principal officers now, in addition to the sexton, are: John W. Pollock, President; Dr. A. L. Snyder, Executive Trustee; A. C. Dillman, Secretary. Mr. Youse states that John Will was most prominent in the selection and supervision of the present cemetery.

PULASKI TOWNSHIP.

BY H. S. KNAPP.

SETTLEMENT.

In October, 1833, Judge John Perkins removed from Brunersburgh, with his sons, Isaac and Garrett, and son-in-law, John Plummer, and these, accompanied by John Moss, George Lantz, Henry Jones and a Mr. Hood, established themselves on Beaver creek, and named their colony Pulaski. Judge Perkins built a grist and saw mill on the Creek, which, it is believed, was the first erected within what now are the limits of Williams County.

ORGANIZATION.

At the session of the Commissioners of Williams County, held at Defiance, August 8, 1837, it was ordered, that the "south half of the south tier of sections in Town 7 north, Range 3 east, be taken from said town and added to Town 6, in said range, and upon petition the name of said town is changed from Beaver to Pulaski, and the said Township of Pulaski is hereby organized; and the Auditor is ordered to give notice of an election to be held at the house of Alonzo Rawson, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of electing the necessary officers for the government of said township." The Alonzo Rawson above mentioned belonged to one of the most eminent pioneer families of Northern Ohio, his three brothers being the late Abel Rawson, a distinguished lawyer who settled in Tiffin, in 1826, and Dr. L. Q. Rawson, who settled in Lower Sandusky (now Fremont) in 1827, and Dr. Bass Rawson, of Findlay, one of the early pioneers of Hancock County. Alonzo Rawson opened the first stock of goods at Lafayette (since changed to Pulaski), in a house built by himself, and afterward sold to A. W. Boynton, when Mr. Rawson removed from the county. The same building and rooms are now occupied as a store by Aaron Stoner. At this time there was no white settlement in the township, except at what is now Pulaski, and its inhabitants, like those at Williams Centre, then anticipated that when the seat of justice would finally leave Defiance for a point near the geographical center, it would settle permanently at Pulaski. No dreamer then contemplated the erection of Defiance and Fulton Counties, and the destruction of the original county lines.

ELECTIONS AND VOTERS.

At an election for Justice of the Peace held in Pulaski Township, April 6, 1840, Reuben H. Gilson, David Pickett and David Landaman

acting as Judges, and Alonzo Rawson and Jabez Jones as Clerks, the following persons voted: Daniel Davidson, David Pickett, Reuben H. Gilson, Robert Thompson, Isaac Swagger, Daniel Wyatt, Sr., William Kilpatrick, Isaac Perkins, James McKinley, Philetus S. Gleason, Jabez Jones, Ezra Wilson, George B. Jones, Alonzo Rawson, John Kaufman, David Landaman, Alfred Shepard, John Oakes, Henry Johnson, George Shook, John Beavers, Seymour Montgomery, Aquilla Caszet, Peter Deck, John Harris, Benjamin Smith, Barnabas Peddycoast, William Johnson, John Flannahs, J. R. Capsil, Daniel Wyatt, Jr., Samuel A. Baker, Benjamin Kent, George Everett, John Perkins and Garrett Perkins.

The above election being held the year Bryan was platted and named, there were then, of course, no voters on the space now occupied by the town.

A special election was held in Pulaski Township, November 28, 1840; David Landaman, James McKindley and John Hanna, Judges; and George Lantz and Ezra Wilson, Clerks. The election was called to make choice of a Justice of the Peace. Thirty-six votes were cast, of which Daniel Wyatt received sixteen and Ezra Wilson twenty; no politics at this election.

October 12, 1842, at the general election held in Pulaski Township, sixty-four votes were cast, of which Wilson Shannon, Democratic candidate for Governor, received forty-nine votes, and Thomas Corwin, the candidate of the Whig party, thiry-four votes. Those who voted were: William A. Stevens, Benjamin W. Evans, Ezra Wilson, Thomas C. McCurdy, Thomas Kent, Jacob Youse, Seymour Montgomery, Isaac Swagger, Robert Traylor, Daniel Kite, Benjamin Kent, Jasper Fulkerson, Robert Thompson, George L. Higgins, Daniel Wyatt, Andrew J. Tressler, John Dinsmore, Thomas J. McDowell, Andrus Dutcher, George Shook, James B. Godwin, John Oakes, Henry Wilson, John McDowell, Isaac Perkins, John Perkins, John A. Alexander, David Landaman, James Alexander, R. H. Gilson, David Harris, George B. Jones, William Oxenrider, John Harris, Jabez Jones, William Johnson, William Johnston, Henry Johnson, Thomas Shorthill, Adam R. Bowlby, William I. Bowlby, Jacob Beavers, John Kaufman, John E. Traylor, William Kilpatrick, John Wyatt, Henry Deivert, Philetus S. Gleason, George Lantz, John Clampet, David Picket, Andrew Hamilton, James Shorthill, George Mather, Volney Crocker, Jacob Over, John J. Hill, John D. Martin, Garrett Perkins, Aquilla Caszet, George Everett, Benjamin Smith and James McKinley.

At the election in Pulaski Township, held on the 11th of October, 1843, Bryan had commenced business life, and E. H. Leland, Adam R. Bowlby and Daniel Langel were Judges, and N. M. Landis and John

Cameron acted as Clerks. The following-named persons voted: Daniel Landaman, E. H. Leland,* Thomas Kent,* Daniel Langel,* S. R. Brown,* Henry Trevitt,* N. M. Landis,* John Cameron,* James Shorthill,* John Perkins, Isaac Swagger, John Johnson, Robert Traylor, Jesse Lantz, Jacob Teems,* William Cronk, David Harris, John Oaks, John A. Alexander, William Kilpatrick, George Lantz, William Yates, Benjamin Kent, Jr., David Wyatt, Jacob W. Guver, Garrett T. Hitt. William Stough, Andrew Hamilton, Edington Sterner, Sylvester Lewis, A. W. Boynton, James Guthrie, Jacob Beavers, Adam R. Bowlby, Charles Young, George Beavers, Thomas Kent, Sr.,* Christian Harris, David Pickett, Benjamin Smith, John Peticord, John Hanna, Jacob Youse,* James B. Godwin, Hezekiah Hanna, Jabez Perkins, Seymour Montgomery,* John Clampet, John Kaufman,* Lewis Rose,* Andrew J. Tressler,* George W. Kent, Reuben H. Gilson,* Jacob Over,* John P. Wyatt,* Benjamin Kent, Sr., William Johnson, Hustin Brown, John Godwin, John Harris, Garrett Perkins, Samuel Myers,* Daniel Davidson, Thomas J. McDowell,* Philetus S. Gleason, William Earlston, Daniel Tharp, Ashford Kent, William I. Bowlby, Heman Harman, George B. Jones, Jeremiah Beavers, James McKinley, Samuel K. Miller, John Traylor, William Oxenrider, John Collins, Washington Leonard, Alonzo Rawson, Jabez Jones, Isaac Perkins and John McDowell.*

October 18, 1846, at a special election, Daniel Langel, David Tharp, and David R. Bowlby, Judges, and Andrew J. Tressler and Joshua Dobbs, Clerks of said election, there were 105 votes cast. As it may, for obvious reasons, be matter of interest to know who then voted, the names of the electors are given as follows: Francis M. Case, Jacob Stauer, Joseph Mankin, William A. Stevens, John B. Alexander, Jacob Over, Daniel Langel, Andrew J. Tressler, Thomas Kent, Leonard Naftzger, E. H. Leland, Isaac Swagger, Solomon S. Little, Thomas H. Blaker, Levi Cunningham, Peter Himes, George Keckler, John Stauer, William Peoples, Thomas Stakes, Peter Deck, Sr., William Yates, Henry Batlo, James S. Gurwell, Sanford W. Smith (sworn), George Snalling, John Sadoris, John Mattocks, Ezra Wilson, Joseph S. Johnson, R. H. Gilson, David W. Harris, George Shook, John Godwin, James Alexander, Daniel Tharp, Samuel Kent, Alfred Shepherd, Adam R. Bowlby, Robert Tompson, N. M. Landis, John Kaufman, Jacob Youse, Barnet Brown, John Perkins, Joseph S. Boynton, Jeremiah Beavers, John Paul, James B. Godwin, Isaac Perkin, John P. Wyatt, Jacob Beavers, George B. Janes, Washington Leonard, Robert Russell, Stephen I. Doughton, J. E. Washburn, M. D. Doughton, Henry Carbaugh, George Lantz, Samuel Paul,

* At this election eighty-three votes were given, of whom those marked with an asterisk (*) were citizens of Bryan, and on the basis of an average of five members of a family to each one who voted, a fair estimate of the population of the town at that date can be made.

George W. Beavers, James S. Guthrie, William I. Bowlby, Jeremiah Scarnell, Samuel K. Miller, Joshua Dobbs, James B. Akey, Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Davis, Henry Johnson, Joel F. Pool, William B. Yates, Stephen Kent, Elias Johnson, James Earlston, John Shaw, George W. Kent, Thomas Shorthill, John Oaks, John Lantz (sworn), Michael Lickel, Elijah Athey, James Oxenrider, Joseph Fulton, Jacob Teems, Charles Case, A. W. Boynton, Daniel Wyatt, Jabez Jones, James McKinley, Jared Griswold, Volney Crocker, Moses Johnson, William Stough, Elijah Perkins, John A. Molbash, Garrett Perkins, Jabez Perkins, William Oxenrider, Jr., Joseph Dixon, Thomas Kent, Benjamin Kent, Giles H. Tomlinson. Total, 105.

Only a few of those above recorded are now residents of Bryan. Even within the comparatively brief space of thirty-six years, the larger number have passed the portals of the tomb, while some have removed, and of these a majority have died in other homes. Charles Case settled in Fort Wayne, Ind., where he became prominent at the bar and represented that district in Congress. Subsequent to the civil war, he occupied a responsible place connected with the United States Internal Revenue service at New Orleans. Others in the list might also be mentioned, who removed to other sections, and afterward often regretted that they had not remained in Bryan, and "let well enough alone."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Following embraces a list of names and dates of commissions annexed thereto: Payne C. Parker, June 4, 1825; George Lantz, June 8, 1827; Jabez Jones, June 20, 1834; H. C. Conoway, December 31, 1836; Harman Doolittle, May 15, 1837. [The foregoing were elected in the territory then comprising three townships, of which Pulaski was one, and after Pulaski was organized as a district township, the following were chosen]: David Pickett, January 24, 1838; Ezra Wilson, December 24, 1840; George Lantz, April 29, 1840; Adam Bowlby, December 27, 1845; William A. Stevens, February 1, 1842; John Godwin, December, 31, 1843; Alonzo Rawson, February 13, 1844; Giles H. Tomlinson, December 7, 1844; William Stough, February 22, 1847; W. McKean, October 26, 1850; Adam R. Bowlby, February 14, 1852; Adam R. Bowlby, January 13, 1855; William Stough, April 13, 1855; Edwin J. Evans, April 13, 1855; William H. Ogden, January 18, 1858; Edwin J. Evans, April 16, 1858; William Stough, April 16, 1858; William H. Ogden, January 10, 1861; Elen Langel, April 9, 1861; Henry Gilbert, April 17, 1863; Edwin J. Evans, April 23, 1864; Elen Langel, April 23, 1864; John H. Palmer, April 23, 1864; Eli T. Richardson, November 25, 1864; William H. Ogden, April 10, 1867; Ed-

win J. Evans, April 10, 1867; William Stough, April 15, 1869; Cyrus S. Bowman, October 21, 1869; George E. Long, May 12, 1871; William Stough, April 9, 1872; Milton B. Plummer, April 16, 1874; William Stough, April 13, 1875; M. B. Plummer, April 17, 1877; John S. Williams, April 10, 1878; William F. Roop, October 21, 1879; Jacob Teems, April 17, 1880; George C. Coy, April 18, 1881.

ENUMERATION OF ADULT MALES.

Following is a list of white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years in the township of Pulaski, Williams County, Ohio, on the first day of May, 1843, as taken by Andrew Tressler, Township Assessor: James B. Akey, James Alexander, J. A. Alexander, S. H. Alderman, David Beechler, James Bell, John Beavers, Adam R. Bowlby, William I. Bowlby, Jacob Beavers, Jeremiah Beavers, George Beavers, John A. Butler, A. W. Boynton, S. S. Case, John Cameron, Henry Caszet, Aquilla Caszet, John Collins, Volney Crocker, William Cronk, John Clampet, Peter Deck, Samuel Deck, Isaac Deck, M. D. Dowton, Daniel Davidson, Benjamin W. Evans, John Earlston, George Everett, John Fields, Samuel Fowler, Benjamin Gardner, James B. Godwin, John Godwin, P. S. Gleason, Calvin Gleason, R. H. Gilson, James T. Guthrie, Andrew Hamilton, John Hart, William Hilton, Peter Himes, John Hanna, Hezekiah Hanna, John Himes, Garrett T. Hitt, William Johnson, John Johnson, Henry Johnson, George B. Jones, Jabez Jones, Thomas Kent, Benjamin Kent, Thomas Kent, Sr., George Kent, Ashford Kent, William Kilpatrick, Benjamin Kent, Sr., John Kaufman, N. M. Landis, E. H. Leland, Daniel Langel, Reuben Lewis, James McDowell, Thomas I. McDowell, Samuel Meyers, Samuel K. Miller, James McKinley, Noah B. Mackey, Jacob Over, William Oxenrider, John Oaks, John Peticord, Garrett Perkins, John Perkins, Jabez Perkins, David Pickett, Isaac Perkins, Joel F. Pool, James Shorthill, W. A. Stevens, David M. Shoemaker, Alfred Shepard, Benjamin Smith, George Shook, Isaac Swagger, William Stough, Simon Sines, G. H. Tomlinson, Daniel Tharp, Jacob Teems, Allen Tingley, Robert Traylor, John E. Traylor, Robert Thompson, Andrew J. Tressler, John P. Wyatt, Daniel Wyatt, Henry Wolfe, Alpheus Willson, Isaac Warfield, Ezra Wilson, William Yates, Jacob Youse, George Lantz, Jesse Lantz, Seymour Montgomery, Alonzo Rawson, Lewis Rose, John Paul—total, 111.

The Peter Himes, above named, was shot and killed by Benjamin F. Everett, while endeavoring to enter the dwelling of the latter during the night. No one believed that the intents of Himes were larceny or robbery; yet his proceeding was unlawful. Everett gave himself up to the legal authorities, by whom he was tried and acquitted.

TOWNS IN PULASKI.

The place known as Pulaski never had a town organization. The first white population having gathered there, the elections, the post office, and the small amount of trade then in the township, all centered at that point. The first schoolhouse and the first house of worship were also established at Pulaski.

Bryan is the only town that has ever been incorporated in the township. The date of its charter and of its first and present town officers are recorded in their appropriate place. It was incorporated with certain other towns named in the act, by a law passed by the Ohio Legislature March 7, 1849, at a period when the cities and towns in the State derived all their municipal powers from special acts of the General Assembly. Many so-called cities of Ohio have assumed the burdens, and undertaken to wear the habiliments of "cities," whose population and taxable wealth at the time they started out with the self-imposed yoke were much less than what Bryan can now exhibit.

FIRST PLACES OF CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

Religious meetings in the early settlement of Pulaski, as of other townships, were held at private houses, and often in the forests, and as schoolhouses were erected they were used outside of schoolhours, on Sundays and evenings. The old-fashioned Methodist camp-meetings were always held in the best selected groves—God's own temples—and generally gathered from far and near the best elements of backwoods life, and also a few of the baser sort; for even in those more pure and primitive times, there were a few who would attend these meetings for purposes quite different from those that governed the good people who were zealously active in them. But some of the class who came to sneer and mock, returned home contrite, praying men.

There exists a conflict of recollection as to the point of location of the first church building in Pulaski Township, which is quite difficult to reconcile. Some say that it was at Lafayette (now Pulaski) in 1839–40; and that the denomination that built and dedicated it was the Methodist Episcopal; but it is more probable that, practically, it was a sort of township house, never dedicated to religious purposes by any denomination, and that it was used for school instruction, religious, political and all secular meetings—its doors being open to all. This could hardly have been the first church building in Pulaski Township. Yet others claim that in Bryan and Pulaski the first regular church houses were built by Methodists, and dedicated in 1853; while yet another authority, very accurate in memory and exactness in his statements, is of opinion that the German Reformed Lutherans built a church in Pulaski in 1846. The hewn-log

court house was for a considerable length of time used for religious meetings, and afterward the present one. Outside the town, there are two churches in Pulaski Township—the United Brethren, on Beaver Creek, and the Tunkard Church, on Lick Creek. The United Brethren Church was built in the spring of 1862. It has no regular pastor, but is supplied every two weeks by Rev. Mr. Butler. Jeremiah Bard is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which is attended by an average of sixty-five pupils. This church will comfortably seat 250 persons.

CHURCH BUILDINGS AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The First Church building of Lafayette (now Pulaski) has already been mentioned. The present buildings, in style of architecture and inside finish, are highly creditable to the congregations that built them. The Methodist edifice was completed and dedicated in 1873, and the pastor who now ministers to its communicants is Rev. Mr. Scott of West Unity. The German Reformed, or Reformed Church, as now known, was erected in 1874, and has a resident pastor in charge—Rev. Mr. Steiner, who entered upon his ministry in this church in April, 1882. The membership is about 100. His congregation purchased a very pleasant home for him and such successors as may have spiritual charge of the congregation. Upon Mr. Steiner also devolves the labor of ministering, at stated periods, to two other churches—the Bunker Hill and Beaver Creek. The two denominations in Pulaski co-operate in Sunday school work—holding their schools alternately in both churches, and the number of pupils in attendance under the joint arrangement averages 175.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The situation of Pulaski, on the banks of Beaver Creek, possesses unusual attractions. The soil is a sandy loam, exceedingly fertile; and heavy rain-falls, that render the streets of many other towns almost impassable by reason of the depth of the clay mud, benefit the road-ways of Pulaski, which never continue for any length of time affected detrimentally by them.

In the town and neighborhood are several artesian wells, one or two of which are equal, in the volume they discharge, to any in the State.

As stated in another place, it was where Pulaski now stands that the first grist and saw mills, within the lines of the present Williams County, were erected. These antiquated structures, and the comparatively primitive rude machinery they employed for turning out work, are long ago perished; but upon the site of the old Perkins' Mills now stand the Pulaski Flouring Mills, now owned by Enoch Cox, employing two run of French buhrs, and operated partly by water and partly by steam, which

keep the mills perpetually in motion. A steam saw-mill operated in another part of the town by William F. Roop, and a general merchandise store by Aaron Stoner, now constitute the business of the town.

ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP.

BY CHARLES A. BOWERSOX.

This is the southwest township of Williams County. It borders on Defiance County, Ohio, on the south, and De Kalb County, Ind., on the west. It was organized December 2, 1832. It was the first township organized in the county. As nearly as can be ascertained, the first settlement was made in this township in December, 1827. This first pioneer was Samuel Holton. He settled on Fish Creek, one mile north of Edgerton, on what is now known as the Burkhart Farm. It is claimed by some that one John Zediker, who came from Pennsylvania, was in the township as early as 1821–22; this, however, is not well sustained, and the honor of being the first pioneer in the township is generally accorded to Samuel Holton. He also contests with one James Guthrie the honor of being the first settler in the county. The weight of the evidence is in favor of Mr. Holton. In the further history of this township, it is assumed that he was the first white settler therein.

From that early period until the present, the township has had a steady, substantial growth. After the construction of the Air Line Railroad through this township, its growth and development were very rapid. The people are largely of the agricultural class, and the many fine farms, good houses and spacious barns, show that the people of St. Joseph Township are industrious and prosperous. The population in 1880 was 2,073; the tax duplicates of 1881 show an entire property valuation of $782,000.

The experiences of the early pioneers of this township were similar to those of the early settlers of all new countries. They cut down and cleared away the vast forests, built their log cabins and barns, and planted their newly cleared fields. Times were hard, money and the common necessaries of life often scarce. For many years Defiance was their nearest market; it required four days to make the journey. They received from 50 to 75 cents for a bushel of wheat, and paid from $5 to $10 for a barrel of salt. To raise a log cabin or barn required the help of all the neighbors for miles around. In the fall of the year neighbor helped neighbor to "log off" the new grounds and prepare them for seeding. In the evening-time, they gathered together in each other's

cabins, and around their old-fashioned fire-places told how they were getting along, told their hunting stories, or talked about their old homes in the East. Then, with torches made from the bark of the hickory tree, they would go through the woods, or along well-known trails, each to his own home. Wild beasts, bears, wolves, panthers and wild cats and wilder Indians, roamed through the dense forests.

Corn bread was their staff of life; venison their meat; honey from bee-trees, maple sugar, wild plums, cranberries and wild blackberries their luxuries. Amid these wild scenes these early pioneers passed years of substantial enjoyment, to which the minds of the few who remain revert with real regret because they are irrecoverably gone.

Indians were more numerous than whites. They were of the Ottawa, Miami, Wyandot and Pottawatomie tribes. On the banks of the St. Joseph River, near where was once the village of Denmark, and on Fish Creek, they used to encamp in bands of from twenty to upward of a hundred. They wandered through other parts of the township hunting game, but were more numerous along the streams. Down the St. Joseph River, from the former site of the village of Denmark and on the western bank, is a low, level meadow. It was a sort of a prairie in that early time. It is yet called "The Indian Meadow." It is said these Indians tilled this piece of ground after a manner, and there raised corn for food.

The wife of Judge Long, who moved to Denmark in the fall of 1836 with her parents, and whose father, Judge Payne C. Parker, was the founder of the little village, says that she once saw in camp on the banks of the river an Indian squaw, said to be one hundred and fourteen years old. She was comparatively helpless, unable to walk, and crawled about on the ground like a child. The camp was on the south side of the river, not far from where the house of Mr. Dietsch now stands, and a little northeast thereof. They made their living principally by hunting, selling or trading their furs at Brunersburg and Defiance; they were friendly, indolent and filthy. In 1840 to 1842, they were removed to the West.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Samuel Holton first settled on Fish Creek, one mile north of Edgerton. He built the first saw-mill ever built in the township. It stood on the banks of the creek, about twenty rods up the stream from where it is now spanned by a bridge. This mill was built as early as 1830. It was operated for many years. Finally it fell into decay, was torn down, the dam destroyed, and the waters of Fish Creek suffered to flow on unvexed to the St. Joseph River. Some time after the construction of the saw-mill, a rude contrivance was placed therein for the purpose of grinding.

keep the mills perpetually in motion. A steam saw-mill operated in another part of the town by William F. Roop, and a general merchandise store by Aaron Stoner, now constitute the business of the town.

ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP.

BY CHARLES A. BOWERSOX.

This is the southwest township of Williams County. It borders on Defiance County, Ohio, on the south, and De Kalb County, Ind., on the west. It was organized December 2, 1832. It was the first township organized in the county. As nearly as can be ascertained, the first settlement was made in this township in December, 1827. This first pioneer was Samuel Holton. He settled on Fish Creek, one mile north of Edgerton, on what is now known as the Burkhart Farm. It is claimed by some that one John Zediker, who came from Pennsylvania, was in the township as early as 1821–22; this, however, is not well sustained, and the honor of being the first pioneer in the township is generally accorded to Samuel Holton. He also contests with one James Guthrie the honor of being the first settler in the county. The weight of the evidence is in favor of Mr. Holton. In the further history of this township, it is assumed that he was the first white settler therein.

From that early period until the present, the township has had a steady, substantial growth. After the construction of the Air Line Railroad through this township, its growth and development were very rapid. The people are largely of the agricultural class, and the many fine farms, good houses and spacious barns, show that the people of St. Joseph Township are industrious and prosperous. The population in 1880 was 2,073; the tax duplicates of 1881 show an entire property valuation of $782,000.

The experiences of the early pioneers of this township were similar to those of the early settlers of all new countries. They cut down and cleared away the vast forests, built their log cabins and barns, and planted their newly cleared fields. Times were hard, money and the common necessaries of life often scarce. For many years Defiance was their nearest market; it required four days to make the journey. They received from 50 to 75 cents for a bushel of wheat, and paid from $5 to $10 for a barrel of salt. To raise a log cabin or barn required the help of all the neighbors for miles around. In the fall of the year neighbor helped neighbor to "log off" the new grounds and prepare them for seeding. In the evening-time, they gathered together in each other's

cabins, and around their old-fashioned fire-places told how they were getting along, told their hunting stories, or talked about their old homes in the East. Then, with torches made from the bark of the hickory tree, they would go through the woods, or along well-known trails, each to his own home. Wild beasts, bears, wolves, panthers and wild cats and wilder Indians, roamed through the dense forests.

Corn bread was their staff of life; venison their meat; honey from bee-trees, maple sugar, wild plums, cranberries and wild blackberries their luxuries. Amid these wild scenes these early pioneers passed years of substantial enjoyment, to which the minds of the few who remain revert with real regret because they are irrecoverably gone.

Indians were more numerous than whites. They were of the Ottawa, Miami, Wyandot and Pottawatomie tribes. On the banks of the St. Joseph River, near where was once the village of Denmark, and on Fish Creek, they used to encamp in bands of from twenty to upward of a hundred. They wandered through other parts of the township hunting game, but were more numerous along the streams. Down the St. Joseph River, from the former site of the village of Denmark and on the western bank, is a low, level meadow. It was a sort of a prairie in that early time. It is yet called "The Indian Meadow." It is said these Indians tilled this piece of ground after a manner, and there raised corn for food.

The wife of Judge Long, who moved to Denmark in the fall of 1836 with her parents, and whose father, Judge Payne C. Parker, was the founder of the little village, says that she once saw in camp on the banks of the river an Indian squaw, said to be one hundred and fourteen years old. She was comparatively helpless, unable to walk, and crawled about on the ground like a child. The camp was on the south side of the river, not far from where the house of Mr. Dietsch now stands, and a little northeast thereof. They made their living principally by hunting, selling or trading their furs at Brunersburg and Defiance; they were friendly, indolent and filthy. In 1840 to 1842, they were removed to the West.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Samuel Holton first settled on Fish Creek, one mile north of Edgerton. He built the first saw-mill ever built in the township. It stood on the banks of the creek, about twenty rods up the stream from where it is now spanned by a bridge. This mill was built as early as 1830. It was operated for many years. Finally it fell into decay, was torn down, the dam destroyed, and the waters of Fish Creek suffered to flow on unvexed to the St. Joseph River. Some time after the construction of the saw-mill, a rude contrivance was placed therein for the purpose of grinding.

Every mark of these pioneer improvements has been obliterated, and a stranger, riding along the banks of the creek, would hardly dream that at that point were built the first saw-mill and grist-mill in St. Joseph Township. Shortly thereafter, a grist-mill was built at West Buffalo, which, for many years, did the milling for the people of the four townships cornering there.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

To Samuel Holton and wife was born the first white child in the township. This was some time in 1831 or 1832. The first persons married in the township were this Samuel Holton and his brother John. They married daughters of the Widow Fee, who then lived on the river, northeast of Edgerton, on what is now known as the Rishel farm. Later along, in 1836, William Bender married another daughter of the Widow Fee. This was a wedding of considerable consequence. The people gathered in. They came down the St. Joseph River from Denmark in boats. Daniel Farnham, who had lately moved into the township, was there.

DEATHS.

It is difficult to tell who first died in St. Joseph Township. On the farm now owned by Judge Parker are three graves. They are situated east of the Edgerton road and south of the Bellefontaine road, and not far from the bank of the river. A person riding along the Bellefontaine westward, after passing the house of Judge Long about seventy rods, and looking toward the south, will see the place of these early burials. Daniel Farnham says they were plainly marked in 1835. The names of those thus buried in the woods were Baker, Horton and Stailey. They were probably the first, but of what they died, when and by whom buried, it has been impossible to find out. A little farther south and nearer the river bank is the grave of Zediker, who once owned that land. He died at an early period, and was buried in the woods. By his side was buried a child, an infant daughter, of one Thomas Hill.

CEMETERIES.

The first graveyard in the township was located on the farm of Judge Parker, now owned by Judge Long. Persons were buried there as early as 1838. Rev. Elijah Stoddard was one of the first buried there. George Aucker was also buried about the same time. Judge Parker, who died in 1857, was buried there, and several of his children, who died before him. Later, their bodies were exhumed and removed to the cemetery at Edgerton. The wife of Judge Parker, who survived him some years, and his daughter, Urilla Stough, were also buried at Edgerton. There were

quite a number buried in this early graveyard, but at present it is difficult to find even their graves.

A little later, they began to bury on the farm of Daniel Farnham. Sallie Farnham, mother of Daniel Farnham, was the first person buried there, some time in 1844, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Hanks was the second, and a Mr. Edwards was the third. This cemetery is still in a tolerable state of repair, and is now, and has been used by the people of the edge of Indiana for the burial of their dead. Still later, a graveyard was started southwest of Edgerton, on the Clarksville road. The people in the southwestern portion of the township buried there for many years. It is still kept in pretty fair condition. In the eastern part of the township, on the Bryan road, is another cemetery of early origin. It was connected with the first church building erected in the township. The old church fell into decay, and has been torn down, but the cemetery is kept in very good repair, and is still used by the people in that part of the township. Some of those residing in the northwestern part of the township laid their friends away in what is known as the Leonard Graveyard, over in the edge of Indiana.

In the early times, the dead were often buried in some favorite spot at home. Here and there, all over the township, on the farms of the early settlers are these graves—now almost forgotten. The last cemetery located in the township is the one at Edgerton. To this, many of those buried on farms, and in other cemeteries, have been removed. It is the most beautiful in the county, and is kept in excellent condition.

WILD ANIMALS.

Bears, wolves and deer were very abundant. Deer came in upon the wheat-fields in the fall and winter. The pioneers, lying in watch for them on moonlight nights, were able to shoot them with comparative ease, and thus kept up a good supply of venison. It is related by the earlier settlers that deer would venture so near to their buildings that they were able on moonlight nights to shoot them from their barns. Wolves were more cautious, and though they destroyed sheep and made night hideous by their wild howling, yet they were killed in comparatively fewer numbers. The Worthingtons, in St. Joseph Township, and the elder Bush, in Florence, did the largest business in that line. Bears were death on hogs. It was no uncommon thing for the settlers to find some of their hogs killed and partially devoured, or so injured as to die. Daniel Farnham killed one between his house and the farm of the elder John Casebeer. John W. Bowersox killed a very large one on his farm, in the northwest part of the township. Aaron Streets killed one, just north of that, in the edge of Florence Township. It is not related that bears ever attacked any of the

early settlers, though John Wesley Bowersox, a resident of St. Joseph, was once compelled to seek refuge from wolves by climbing a tree, just south of the tamarack swamp, in the south part of Florence Township.

FIRST FAMILIES.

In August, 1835, the following-named persons were residing in this township: The Widow Fee and her children were living on Section 10, in said township; the Widow Craig, on Section 11; George Aucker and Robert McCullough, on Section 15; Solomon Lewis, father of William Lewis, once Sheriff of Williams County, on Section 33; Samuel Holton, on Section 21, and Mr. Haskins on Section 27. Turner Jolly was a young man having no abiding place. A Mr. Talbot was in the township then for a short time, but did not remain. Most of those parties are now dead. Daniel Farnham came in 1835; Judge Parker and David Aucker in 1836; John Bratton, in 1837; John W. Bowersox, Benjamin Cornell, John Cornell and George Long, in 1838. John W. Bowersox, Daniel Farnham and wife, and John Bratton are the last of the grown up persons, then in the township, now remaining. Judge Parker moved into the township from Defiance. He had sold goods in Defiance for a number of years previous. He first came up the river to trade with the Indians. He bought a large tract of land, built a house, and then removed his family. The frame house, built as early as 1836, still stands, and is now occupied by Judge Long. He laid out, at about this time, the village of Denmark. It had its public square, storeroom, ashery and schoolhouse, and in 1840 was quite a village. This was the first village in the township. He had a large family of children, but three of whom grew to womanhood. Mary died unmarried at twenty-four; Urilla married J. S. Stough, M. D., and has since died; Harriet married George E. Long, formerly Probate Judge of the county, and is still living, the last of the family. Daniel Farnham has resided in the township continuously since 1835. He first sold goods for Judge Parker at Denmark. He was married to Miss Caroline Sawyer, at his own house, in 1840, Judge Parker performing the marriage ceremony. A large family of children grew up around them; he owns a large tract of land in the western part of the township, and considerable property in Edgerton. He and the companion of his youth are living in the enjoyment of great plenty in the village of Edgerton. Benjamin Cornell and wife are both gone. George Long lived for many years on his farm three miles northwest of Edgerton. He did a mercantile business in part of his dwelling house as early as 1850, and for some years thereafter. He owned and cleared up a large farm on the Bellefontaine road, and later on removed to Edgerton, where he died in 1880. John Bratton still lives on his old farm, one and one-half miles

quite a number buried in this early graveyard, but at present it is difficult to find even their graves.

A little later, they began to bury on the farm of Daniel Farnham. Sallie Farnham, mother of Daniel Farnham, was the first person buried there, some time in 1844, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Hanks was the second, and a Mr. Edwards was the third. This cemetery is still in a tolerable state of repair, and is now, and has been used by the people of the edge of Indiana for the burial of their dead. Still later, a graveyard was started southwest of Edgerton, on the Clarksville road. The people in the southwestern portion of the township buried there for many years. It is still kept in pretty fair condition. In the eastern part of the township, on the Bryan road, is another cemetery of early origin. It was connected with the first church building erected in the township. The old church fell into decay, and has been torn down, but the cemetery is kept in very good repair, and is still used by the people in that part of the township. Some of those residing in the northwestern part of the township laid their friends away in what is known as the Leonard Graveyard, over in the edge of Indiana.

In the early times, the dead were often buried in some favorite spot at home. Here and there, all over the township, on the farms of the early settlers are these graves—now almost forgotten. The last cemetery located in the township is the one at Edgerton. To this, many of those buried on farms, and in other cemeteries, have been removed. It is the most beautiful in the county, and is kept in excellent condition.

WILD ANIMALS.

Bears, wolves and deer were very abundant. Deer came in upon the wheat-fields in the fall and winter. The pioneers, lying in watch for them on moonlight nights, were able to shoot them with comparative ease, and thus kept up a good supply of venison. It is related by the earlier settlers that deer would venture so near to their buildings that they were able on moonlight nights to shoot them from their barns. Wolves were more cautious, and though they destroyed sheep and made night hideous by their wild howling, yet they were killed in comparatively fewer numbers. The Worthingtons, in St. Joseph Township, and the elder Bush, in Florence, did the largest business in that line. Bears were death on hogs. It was no uncommon thing for the settlers to find some of their hogs killed and partially devoured, or so injured as to die. Daniel Farnham killed one between his house and the farm of the elder John Casebeer. John W. Bowersox killed a very large one on his farm, in the northwest part of the township. Aaron Streets killed one, just north of that, in the edge of Florence Township. It is not related that bears ever attacked any of the

early settlers, though John Wesley Bowersox, a resident of St. Joseph, was once compelled to seek refuge from wolves by climbing a tree, just south of the tamarack swamp, in the south part of Florence Township.

FIRST FAMILIES.

In August, 1835, the following-named persons were residing in this township: The Widow Fee and her children were living on Section 10, in said township; the Widow Craig, on Section 11; George Aucker and Robert McCullough, on Section 15; Solomon Lewis, father of William Lewis, once Sheriff of Williams County, on Section 33; Samuel Holton, on Section 21, and Mr. Haskins on Section 27. Turner Jolly was a young man having no abiding place. A Mr. Talbot was in the township then for a short time, but did not remain. Most of those parties are now dead. Daniel Farnham came in 1835; Judge Parker and David Aucker in 1836; John Bratton, in 1837; John W. Bowersox, Benjamin Cornell, John Cornell and George Long, in 1838. John W. Bowersox, Daniel Farnham and wife, and John Bratton are the last of the grown up persons, then in the township, now remaining. Judge Parker moved into the township from Defiance. He had sold goods in Defiance for a number of years previous. He first came up the river to trade with the Indians. He bought a large tract of land, built a house, and then removed his family. The frame house, built as early as 1836, still stands, and is now occupied by Judge Long. He laid out, at about this time, the village of Denmark. It had its public square, storeroom, ashery and schoolhouse, and in 1840 was quite a village. This was the first village in the township. He had a large family of children, but three of whom grew to womanhood. Mary died unmarried at twenty-four; Urilla married J. S. Stough, M. D., and has since died; Harriet married George E. Long, formerly Probate Judge of the county, and is still living, the last of the family. Daniel Farnham has resided in the township continuously since 1835. He first sold goods for Judge Parker at Denmark. He was married to Miss Caroline Sawyer, at his own house, in 1840, Judge Parker performing the marriage ceremony. A large family of children grew up around them; he owns a large tract of land in the western part of the township, and considerable property in Edgerton. He and the companion of his youth are living in the enjoyment of great plenty in the village of Edgerton. Benjamin Cornell and wife are both gone. George Long lived for many years on his farm three miles northwest of Edgerton. He did a mercantile business in part of his dwelling house as early as 1850, and for some years thereafter. He owned and cleared up a large farm on the Bellefontaine road, and later on removed to Edgerton, where he died in 1880. John Bratton still lives on his old farm, one and one-half miles

west of Edgerton. The companion of his youth departed this life in February, 1881, leaving him alone. John W. Bowersox resides on the farm first settled by him in 1838. His wife died many years ago, and he has never remarried. The old log cabin built by him in the fall of 1838, still stands. He lives with his daughter in the enjoyment of plenty of this world's goods, the result of his own hard labors.

David Aucker and wife, who came into the township in 1836, and lived on the river bank just north of Denmark, have both been dead several years. Mr. Blair, father of Seth and Wright Blair, and who resided at Blair's Corners, southwest of Edgerton, died there in 1839 or 1840. He was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the township. John Skelton came into the township from Stark County in 1839, and settled in the northwestern part of the township; he died a number of years ago, and his wife in 1881. Two of his sons live on the old farm, and another in the community.

Jacob Aucker now owns and lives on the farm entered by his parents in 1836. Though but a lad then, he is now comparatively an old man.

INDIAN TRAILS.

These are not well defined in this township. The Bellefontaine road, running from Defiance, Ohio, to Lima, Ind., is said to have been laid and cut out along the line of an Indian trail. It was certainly crooked enough in the beginning to have been laid out in that way. There was another Indian trail leading from where Samuel Holton lived in St. Joseph Township, along the banks of Fish Creek, to where his brother, John Holton, resided in De Kalb County, Ind. This trail has altogether disappeared, nor is there any road running along the line thereof.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge of any consequence in the township was the one across the St. Joseph River at Denmark, Ohio. It fell into decay, and was replaced by a new one, which in its turn gave place to the one that now spans the river at that point. The bridges that obtained in the early times, were those known as corduroy. By this means the new roads across the swamps and bogs were rendered partially passable.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The first tavern was at Denmark, at the private house of Judge Parker. Here the early pioneers stopped and left their families while they explored the wilderness for the lands formerly entered by them. Judge Parker entertained the traveling public for many years, though he never had any hotel building than his private house, still standing. Later on,

George Long fed the traveling public at his house on the Bellefontaine road. Benjamin Cornell, who lived on the Bellefontaine road still nearer the State line, occasionally kept travelers over night. Soon after Edgerton was started, perhaps in 1855, one Mr. Thursby built the large frame hotel now standing in Edgerton, and known as the Arlington. About that time John H. Newman kept hotel on the west side of Michigan avenue, in said village.

ASHERIES.

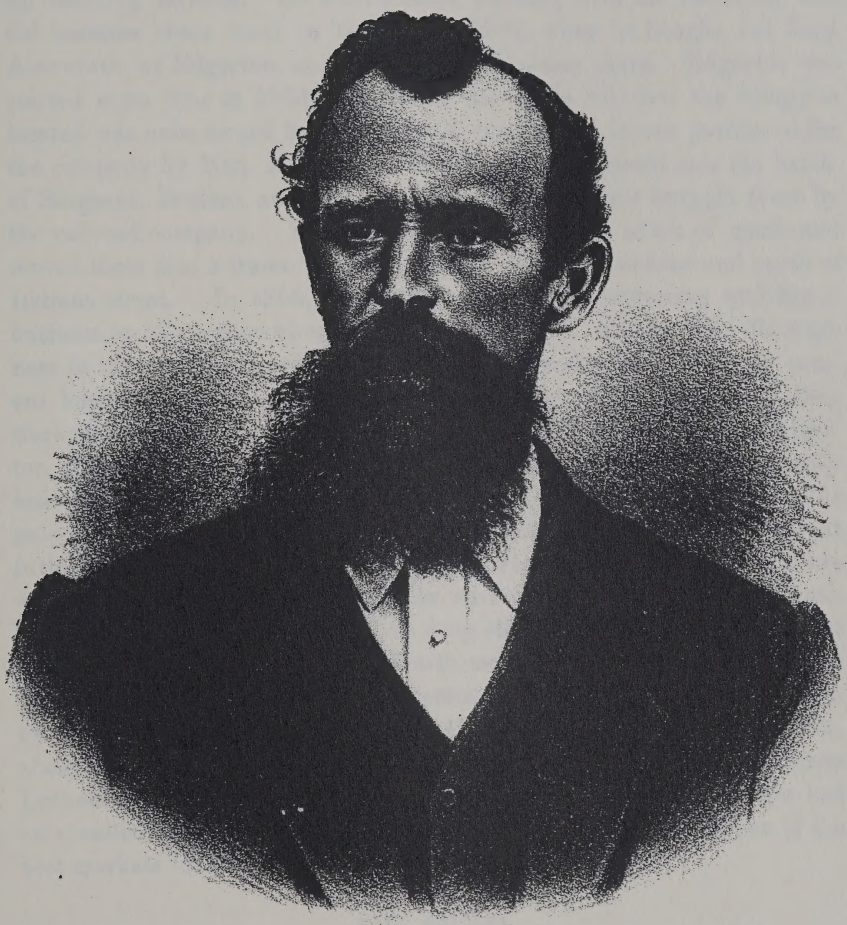
The first ashery was at Denmark ; it was started as early as 1840. It stood west and across the road from the present residence of Judge Long. Not long afterward Daniel Farnham started one on his farm. As he was selling goods at the same time, he did a large business, exchanging goods for ashes. Many years afterward an ashery was started at Edgerton.

MANUFACTORIES.

The only factories of any consequence in this township were the oar factory built in Edgerton along about 1860, the woolen factory started later, and the handle factory located there very recently. The oar factory burned down a few years after it was built; the others are still in operation. Joseph Spindler started a tannery in Edgerton soon after the town was started. He has continued in the business there ever since, making good leather and doing a good business.

VILLAGES AND STORES.

The first village was Denmark, and on the lands originally owned by Judge Parker. The first building was his residence. Its limits were on either side of the Bellefontaine road from near the river to a point west of the residence of Judge Long. It extended north of where his barns now are, the public square being not far from where his new barn stands. West and a little north of said barn was built the first schoolhouse built in the township. There is nothing left to indicate to a stranger that there was once the site of a smart little village. Judge Parker brought on the first stock of goods. Frederick Stevens and John D. Martin had sold goods before this just across the river, on the farm now owned by Mr. Dietsch. Judge Parker kept his first stock of goods in what is now the dining-room of Judge Long's residence. Daniel Farnham clerked for him about four months, in the fall of 1836. Judge Parker then built a storeroom, that stood just west and across the road from Judge Long's residence, and near where a large maple tree now stands. In 1840, Daniel Farnham started a store on his farm. He rafted lumber down the St. Joseph River to Fort Wayne, and with the proceeds purchased his stock of goods. It is said that he kept his first stock of goods in a



W. H. Carr

box under the bed. He sold goods here until 1855, when he removed his stock to Edgerton. Still later than Farnham, George Long started a general store at his residence on the Bellefontaine road. He kept his first stock in the sitting-room of his house. He did a big business with the surrounding farmers. He built a store building near his residence, and did business there until in the fall of 1864, when he bought out John Ainsworth, at Edgerton, and entered into business there. Edgerton was started some time in 1854. Much of the lands whereon the village is located was once owned by the railroad company. It was purchased for the company by Hon. E. Foster. Subsequently it passed into the hands of Sargeant, Bement and Crane. The first store was brought there by the railroad company. William Hill purchased that stock of goods and moved them into a frame building, west of Michigan avenue and south of Indiana street. In 1855, Daniel Farnham built a storeroom and began business on the corner where his brick block now stands. He did business in this building until 1872, when he began the erection of his present business-room, into which he moved in May, 1873. George Helwig worked for him on the farm, clerked for him after he removed to Edgerton for a number of years, was for a long time a partner, and recently has been doing business for himself. Denmark and Edgerton were the only villages started or built in the township. Edgerton is a pleasant little village, on the west bank of the St. Joseph River. Its streets are wide, shady and always dry. It has several fine brick and frame business houses, four good stores, three drug stores, hardware stores, furniture room, and has always been cursed with more saloons than it needed. Its population in 1880 was 782. The amount of taxable property, as shown by the duplicates of 1882, was $142,000. It has excellent schools, always well attended, and five churches, Methodist, Catholic, German Lutheran, Disciple and Presbyterian. The merchants have always had an excellent trade, and this village has the reputation of being one of the best markets for produce on the Air Line Railroad.

POST OFFICES.

The only post office in St. Joseph Township for many years was at Denmark. Judge Parker was the first and only Postmaster. Subsequently, it was removed to the residence of Mr. Marsh, less than three miles north of Edgerton. While there the whole family, apparently, were Postmasters. Before this office was finally discontinued, one was established at Edgerton. Dr. Barkdol had charge of this office among the first. He was an appointee of President Buchanan. Since then, J. O. Rose, Albert Knight, William F. Roop and John L. Terpening, have

had charge of the office. John L. Terpening, the present efficient Postmaster, has held that position for a number of years.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The fraternal organizations have long been a fixture in Edgerton. The Masons have a strong society. They were the first to organize. The Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor organized later, each society being in a flourishing condition. Their halls are well and tastefully furnished. The Good Templars once had a strong society in the village, but it was suffered to go down, and has unfortunately passed out of existence. The many places in the village where liquors are sold show the necessity of a revival of this organization.

PHYSICIANS.

J. S. Stough lived just north of the village, and practiced medicine for a number of years; he afterward removed to Waterloo, Ind. Dr. Barkdol was one of the first physicians; he had a fine practice; his prospects were the most flattering; he became intemperate, lost prestige and his practice, and is now living in Stryker. Dr. Andrews once practiced in Edgerton. He was a good physician and remarkable for his height, being about six and a half feet in length. He died of consumption, though he was particularly skillful in the treatment of lung diseases. Dr. Miner came there after 1860; he went into the army and died there. His son attempted to fill his father's place for awhile, but never became as eminent. Dr. Schmidt practiced there about the same time. Subsequently he removed to Indiana. Dr. Samuel Wood located there about the beginning of the war; he was a Canadian, and a brother-in-law of the Drs. Stough. He entered the army near the close of the war, and was commissioned a Lieutenant; he removed to Chicago, and entered into the stock business. During this time the Drs. Long, George E. and John W., did a large practice in and around Edgerton. Drs. Hathaway, Scribner, Taylor and the Drs. Mortland, have located there at subsequent times, and enjoyed lucrative practices. Dr. Schoettly practices some, and also holds the office of Justice of the Peace. He is eminent in the law.

LAWYERS.

The lawyers have not abounded in this village. E. L. Knight, who came there as a merchant after the war broke out, was an attorney at law. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which office he was filling with much satisfaction when he died very suddenly A. D. Austin, Esq., has been in the practice for a number of years; he held the office of Justice of the Peace for a considerable length of time, and is

especially skilled in that class of practice. James Marshall did a good deal of legal business; he was drowned mysteriously. A suspicion that he was foully murdered still lurks in the minds of the people. C. P. Winbigler has lately set up in the practice, and is reported to be doing a comfortable business.

EDGERTON'S PUBLIC AND BUSINESS MEN, SCHOOLS, ETC.

Edgerton has been incorporated a number of years. It has numbered among its Mayors such esteemed citizens as George Helwig, O. H. Fusselman, William F. Roop, James Marshall, John L. Terpening, and the present incumbent, Samual Fritz, and others. Additions have been made to the original plat from time to time. Within the last year this has been done on a large scale. The excellent public schools of the village have caused much of the surrounding territory to be attached for school purposes. The following-named have superintended these public schools: Rev. Harris, C. H. Kiracofe, F. V. Irish, Charles A. Bowersox, J. F. Starr, James G. Bowersox, Joseph A. Weitz, and the present incumbent, Mr. Newberry. The school building is a commodious brick of four rooms well arranged. The business men have been singularly fortunate. Few business failures have occurred in this village. During the dark days of and succeeding the panic, her business men came safely through. Situated in a region of unsurpassed fertility, her business men of all classes have always enjoyed a substantial trade.

PUBLIC HALLS.

No town hall has ever been built in this town. This want has more than been met by the elegant opera hall, on the third floor of the brick block of Daniel Farnham. This large and commodious hall, with stage and scenery, and well seated, has met every want.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS, SCHOOLHOUSES AND TEACHERS.

The first schoolhouse built in the township was at Denmark. It was built of logs, and stood north of the public square. It has long since disappeared. Near it stood a large apple-tree, said to have been planted by the Indians. The first term of school taught in it, and in the township, was taught by Rev. Stoddard. This was early as 1837 or 1838. Immediately after him a Mr. John Cornell taught a term or two in the same house. There were several other terms taught in this schoolhouse before it was abandoned. The next schoolhouse built in the township was over a mile north of Edgerton. It stood on the east side of the road, on the hill, and very near the barn on the farm of Joseph Hemling, now deceased. This house remained standing for over a quarter of a century,

and was once used for election purposes. Shortly after this, and at about the same time, schoolhouses were built in the Carr neighborhood, in the east part of the township, on the Bellefontaine road; and also one in the northwestern district of the township, on the Bellefontaine road, which was for years known as the Wilson Schoolhouse. In this latter neighborhood, however, several terms of school had been taught in rooms temporarily fitted up. Rev. Chambers, Mrs. P. E. Wilson, now dead, Mary Dillman, daughter of Jacob Dillman, now deceased, and Marion Preston, now the wife of Daniel Strickland, were among the first teachers in that district, and in the township. A Mr. Southworth also taught in that early time. He was eminent in scholarship, but unbalanced in mind. Of later years he will be remembered as an old man, tall, spare, and with long gray hair and beard, traveling about continually, leaning on two staffs, carrying his budget upon his shoulders. He was a harmless old man, stopping at whatever house or place night overtook him. He would read or expound the Scriptures and pray with those who kept him, in apparent payment for his entertainment. He died within a few years. He had at least one daughter. Her name was Charity. She was a mild, intelligent lady and married an excellent gentleman in a county south. There are few of the older citizens of the township, who do not remember patient Charity Southworth.

The first schoolhouses built in each of the districts were log. They could well have been built much larger and more commodious considering the abundance of timber. The desks were placed around the wall. The seats were mostly made of basswood logs split into halves. Upon these rude and uncomfortable seats, pupils of all ages and conditions were compelled to sit the six hours per day of school. These pioneer schoolhouses were in strange contrast with the present light, airy and commodious school buildings in every district in the township. And yet it is a fact that as much solid work was done by pupils in those early school buildings as in the more elegant ones of the present. Wood was furnished by the patrons in proportion to the number of pupils sent. Often, it was drawn to the schoolhouse, by the parents, in the log, and cut up by the pupils. Most of the pupils found their way through the woods to the schoolhouses, roads being comparatively unknown. Along these school trails the scholars went to school, and at night to spelling-schools, lighting their way, in the night-time, with torches made from the bark of the hickory tree.

SPELLING-SCHOOLS.

Nothing modern can equal the spelling-schools of those early times. The young people would go miles to a spelling-school. It was district against district, and it was wonderful how each would back their cham-

pions. The order was different at times in spelling down. Sometimes they would stand up and spell around and the last one up was the winner, A more thorough test, however, was to stand up two and two; and the one who was able to spell the whole crowd down in that way was the winner indeed. These friendly contests were often very exciting, and continued until late into the night. Webster's Elementary Spelling-book was used for many years, and finally gave way to McGuffey's. And it is not very clear even yet that the exchange was a wise one. That the pupils in our common schools then were much better spellers than now is beyond all question.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

McGuffey's Readers, the old edition, were introduced into the schools of the township at an early period. Previous to that, other books were used as readers, the New Testament being prominent among the rest. There was no uniformity in this matter, until the adoption of McGuffey's series. Adam's arithmetic was used by some, Pike's by others, and the old Western Calculator had its friends. No uniformity was arrived at in this regard, until the adoption of Ray's series. He has held the ground ever since. His Third Part, or Practical, has been the standard for many years. There are many, with very good cause, who think it has never been excelled for the purpose for which it was designed. No particular system of writing was ever taught, save perhaps, in the village of Edgerton. The systems were as various as the teachers were—ever changing. Davie's algebra was first used by those who had advanced that far. It was supplanted by Ray, who has held the ground ever since, save in Edgerton, where, of late years, Schuyler's complete algebra was used for a time. This township early took a front rank in matters of education, and has always held its place. It has furnished many teachers, and some of the most eminent the county has ever had. In this respect, one district, number three, particularly excelled. In that district there was scarcely a family that did not furnish a teacher, and several as high as three. A number attended the acadamies of the country, while four from that district graduated from college, and largely by their own efforts. Rev. James G. Bowersox, from Otterbein University and Oberlin Theological School; Charles A. Bowersox, from Otterbein University; Joseph A. Weitz and Luthera Wilson, now Mills, from Hillsdale College, Michigan. Allen Klippart taught for many years in the district right east of this, or number two. He was a brother of the Klippart who was once prominent in the Agricultural Departments of the State. He was, like his brother, an excellent scholar. Strong drink got the better of him. He was killed by a railroad train while going to Bryan, and just as the train was starting from Edgerton. It was scarcely regarded accidental.

Daniel Strickland was one of the early teachers, as was his younger brother, Michael. Lewis N. Mills taught in nearly every school in the township several times over. "Lew" Mills, as he was called, was cross-eyed and could spell everybody down. He is in Nebraska now. Elizabeth Cornell, now the wife of William Poole, of Center Township, taught many terms, as did also her sister, Harriet, now in Nebraska. James G. Bowersox taught the greater part of the time for over a quarter of a century, occasionally stopping off to preach. He died at his post, almost in the schoolroom in Edgerton, at about forty-six years of age. There were other excellent teachers, among whom were J. A. Weitz, D. W. Weitz, Luthera, Maria and Lottie Wilson, and others equally good, whose names do not now occur to the writer. In passing it is very safe to say, that St. Joseph Township has produced an intelligent class of young people, always anxious to avail themselves of every opportunity for improvement.

NEWSPAPERS OF EDGERTON.

The only newspaper ever published in Edgerton was established in the winter of 1876, by H. A. Granbery and J. R. Fusselman; it was a small folio, printed on a hand press, and was called the Edgerton *Weekly*. The following summer Granbery assumed entire control, and ran the journal till 1878, when he sold out to Sardis Williams, of Bryan, who is now publishing a paper in Decatur, Ind. He changed the name to that of the Edgerton *Herald*, ran the paper nearly a year, and then turned it over to its former owner, Mr. Granbery. This gentleman is a free and graceful writer, and was quite successful in the management of the business until June last, when he suspended. The journal was independent in politics, and had a circulation of about six hundred copies. The probabilities are that its publication will be resumed at an early day, either by Mr. Granbery or other parties.

POLITICS.

Politically, the township is Democratic, and has been for years. The majority has varied from eighty-five to fifteen of late years. The corporation of Edgerton is slightly Republican. This township, one time or another, has filled nearly every county office. H. H. Wilcox in the Recorder's Office; Lewis E. Brewster and William H. Chilcote in the Clerk's Office; George E. Long and Charles A. Bowersox in the Probate Judge's Office; William S. Lewis and his son-in-law, George C. Kober, in the Sheriff's Office; William McCain in the Auditor's Office and Daniel Farnham in the County Commissioner's Office; while Charles A. Bowersox, formerly of that township, is the present member of the State Legislature. The township has good material with which to fill all these offices round again—indeed, she has the men anxious to do it.

ELECTIONS.

The first election held in the township was at John Fee's, April 4, 1832; after that for a time at Denmark. At least one election was held at what was called the Parker place, now the farm of Mr. Hollinger. John W. Bowersox says he attended an election there. Afterward, they held elections in the schoolhouse on the hill, a little more than a mile north of Edgerton. It stood on the hill not far from the barn of Joseph Hemling. Soon after Edgerton was started, they began to hold elections there, and it has been the voting place ever since. One of the first Justices of the Peace, and in fact one of the first officers elected in the township, was a Mr. Preston. Offices were not sought after then as now. A Mr. Tanner and Alexander Kearnes were Assessors for years. An office, now abolished, it was difficult to get any one to fill; this was the Fence Viewer.

DURING THE REBELLION.

St. Joseph Township did its duty nobly in that dark struggle. It furnished men for the three months' service, and its quota for every subsequent call. It gave its best boys to such grand old regiments as the Fourteenth, Thirty-eighth, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and other regiments, and to the Third and Ninth Ohio Cavalry. St. Joseph Township has some, and many for its population, as brave and noble boys sleeping in the South as ever dressed in the loyal blue. Some are sleeping in the little cemetery at Edgerton. Annually the good people gather there, strew their graves with sweet spring flowers and bedew them with their tears. They are a part of that noble army of the dead. The citizens of the township gave of their substance to the Sanitary Commissions to make comfortable the sick, the wounded and the dying. Many a poor boy in the service was made comfortable by gifts from people in St. Joseph Township, who were, in fact, too poor to give.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Rev. Elijah Stoddard was among the first, if not the first minister, who preached in this township; this was as early as 1836 or 1837, at Denmark. The services were held in a small log house, not far from the residence of Judge Long, and a little east. Mrs. Farnham, who was there, says that, seats being scarce, she saw the men go out and carry in rails from the fences and fix up temporary seats. Meetings were held, with more or less regularity, at Denmark for a number of years. For awhile they were held in the residence of Judge Parker, and, later along, in his barn. The barn stood very near where the barn of Judge Long, lately built, now stands. Revs. Coleman and Warner, min-

isters of the M. E. Church, traveled through the township in that early time. Rev. Warner traveled a circuit extending into this township many years afterward. Rev. Coleman traveled a part of the same circuit again in 1869 and 1870; he is now somewhere in the West. The Presbyterians held services in Denmark at about the same time. They were represented by such ministers as the brothers James and David Anderson, Akey and Crabbs. James Anderson died many years ago; he had much to do with the academy established in Williams Centre more than a quarter of a century ago. David Anderson has had a charge in the northwest part of Williams County within the last three or four years. Revs. Akey and Crabbs are dead. A daughter of Rev. Crabbs is married, and resides in Superior Township, in said county. James Anderson was especially beloved by the people as a preacher and teacher. The Presbyterians, later on, occasionally held services in the barn of Henry Cassler, on the farm now owned by Daniel Stevens, three miles north of Edgerton. Rev. Cather, of the Lutheran Church, preached in the township at various places for a number of years after 1840. He preached at Denmark, in the house of John W. Bowersox, and at various other places. He has not been in the active ministry for a number of years, and resides in Indiana. He was something of a wag. He had several daughters; he named one Coon, another Whale, and another Bear. By these names, especially Coon, they went for years. He had quite a family. They were strangely unfortunate, the larger number having died when comparatively in the prime of life. The Church of the United Brethren was represented by Revs. Hulburt and Jonathan Thomas, commonly known as "Father" Thomas. Rev. Hulburt was an eccentric character, something of the Peter Cartwright style. He preached in various places in the township, amongst others in the log barn of John W. Bowersox. "Father" Thomas is now living in Butler, Ind.; he is about seventy-five years of age, and has been in the ministry over half a century; he states that he preached in Bryan over forty-four years ago, or in 1838. One of his appointments, over forty years ago, was at what was called Blair's Corners, southwest of Edgerton; he preached there in a little old log schoolhouse. He was a man of wonderful natural talent, fearless in defense of what he conceived to be right, terrible in denunciation of the wrong. He had a reputation as a revivalist.

The German Methodists were at one time represented by two ministers named Baker and Deemer. They held services for awhile in what is called the Weitz neighborhood, in the northwest portion of the township. It is said that Baker, who was very popular, abandoned the ministry and fell from the profession altogether.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has maintained organizations in the township from the earliest time to the present. Appointments have changed somewhat, and some have been abandoned, but the voice of the itinerant minister has always been heard in the township. In the days of Thompson, Allbright, Lindsay and others, they would hold services on week days. Then it was that ministers were traveling the circuit in reality. Farmers and their hands, their wives and children, would leave their harvest fields, and, in the garb of toil, go to the schoolhouses, the then houses of the Lord.

About the first organization of a Congregational Church in the township was at the schoolhouse three miles north of Edgerton. This was as early as 1856. Rev. Worts, then of Ligonier, Ind., was the first minister. At one time, there was quite a flourishing organization there. It has been abandoned for many years, the congregation having been re-organized at Edgerton. Mr. Worts was present at or about the time of the hanging of the famous horse-thief McDougal, by the regulators of Noble and La Grange Counties, Ind. He seems to have held some religious services with the doomed man. In his sermons of that time, he made frequent reference to the terrible scene and its lessons.

The Reformed Church also had an appointment at the same schoolhouse for a number of years. Indeed, it appears that for awhile every religious denomination known to the Christian world held services in that schoolhouse. Rev. Weaver held services for the Baptists in a log schoolhouse standing on the same site. This was as early as 1854. It was about the time the Air Line Railroad was being built. He was holding services there one Sabbath afternoon. Something like a dozen or more of the employes on the road came to the meeting, and began to disturb the minister. He remonstrated with them, but to no purpose. Having come for a row, they proposed to have one. They continued their disorderly behavior beyond the endurance of the citizens then present. The meeting stopped, and the fight began—Alexander and Tobias Wright, John Gnagy, John W. and David Bowersox, John Skelton and Benjamin F. Cornell and others on the part of the preacher, the railroad hands on their own behalf. The struggle was terrific. Finally, the friends of good order and the Gospel prevailed. The railroad men were completely routed, and most of them fearfully battered. They threatened to return in great force, but never put in an appearance.

The Catholics first organized in Edgerton. They have a good church building and parsonage there. They have their priests, and are in a flourishing condition.

The Disciples were once stronger in Edgerton than they are now. At

one time they built a very neat little church, wherein they still hold services, as they are able to employ a minister.

The German Lutherans have a church building and organization in Edgerton. Their numbers are not great, but they are in a growing condition under the ministration of their popular pastor, Rev. Staehling.

Within the last fifteen years, the Evangelical Association has done a good work near the central part of the township. Services were formerly held in a schoolhouse, about a mile and a quarter north of Edgerton. The membership has grown rapidly. Recently they have completed an excellent church building near the site of the schoolhouse. They have among their members many of the substantial citizens of the township.

The Universalists occasionally held services in Edgerton. They have had no distinct organizations at any time.

There have been services held from time to time in the township by ministers of other denominations than those named, but no distinct organizations have been effected. Probably the first church building erected in the township was on the Bryan road, near the east line of the township. It was built of hewed logs, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, was controlled by the Lutherans. It is torn away now, and was abandoned for many years theretofore. A little graveyard, heretofore referred to, was in connection with it. It stood there, almost in the woods, for many years, and had a sort of ghostly appearance. A better selection for a spectral story could not have been found. There is now scarcely a trace of it left.

The next was the Methodist Church in Edgerton. This was built in the early days of the war, and by the contributions of all the people. It is still in a good state of preservation. A parsonage has been added lately. The other churches were built in or about the order named here: Disciple, Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Evangelical. The Presbyterians have recently built a very neat little church in Edgerton. The organization is formed in part of former members of the Congregational Church. It is in a flourishing condition, and increasing in membership. They were helped by the church erection fund of the Presbyterian Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Sunday schools had much of the same history as the churches. They began at Denmark, and extended over the township as the population increased. Held first in private houses, then schoolhouses, and then in church houses in the communities where such houses are. Among the earliest was one organized in the old log schoolhouse, commonly known as the Wilson Schoolhouse, in the northwestern part of the township. It was managed largely by Mr. Wilson, who now resides in Bryan. There

were no lesson leaves nor Bible teachers as now. He carried the whole library, testaments, question books, and Sunday school books, in a small hand basket. Even in that poorly equipped school impressions were made in childhood, that have not been forgotten in maturer years. Barefoot, with nothing on but chip hat, shirt and denim pants, men, now well known in the county, in childhood attended that Sabbath school, in the old log schoolhouse by the wayside. Sunday schools were less sectarian then than now. They were generally called and managed as Union Sunday Schools. Revival meetings were conducted with much zeal in that early time. Night meetings were attended mostly on foot. At least one member of each family would come bearing a torch unlit, made from the bark of the hickory tree, and even a rifle was no uncommon thing to be seen in meeting. When dismissed, they would light their torches, and start for home. A number of families living in the same direction would form quite a procession. As they move along, there is something wild and weird in the scene. The glare of their torches light up the dense forest, and the fitful shadows dance and quiver on either side like spectral creatures. Ever and anon the wild woods ring with hymns of rejoicing or songs of awful warning, exhorting sinners to repentance. There is nothing like these pioneer meetings in modern times.

RETROSPECTIVE.

No important event has occurred in the township during its history. Among the people general good feeling and harmony has prevailed. The few old settlers often talk about the hard winter, as they call it, of 1837–38. They say a heavy snow fell on the 1st of November, and lay until well into the following April. In going to the spring election they crossed the streams on the ice. Stock subsisted for weeks on browse. When a farmer wanted to feed his stock, he took his ax on his shoulder and started for the woods, his stock following him. He would cut down trees, mostly basswood, upon the young shoots of which cattle fed. Much stock perished from cold, exposure and lack of food. The early settlers tell to this day how, during the days of that awful winter, in the afternoon, in the southwestern heavens, a cloud would appear, white and having the shape of a cow's horn. The few pioneers regarded it as an omen of evil.

It has been about half a century since the first white man began a settlement on Fish Creek in this township. He is gone. The dam he threw across the stream, the mills he built upon its banks, the dwelling house in which he lived, all are gone. Scarcely a thing is left to mark his works. More than a generation has passed on the swift flight of years. Scarce a few of those who began the struggle of the wilderness with him are left.

But four of these are in the township now to tell the history of those years of hardest toil. Another decade will sweep the last one from the cares and trammels of earth. At their death, the last living monument of their works and history will have perished. It is hoped that this history will properly preserve the record of their early toils.

SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP.

BY HORACE S. KNAPP.

ORGANIZATION.

At a session of the Commissioners of Williams County, held at Defiance June 3, 1839, the following proceedings were had: "Upon the petition of George Bible and others, the board order that there be a new township formed composed of the following-described territory, viz.: All of original surveyed Township 7 north, of Range 2 east, and Fractional Township 8 north, of Range 2 east, to be known and distinguished by the name of Superior, and order the Auditor to give notice to the electors in said township to meet at the house of Jacob Sholl in said township on Saturday, June 22, 1839, and proceed according to law to choose the necessary officers to organize said township."

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

Election April 1, 1844 — Trustees, Adam Bechtol, James Allman and Daniel Scholl; Clerk, Thomas Miller; Constables, Henry Ferguson and Charles Duvall; Assessor, George Bible; Treasurer, George W. Bible. In 1846, David Scholl, James Allman and William Dunlap were elected Trustees; Thomas Miller, Clerk; George Bible, Treasurer, and Robert Ogle, Assessor. 1847—Trustees, Daniel Scholl, William Dunlap and Levi Colby; Clerk, Thomas Miller; Treasurer, George Bible; Assessor, Robert Ogle. 1848—Trustees, Daniel Scholl, William Dunlap and James Anspaugh; Clerk, Thomas Miller; Treasurer, George Bible, Assessor, Edgar Hubbard. 1849—Trustees, William Dunlap, John Cameron and John Barcelow; Clerk, Levi Colby; Treasurer, George Bible; Assessor, Adam Bechtol. 1850—Trustees, William Dunlap, John Barcelow and John W. Brannon; Clerk, Levi Colby; Treasurer, George Bible; Assessor, Adam Bechtol. 1851—Trustees, William Dunlap, John Barcelow and John W. Brannon; Clerk, Levi Colby; Treasurer, George Bible; Assessor, William Dunlap. 1852—Trustees, William Dunlap, George W. Bible and George W. Brannon; Clerk, Levi Colby; Treasurer, George Bible. 1853—Same as preceding

year, except James Kollar was elected Trustee in place of William Dunlap, and John G. DeWolf, Clerk, in place of Levi Colby. 1854—Trustees, Hiram Opdyke, George W. Bible and Richard Pew; Clerk, Richard Sisson; Treasurer, George Bible. 1855—Trustees, Hiram Opdyke, Joshua Schall and James Anspaugh; Clerk, Richard Sisson; Treasurer, George Bible. 1856—Trustees, Hiram Opdyke, James Anspaugh and John C. Kollar; Clerk, Reason Spake; Treasurer, George Bible. 1856—Trustees, Hiram Opdyke, James Anspaugh and John C. Kollar; Clerk, Reason Spake; Treasurer, George Bible. 1857—All township officers re-elected. 1858—Trustees, James Anspaugh, Levi Canaga and Jacob Knepper; Clerk, Amos Briner: Treasurer, Amos Kint. 1859—Trustees, Jacob Knepper, William H. Scholl and William E. Page; Clerk, John W. Brannon. 1860—Trustees, Jacob Knepper, J. S. Beard and William H. Scholl; Clerk, Amos Briner. 1861—Same officers re-elected. 1862—Trustees, William H. Scholl, I. L. Beard and C. Brannon: Clerk, B. L. Griffith. 1863—Trustees, William H. Scholl, B. Allman and H. J. Rhees; Clerk, Richard Sisson. 1864—Trustees, William H. Scholl, H. J. Rhees and Alfred Riley; Clerk, B. L. Griffith; Treasurer, Daniel Kint. 1865—Trustees, Christopher Brannon, George W. Bible and N. E. Fry; Clerk, B. L. Griffith. 1866—Trustees, G. W. Bible, D. M. Reeder and W. J. Reas; Clerk, B. F. Cannan; Treasurer, John C. Kollar. 1867—Trustees, G. W. Bible, D. M. Reeder and H. J. Reese, Clerk, B. L. Griffith; Treasurer, George Bible; Assessor, Robert Ogle. At the election April 6, 1868, the following township officers were elected, namely: Trustees, William Teats, George W. Bible and Jacob Knepper; Clerk, William H. Knepper; Treasurer, John C. Kollar; Assessor, John C. Brannon; Constables, John Clum, T. S. Brown. At the election of 1869, the township made choice of, for Trustees: Robert Ogle, H. J. Reese and G. W. Bible; for Clerk, A. M. Knepper, and for Treasurer, John C. Kollar. 1870—Trustees, Solomon Myers, J. B. Grim and Elias Kine; Clerk, J. D. Kreibel; Treasurer, J. C. Kollar. And from the last date forward until that which follows, no record exists. The books are supposed to have been destroyed in some of several fires that visited Montpelier. 1881—Trustees, G. W. Bible, Robert Ogle and William Knepper; Clerk, Judson Foust; Treasurer, John Allen. 1882—Trustees, G. W. Bible, Solomon Myers and J. D. Williams; Clerk, George Allen; Treasurer, John Allen.

Names of those who voted in Superior Township at an election held November 18, 1840: George Wisman, Wesley Burgoyne and Asa U. Smith, Judges, and George Bible and Joseph H. White, Clerks.

Names of electors—Henry Ferguson, Thomas Ogle, Joseph H.

White, Asa U. Smith, George Bible, George Wisman, Jacob Scholl, Charles Bible, Wesley Burgoyne and Philip Umbenhaur, 10 votes.

At the October election, 1840, Superior Township cast 28 votes—12 for Wilson Shannon for Governor, and 16 for Thomas Corwin, his Whig competitor. Those who voted were: George Bible, Thomas Miller, John Maugharmar, Henry Ferguson, Andrew Miller, Jacob Miller, Robert Ogle, Joseph Miller, Horatio N. Clark, Joseph Pugh, George Wisman, Asa U. Smith, Joseph H. White, Jacob Barger, George Umbenhaur, Phillip Umbenhaur, Isaac Shall, Daniel Shall, Wesley Burgoyne, Robert H. McDonald, Thomas Ogle, Adam Bible, Charles Bible, Joshua Scholl, Jacob Scholl, John Starr, James Starr and Adam Bechtol. And at the October election of 1842, George Wisman, Adam Bechtol and William Crissey, Judges, and George Bible and Henry Ferguson, Clerks, there were 32 votes cast by the following-named persons: John Mocherman, Jonas Anspaugh, Hiram Hilton, Jacob Disbrow, George Bible, Henry Ferguson, William Clingen, Henry Delinger, John Brenker, Adam Bechtol, Andrew Miller, George Wisman, James Allman, William Crissey, James Anspaugh, Thomas Miller, Joseph Miller, John Phillips, George Kint, Levi Jerome, Joseph White, Jacob Scholl, Conroy W. Mallory, Robert Ogle, Andrew Logan, Thomas Ogle, Phillip Umbenhaur, Frederick Sheets, Charles Duvall, Charles Bible, George Umbenhaur and Daniel Scholl. At this election, Wilson Shannon (Dem.) received for Governor 12 votes, and Thomas Corwin (Whig) 20 votes.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Following are the names of those who have served as Justices of the Peace of Superior Township and dates of their several commissions: Robert Ogle, February 4, 1841; George Bible, April 26, 1845; Robert Ogle, April 20, 1847; same, June 4, 1850; George Bible, May 1, 1851; same, May 9, 1854; Richard Sasson, November 3, 1854; George Bible, April 21, 1857; Jacob Mannon, November 5, 1857; Joseph Griffith, April 12, 1860; Amos Briner, November 13, 1860; Jacob Mannon, April 25, 1862; David Stauffer, April 18, 1863; Jacob Mannon, April 12, 1865; David Stauffer, April 13, 1866; David Craver, September 26, 1866; Jacob Mannon, April 15, 1868; David Craver, October 21, 1869; N. E. Fry, April 15, 1871; Jacob Mannon, November 15, 1872; F. L. Brannon, April 16, 1874; David Stauffer, October 20, 1875; F. L. Brannon, April 17, 1877; David Stauffer, October 15, 1878; Joseph Lindersmith, April 17, 1880; William Drake, April 12, 1881.

WHITE MALE ADULTS.

Below will be found a list of white male inhabitants over the age of

twenty-one years in the township of Superior, Williams County, Ohio, on the 1st day of May, 1843, as returned by George Bible, Township Assessor: John Starr, John Kennedy, Henry Dellinger, Daniel Scholl, Philip Umbenhaur, Joshua Scholl, Jacob Scholl, George Wisman, Isaac Scholl, Rudolph Hetgur, Henry Hetgur, Harman Hetgur, George Umbenhaur, Robert McDonald, Robert Logan, Andrew Logan, William Logan, John Mocherman, Henry Mocherman, Thomas Miller, Joseph Miller, Jacob Miller, Andrew Miller, John Phillips, George Phillips, James Anspaugh, Sr., James Anspaugh, Jr., Lewis Vanslyke, Whitney Squire, H. N. Clark, James Allman, John Anspaugh, Joseph H. White, Charles Duvall, Robert Ogle, Thomas Ogle, Ira Sergeant, Richard Pew, Charles Brundydge, Hiram Hitton, Samuel Collane, Levi Jerome, Willard Virnum, William Crissey, Moses Crissey, Charles Keeley, Jacob Disbrow, Simon Kint, George Kint, Henry Ferguson, Ezra Bechtol, John Bunker, Adam Bible, William Dunlap, Andrew Dunlap, Lazarus Evans, Michael Clansy, John Platt, Convoy W. Mallory, Frederick Sheets, Joseph Pew, George Bible, George W. Bible, Charles Bible and Adam Bechtol—total, 65.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The venerable widow of the late George Bible, now residing at Montpelier, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, says that when her husband came to the township, which was in about 1834, there were no white settlers in the township. Her husband's land, on which he built his first cabin, was situated two and one-half miles southeast of Montpelier, and his son, George W. Bible, now occupies the old homestead. The Indians had a large camp on the St. Joseph's, and within the present corporation limits of Montpelier. The forests abounded with wild animals, among the most dreaded of which were bears and wolves, which would often kill and destroy domestic animals, but she never heard of a wolf making an attack upon persons, nor of a bear or deer, except when wounded by a shot from a hunter, and in all such instances the knife of the backwoodsman would soon terminate the conflict. Mr. Bible is represented, by those who have recollections of him, as a remarkably good shot, who scarcely ever missed his mark. One year, he had a contest with Frederick Miser, of Centre Township, as to which would kill the larger number of deer within a space of two months, the match resulting in Bible's killing ninety-nine and his opponent sixty-five. Mr. B. was much fretted, it is said, because he failed to bring down one more deer, the task he had imposed upon himself at the outset being a round 100.

According to Mrs. Loudon's best recollection, although the infirmities of age will not permit her to be positive, the second cabin was built by Robert McDaniels, the third by George Wisman, who settled in 1836,

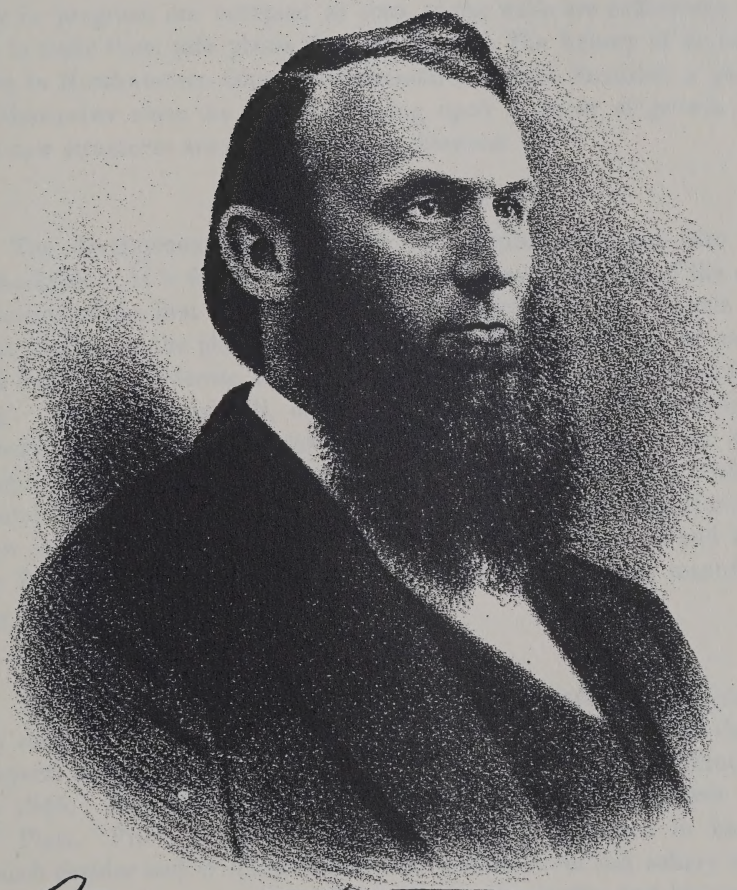
and whose land adjoined Mr. Bible's, and the fourth by Joseph Pugh, who bought land in the immediate neighborhood of those above named. It was several years after Pugh came before a schoolhouse was built. Charles Brundydge settled in Superior Township in December, 1839, and at that date he was the only settler in the township located on the bottom lands of the river. In the township, and located on the uplands, were Robert Ogle, Horatio Clark, George Wisman and Joseph White. The neighbors nearest to him were Mr. Bible and Mr. Ogle. There was neither church nor school building in the township, and no blacksmith shop nearer than Williams Centre.

MONTPELIER.

This is the only incorporated town in Superior Township. The name is of French origin, and there are two noted places in the United States —one the capital of Vermont, and the other in Virginia, famous as the residence and burial place of James Madison, the fourth President of the United States; and it may be assumed as probable that it was from one or the other of these that the name of the capital town of Superior Township was suggested.

The survey of the original town was made and platted by Thomas Ogle, May 25, 1845, and, after remaining only nominally a town during thirty years, it had attained sufficient population and business in 1875 to render a municipal government necessary; and at the first election, held April 5 in that year, the following officers were chosen: Mayor, J. D. Kriebel; Clerk, Jacob Leu; Treasurer, John Allen; Marshal, Jesse Blue. The officers who attest the election of the above are: F. L. Speaker, N. E. Fry and W. M. Gillis, Judges, and J. D. Kriebel and T. E. Lamb, Clerks. Election of 1876—Clerk, Jacob Leu; Street Commissioner, Jesse Blue; Marshal, Eli Isenhart. Election of 1877—Mayor, Jacob Dorshimer; Clerk, Jacob Leu; Street Commissioner, Jesse Blue; Treasurer, John Allen. Election of 1878—Clerk, Jacob Leu; Street Commissioner, J. J. Blue; Marshal, Jacob Hoffer. Election of 1879—Mayor, Eli T. Wisman; Clerk, Jacob Leu; Treasurer, S. W. Mercer; Marshal, Eli Isenhart. Election of 1880—Clerk, Jacob Leu; Street Commissioner, Daniel Blue. Election of 1881—Mayor, E. T. Wisman; Clerk, George Strayer; Treasurer, Jacob Leu; Marshal, D. M. Kent. Election of 1882—Mayor, J. D. Kriebel; Clerk, F. M. Ford; Street Commissioner, Stephen Downs.

So unimportant by the United States census takers had the town been considered that, since it was named, its population had always been merged in that of the township until 1880, when, for the first time in its history, it has an independent place in the United States Census figures,



Yours Truly
D. Saunders

and an official return of 405 inhabitants. It would not be exaggeration to state that, within two years after taking its first federal census, Montpelier has more than trebled its population, and that its industrial wealth has fully kept pace with its increase in numbers. To make proper estimate of the present number of its inhabitants, the candid investigator will make note of the fact that the floors above nearly every store in the town are occupied by families, while into many dwelling houses, that would only comfortably accommodate one family, are crowded two and sometimes three. Dwelling structures, which appear to be uninterruptedly in progress, are occupied as soon as the walls are sufficiently dried out to make them safe places for habitation. The history of no city or town in Northwestern Ohio or Northeastern Indiana furnishes a parallel to Montpelier since the date of entering upon a career of growth; and the new structures are of a substantial character.

EARLY MANUFACTURING.

The development of Montpelier in manufacturing has also been remarkable. It is found difficult to ascertain clearly the date of the establishment of the first industrial shop in the town; but when Louis Wingert located in the place in 1865, and who, from a condition of penury, has built up a moderate fortune in manufacturing, there were the following: One steam saw-mill, one grist-mill operated by water-power, one ashery, two blacksmith shops, one shoe, one furniture and one wagon shop. There had been a tannery built as early as 1848, but it had been abandoned. Mr. Loudon says that in 1844, the place where Montpelier now is contained only a saw-mill operated by water-power, and owned by Tucker & Hueston; and this one mill was then the only manufacturing establishment in the town.

FIRST MERCHANTS.

Upon some points there exists considerable diversity of opinion, but by common consent it is conceded that C. W. Mallory opened the first general merchandise store of goods in the place now known as Montpelier, in 1845. Following him in the trade were Brown & Crissey and James T. Platt. Prior, however, to Mr. Mallory's engagement in business, Jacob Snyder and William Crissey had a small store and ashery west of town, on the farm now occupied by Charles Brundydge and his son. In its day, this place was known as "Tuckertown." Mr. Mallory continued business until 1852, when he sold at auction his merchandise stock, and now resides near Bryan. He was a pioneer, having located in Superior Township in 1841.

BUSINESS RESOURCES OF 1882.

Two grist and one saw mill; one stave, one oar and one wheelbarrow factory; one foundry and machine shop; one ashery; one cabinet factory and undertaker; one merchant tailor; one machine and repair shop; a printing office; three boot and shoe shops; two wagon shops; one grain elevator, having a storage capacity of 10,000 bushels; one lumber yard, and two establishments that manufacture copper, sheet iron, tinware and roofing. Three dry goods and general merchandise stores; three grocery and provision, two drug, two jewelry, one ready-made clothing and three millinery stores; one bank; one photograph gallery; one agricultural machine establishment; two hotels and several boarding houses; four physicians, one lawyer and two dentists.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

It is obvious to all interested, that the extraordinary commercial advancement of Montpelier dates from the opening of the Detroit Division of this road, which was opened for passenger and freight traffic in August, 1881. It at once opened a market for the surplus farm and garden productions of the rich agricultural region of which Montpelier is the center, and by the increased value it has given to all agricultural productions by establishing a new market, it has conferred as substantial benefits upon the farmer as it has upon the manufacturer and the merchant. As a grain, wool and live-stock market, and counting the value of merchandise received and of manufactured goods shipped, it is now the most important town on the line of the Detroit Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, Butler possibly excepted.

ADDITIONS.

Anticipating that it might and would become a town of importance, sanguine people made additions to the original plat as follows: South Montpelier, Leonard Merry and Samuel S. Bryant, April 18, 1851; Bechtol's Addition, August 1, 1872; Snyder's Addition, December 26, 1872; Kriebel's First Addition, July 18, 1873; Snyder's Second Addition, July 21, 1873; Kriebel's Second Addition, August 2, 1876; Daniel's and Snyder's Addition, November 16, 1877; Joseph Deibly and others, November 6, 1877; Harrison Louden's First Addition, January 11, 1881; Harrison Louden's Second Addition, February 14, 1881; J. M. Snyder's three Additions, June 20, 1881; Joy and Nelson's, November 26, 1881; and the founder of the town, although many years in his grave with nearly all his cotemporaries, could scarcely have realized the results now witnessed in the marvelous growth of their work.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Within the corporation are four substantial bridges, one of iron, and all above high-water mark. For considerable distances each side of some of these, roadways are made of a maximum height of from ten to twelve feet above the bottom surface, and about three feet above high-water mark. The only objection to these pikes is, that they are too narrow, not being of sufficient width to permit the passing of teams, though turn-outs are made at short distances. This objection, however, will doubtless soon be removed. The main roads communicating with the country are in better condition than the average roads upon which other towns in this section of Ohio depend for cheap and easy communication with the farmers who seek their places as markets.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The water of the wells of Montpelier is of the purest quality, and apparently inexhaustible; supplies are obtained at a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet below the surface. Upon the banks of the St. Joseph and Cranberry are several springs that have never been known to fail in seasons of the greatest drought to yield abundantly, and their waters are of nearly even temperature during all seasons.

TILE AND SEWERAGE FACILITIES.

The town is situated upon as beautiful banks of the St. Joseph as may be found in all the course of that delightful and historical stream from its source to the place where it loses its name and mingles its waters with those of the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne. For health as well as for business, no town or city could have been more favorably chosen, by reason of its having been so highly favored by nature. No town in the county is so advantageously located for purposes of cheap and thorough sewerage and drainage, the river and Cranberry Creek affording for these essential purposes unsurpassed facilities. There is no cellar in the corporation limits, and for any considerable distances beyond them, that after a judicious system of sewerage is perfected would not be as dry as the floors above them, and no street or garden would ever be deluged except in cases of extraordinary storms.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

A large area of country extending on the north a considerable distance beyond the State line, and on the west embracing some sections of Indiana, find their natural and best market at Montpelier, and the region, naturally making choice of this town as a market, is one not yet used for purposes of tillage by reason of the timber wealth that occupies the soil;

but the forests are rapidly disappearing, and new farms continually being opened. As a class, the farmers of the region that make Montpelier their market are intelligent and enterprising, and apply the best approved methods of culture.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.

It was many years after white settlers appeared before a physician located in the township. In cases of emergency, Dr. Jonas Colby, of Defiance, or Dr. Thomas Kent or Dr. John Paul, of La Fayette, would be summoned. Dr. A. L. Snyder, now of Bryan, commenced medical practice in Montpelier in June, 1854, and his immediate predecessors in the practice there, at that time, were, in order of time, Drs. Levi Colby, Draper, De Wolf, A. P. Meng and Barkdol; but excepting Dr. Colby, the stay of all these was brief. Then followed, in July, 1859, Dr. Isaiah M. Snyder, when the two physicians of the same name, though not united by kindred ties, formed a partnership, which continued until the removal of the senior partner to Bryan. There are now five physicians in the place—Drs. I. M. Snyder, S. W. Mercer, Blair Hagerty, J. W. Williams and J. W. Starr.

LAWYERS.

It is only within about eighteen months that law offices were opened in Montpelier—the first by George Strayer, who was soon followed by Col. W. O. Johnston, the first now being Prosecuting Attorney of the county, aud the latter now Mayor of Bryan. Recently, John B. White removed to Montpelier from Bryan, and commenced law practice. Thus far, there has not been sufficient litigation to sustain a lawyer at Montpelier.

THE ST. JOSEPH AS A COMMERCIAL HIGHWAY.

Although a little outside the record, it may not be out of place here to recur to the fact that these great interior States, from 1787 down to the dates of their several admissions into the Union, were under a common Territorial Government, under an ordinance of Congress, which was the supreme law for the whole territory ceded by Virginia. The last clause in the ordinance of 1787, Article III, reads as follows:

> The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying-places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Though this clause in the ordinance mentioned might appear to have no relevancy in these pages, yet it has in this: That the waters of the St. Joseph were included among the rivers leading into the St. Lawrence, and made "a common highway," and under its terms even

mill-dams could not have been constructed, had they been objected to as interfering with the free navigation of pirogues or flat-boats; but the early settlers on the river, while they availed themselves of the use of its navigable waters to float down to Fort Wayne their peltries and furs, and obtain in return necessary household goods for family use, did not for many years, object to the construction of mill-dams, because the mills conferred upon them blessings that overshadowed all damage. The nearest mills at which the early settlers of Superior Township could be accommodated were distant and inconvenient of access—either on the River Raisin, Mich., Brunersburgh, on Bean Creek, near Defiance, or at Fort Wayne; hence, every possible encouragement was offered those who would engage in mill enterprises by use of the St. Joseph, although, in low stages of water, they did seriously interfere with the movement of water craft. It may be added here that the river, from its navigable source to Montpelier, has never been of as much importance to the town as now. Without its use, the large manufacturing establishments would find it difficult and expensive to obtain the raw material necessary to keep their works in motion; but now, timber in abundance is floated down at cheap rates, and in quantities ample to meet the demands of the mills; thus, by obtaining cheap raw material, and having convenient facilities for shipment of their mill products, the Montpelier manufacturers possess unusual advantages.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was of logs, built in 1841, and known as the "Bible Schoolhouse," and located near the east line of the township, on George Wisman's farm. The second was built in 1845, and situated near the central part of the township; the walls of this were also of logs, and in the midst of the place known as the Scholl settlement.

SCHOOLS AT MONTPELIER.

During two or three months of the summer of 1849, a young woman taught a school of youths in a shanty, and this was the first school undertaking on the ground where Montpelier is now located, according to the recollection of the earliest settlers. Jacob Leu, merchant, and Dr. Mercer, a practicing physician, both of whom located in Montpelier in 1863, and both of whom have honorably served as members of the Board of Education, state that when they made their first appearance in the town there was only one schoolhouse, kept in a room 24x30 feet, by a Miss Morris, and that she had ample room for more pupils. The old schoolhouse was purchased jointly by the township and town, as a place for holding township and town elections and official meetings,

and removed to the more central place in the town, where it now stands. In 1874, a new house, about 30x40 feet, was built, having two stories, and a school-room on each floor. Mr. Collister, a young lawyer, had management of this school, but only one of the school rooms was required to accommodate himself and pupils. In the years 1875 to 1878, inclusive, W. Dustin had management, and one assistant, and both floors were occupied. In 1878 and 1879, H. H. Calvin, now a lawyer in Bryan, was Superintendent, and graded the schools, and in 1879 and 1880, E. E. Bechtol, now Clerk of the District and Common Pleas Courts, had superintendence. Population had so increased that, in 1881, it became necessary to erect another and larger building, and W. A. Saunders was made Superintendent and Principal. Those interested believe him an able educator, and he has been fortunate in securing a competent corps of teachers.

CHURCHES IN THE TOWNSHIP AND TOWN.

There are nine church buildings in the township, three of which are in Montpelier. The first regular house of worship was built in 1849, known as the Eagle Creek Church, and the denomination that built it were Methodist Episcopalians. The walls of the building were of hewn logs, and its location near the northwest corner of the township.

The second was built by the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and situated two miles north of the south line of the township, and one mile from the east line. The house was a frame, and built in 1850, its dimensions being 30x50 feet. The location is near the center of what is known as the Brannon settlement. In 1873, the congregation, not having adequate seating room, built another and larger one upon ground nearly adjacent, and made sale of the vacated building to parties who removed it. The grounds upon which both buildings were placed were donated by James Martin, who also gave a liberal quantity of land for a graveyard, in which his own body, after his decease, was buried. The last building cost $2,000, and the church is known as "Bethesda."

The Disciple Church, on the south line of the township, and one mile west of the east line, was built in 1850.

Union Chapel is situated two miles north of the south line, and one and three-fourths miles of the west line of the township. Denomination, United Brethren.

The Lutheran Reformed, or Zion's Church, situated about one and a half miles from the west line of the township, was built in a year not ascertained; but this and the Disciple are the only congregations that have church edifices constructed of brick.

The German Lutheran, in Montpelier, was built in 1880, at a cost of $1,700.

The United Brethren Church, at Montpelier, was built about 1869, according to the memory of some of the members. The United Brethren Church, on the southwest line of the township, has a large congregation and well-attended Sunday school.

The Methodist Episcopalians, at Montpelier, have a commodious church building, and a Sunday school that is held regularly every Sunday.

Much difficulty was encountered in obtaining the statistics of the churches of the township and town, arising chiefly from the fact that there are no resident pastors of any of them as yet, and, in most cases, official records are utterly unattainable. The time is doubtless near at hand when all the above churches will have resident ministers.

MORAL AND BENEVOLENT AGENCIES.

In addition to her churches and efficient school system, Montpelier has a large force of Good Templars, who are active workers, and the Masons and Odd Fellows have each completed arrangements for the organization of lodges representing their respective orders. Louden Post of the G. A. R. has very recently been established, but promises to become a strong organization.

And thus concludes reference to the features deemed of historical value relating to the commercial birth and growth of Superior Township and the town of Montpelier—a growth which, in rapidity, the history of only a few localities in Ohio furnish a parallel.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

BY C. F. GRISIER.

In endeavoring to give some of the early history of Brady Township, we find ourselves in the very start confronted by the fact it is hard, even for the most florid imagination, to conjure before the mind's eye the wilderness where now lies the populous and flourishing community. When we look back into the dim vista of long ago, and see the pioneer, who, around his cabin home,

> * * Exempt from public haunts,
> Found tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything

and honest work everywhere to do, we can then have a partially just conception of the real history of those earlier years; of the hardships the pio-

neers endured, and of the labor required to make this wilderness—and it was then indeed a wilderness—to blossom as the rose.

Brady Township was named, at the suggestion of Gilbert Dunscomb, in honor of Capt. Brady, whose exploits are so well known to every one familiar with the pioneer history of this part of the Western country. The township, when organized, was six miles square, but the two tiers of sections on the east side were afterward set off to Fulton County.

PIONEERS AND INDUSTRIES.

The first settlers in the township were John Miller, John Rings, Gilbert Dunscomb, Jacob Bohner, Abner Ayers and Warren Hancock. In the month of April, 1834, John Miller entered a piece of land near where West Unity now stands. Gilbert Dunscomb entered land in May, and Abner Ayers in August of the same year. Jacob Bohner, Warren Hancock and John Rings also entered land in 1834. William Miller, Samuel Snyder, H. F. Flowers, David Loutzenhizer, William Stubbs and William H. McGrew settled in 1836 and 1837.

From that time on the township was gradually filled up by other settlers moving in and entering land. These settlers met with many difficulties, and endured many hardships. The great difficulty was in getting merchandise and grain. The old settlers know the depths of all the ways to Defiance—the market town of the county—and that they were not improved by any voluntary aid in money from that place. During a great portion of the year, the only way anything could be brought into the township was from Defiance by water, a route eighty miles long. Grain and other merchandise came up by this route—the Bean Creek—in a pirogue or large "dug-out." In this they could carry fifteen or twenty bushels of grain, and the trip took ten or twelve days to accomplish. The grain, or whatever was brought into the country, was taken off at Lockport, and brought with much difficulty by land to the homes of the settlers. Their fare consisted principally of corn bread and wild game, dishes, by the way, which but few would refuse to partake of to-day. In 1836, Walter Coleman built the first grist-mill in the township. This mill was run by ox-power; and we are informed that the first wheat that was ground in the township, was ground in a saw-mill near Pulaski, between two "nigger heads." It was at this place that Isaac Ritchey, at the age of fifty-five, took his gun, and, shouldering two bushels of wheat, carried it to the Pulaski Mills without once laying down his burden. On his return trip he killed a deer, which he also shouldered, and brought home with his grist.

Mr. Ritchey died in West Unity at the ripe old age of ninety-one, in the year 1879.

The first marriage in the township is believed to have been that of George Johnson and Hannah Donutt, although Theron Landon and Harriet Bates were married at about the same time. Jabez Jones tied the matrimonial knot in both cases.

The first birth in the township was that of Charles Coleman, and the first death that of Mariah L. Dunscomb.

The first schoolhouse was built in Section 5, and the first school taught by William L. Smith.

Augustus F. Hull sold the first goods in the township, and Rev. Lillibridge was the first preacher.

The first saw-mill and the first post office were located at Lockport.

The oldest settler now living in the township is George Rings.

WEST UNITY.

West Unity was laid out and platted in the year 1842, by John Rings, who at that time owned the greater portion of what is now the town. It was named after Unity, Penn., the birth-place of Mr. Rings. It is surrounded by as good a section of country as the West produces. The boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, established by the ordinance of 1787, known as the "Fulton line," passes about eight miles north of the town. In the year 1835, quite an excitement was created as to the survey of the Ohio and Michigan line, and a war was commenced in order to settle the disputed territory. A squad of soldiers, under the command of Zachary Taylor, were encamped where the West Unity Graveyard is now situated, and there was a pretty fair prospect of a lively war. But Congress passed an act, June 15, 1836, establishing the "Harris line" as the permanent boundary, and peace was again established.

The following account of the conclusion of the war was furnished by an actor in the scenes which "he depicts," and published in Howe's Historical Collections:

"About this time appeared from the court of Washington two ambassadors, with full power to negotiate with the belligerents for an amicable settlement of difficulties. These were Richard Resh, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Howard, of Maryland. They were successful in their mission—chiefly because Michigan was satisfied with the laurels won, and Ohio was willing to stand on her dignity—*eight miles from the grounds of dispute.*"

The growth of the town was rapid, and, in 1846–47, West Unity had become quite a village. Jeremiah Cline, who came here in the winter of 1843, was one of the first inhabitants. The first lot sold was Lot No. 1, and was sold for $50. The first frame building was erected on this lot.

It was built by Henry Cline, and used as a residence. The building has been removed to a back street, and is still used for the same purpose.

The first store building put up in the place, is the one now occupied by E. C. Charpiat as a hardware store. It was then occupied by a Mr. Hasting as a general store.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The first saw-mill was built by John Rings and Mr. Baker. They ran the mill for about a year, when it was burned down. This was a great loss to the town, as well as to the owners of the mill.

A Dr. Veers taught the first school in a log cabin, which was situated on the property now owned by Dr. J. N. Runnion.

The first frame schoolhouse was built on the lot now owned by Henry Clay, on south side of Jackson street. The building has since been removed, and is now a part of Denman's drug store.

The first hotel was kept by W. S. McGarah, in a building now a part of the McIntire House.

John Rings was the first Justice of the Peace, and the first Postmaster in the town.

The first marriage was that of Allen Spencer and Jane Rockwell. They are still residents of West Unity.

The first child born was Susan Rings, and the first death that of Catharine Rings.

The first lawyer was Jared C. Parker, who came here in 1845. He was Prosecuting Attorney of the county for several years, and in 1848–49 went into the dry goods business. In 1852, he sold out to Samuel Hunt and removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he died.

The first physician who located here was Dr. T. W. Hall.

The first blacksmith shop was run by George Pifer.

The first pearl-ash was made by G. H. Nitchey.

Chancey Wells burned the first kiln of brick; and Nathan Edwards made the first pair of shoes.

The merchants of the town in 1847 were Plummer & Cline, G. H. Nitchey and Ayers & Co.

Hotel-keepers—W. H. McGarah.

Boot and shoe makers—Nathan Edwards.

Physicians—G. W. Finch, T. W. Hall and J. H. Groves.

Tailors—H. H. Peppard and G. W. Juelrat.

Blacksmiths—George F. Pifer.

In the spring of 1848, Rings & Benson started a store on the lot now occupied by T. M. Ritchey, and did a flourishing business up to the year of 1855, when Rings died. A few years previous to 1855, Rings,

Benson, Dawson, Calvin and Vail erected a flouring-mill in the east part of town. Mr. Dawson is still living here and is at present head miller in the Unity Mills. The mill was subsequently removed to Bryan by J. A. Simon, and is now in operation there.

Plummer & Cline quit business in the summer of 1848, and in the fall, S. Walker, of Adrian, moved into the building vacated, and did a good business, employing two clerks—A. L. Murray and Seth Lindsley. In the spring of 1849, he put up a store building on the lot where Ritchey's buildings now stand. The first floor was divided into two rooms; the east room Mr. Walker filled with dry goods, and the west room was occupied by H. P. Sanger for a hardware store. The upper room was used for a Sons of Temperance and Masonic hall.

There was quite an interest manifested in the cause of temperance in those early days, and the interest is still kept up to the present day. In the summer of 1848, the citizens of West Unity organized a society called the Sons of Temperance. The leaders in the movement were such men as Dr. Grove, H. H. Peppard, W. Azier, H. P. Sanger, George Rockwell and others. The society held their meetings in a house on the lot now owned by David Holtzberg until the summer of 1849, when they moved into their new hall over Walker's store.

The credit of organizing the first Masonic Lodge in Williams County, from which all the Lodges, Chapters and Encampments are outgrowths, is due to West Unity. The lodge was organized in August, 1849, by W. A. Hunter, who had the honor of being first Worshipful Master, and the order has been in a flourishing condition ever since. H. H. Peppard, who still lives in West Unity, was the first man who joined the order. In 1858, the hall then occupied by the Masonic Lodge was destroyed by fire, and they moved into the room over A. J. Tressler's store, and to their own building in 1865. In the year 1881, this building was destroyed by fire, and the lodge have just erected a fine brick building, two stories high.

ADDITIONAL FACTS OF INTEREST.

There are still remaining of the old residents of 1849, at this time, G. H. Nitchey and wife, Abner Ayers and wife, Jerry Cline and wife, H. H. Peppard and wife, Mrs. Jacob Bohner, Nathan Edwards, George Rings, D. E. Rockwell and perhaps others.

In April, 1849, W. A. Hunter, now of Oskaloosa, Iowa, commenced the publication of a newspaper called the *Equal Rights*, under which name it sailed till 1852, when it was changed to the *Republican Standard*. The paper flourished until the winter of 1855, when it was removed to Bryan.

The plank road running west of Toledo was built in 1850 and passed

through West Unity. For several years thereafter large numbers of movers' covered wagons could daily be seen going "West" over this route. The road was of great benefit to the town and to all the country through which it passed.

In the year 1850, Seth Lindsley opened a dry goods store, and in 1851 A. J. Tressler opened a store in the room now owned and occupied by Jerry Cline. Mr. Lindsley was in business only about a year when he broke up. He then removed to Stryker, where he still lives. Mr. Tressler remained here until 1859, when he removed to Bryan, having, it is said, made about $15,000 during his sojourn here.

We believe the first church organization in the town of West Unity was the Universalist. Rev. N. Crary, now, and we believe then, of Hicksville, preached here as early as 1846. He organized a small congregation, among whom were some of the best citizens of the place and vicinity, to which he preached at stated intervals. Rev. A. L. Wood, then at Bryan, was the first Presbyterian minister that ever preached in West Unity. He came here in 1851 and organized a congregation consisting of about twenty members, among whom were R. G. Ely and wife, Frank Smith and wife, W. A. Hunter and wife, and G. H. Nitchey and wife. The church services were held over Colberth & Rockwell's iron foundry. In addition to these, there were regularly organized Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren Churches, with regular circuit services. The United Brethren was the first church building erected here, and the bell in the tower the first to call the people to the house of worship. But the M. E. Church followed closely in the wake in each and all the enterprises named. The homes of some of the members of these churches were two, three, and even four miles from their places of worship, and it was no uncommon thing in that day for people to walk, or ride after an "ox-team" to church, while others, more fortunate in being the possessors of horses and lumber wagons, were enabled to drive in very good style!

When the Air-Line Division of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad was completed as far as Stryker, a hack line was established at once between that place and West Unity. S. Wynn was the first hack-driver over this route. In 1864, a contract was made with D. C. Hamilton, and for sixteen years carried the United States mail between the two points. In 1880, Jacob Shultz was the successful competitor for this route and will hold it for four years. Mr. Hamilton still carries the freight from Stryker to this place.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Union Agricultural Society of Williams, Fulton and Defiance Counties was organized in this place in 1857, the first fair being held in

the fall of the same year. The officers of the association were Dr. G. W. Finch, President; Swain Pierce and John Kunkle, Vice Presidents; N. S. Snow, Secretary; Benjamin Borton, Treasurer; J. S. Prickitt, Asher Ely, John Miller and G. R. Richardson, Board of Managers; R. G. Ely, Chief Marshal; D. M. Webb and T. S. Webb, Marshals of Stock. At the time the society was organized, there had been one fair at Bryan, and every effort was made by the citizens of West Unity to surpass it. Dr. Finch and others devoted a great deal of time and money to make the new undertaking a success. The fair grounds were a part of the farm of Jacob Bohner. The fair was held three days, in the latter part of September, and the price of admission was 10 cents. Competition for trotting was extended to three States—Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. The first premium was $50. Prof. Burrows, at that time a school teacher at this place, afterward Principal of the High School at Hillsdale, Mich., and now a resident of Kansas, delivered an address the first year of the fair. In 1861, an address on agriculture was delivered before the society by Buckeye Broad-axe, and it is said the only time he touched his subject was when he brought his hand down on the head of one of the officers and said "cabbage head." On account of the war breaking out in 1861, it was thought best not to hold a fair in 1862. In 1863, the officers met to make arrangements for holding a fair the same year, but Mr. Bohner refused to allow the further use of his land for a fair ground, as his agreement was to the effect that if the association failed to hold the fair any one year, the ground reverted to him. This was a death-blow to the association, as it was not deemed advisable to procure new grounds and erect new buildings.

INCORPORATION.

West Unity was incorporated in 1866. At the election held on the 24th day of February, the following officers were elected: Mayor, H. H. Peppard; Clerk, C. W. Skinner; members of Council, Dr. G. W. Finch, Dr. J. N. Runnion, J. M. Webb, George Rings and J. Cline. The Judges of the Election were Jacob Bohner, William H. McGrew and D. M. Webb; Clerks, E. H. Derby and John Mondy. On March 29, E. S. Davies was elected Treasurer, and Alfred F. Stoner, Marshal. The first ordinance passed by the Council was for police regulations in the incorporated village, and was passed April 23, 1866.

HORSE-THIEF SOCIETY.

In 1867, the Franklin Vigilance Horse Committee was organized. The object of this association is to capture horse-thieves and, in fact, any other thieves who may steal property of any kind from its members. The first officers were Capt. John Shilling; First Lieutenant, George

Shetler; Second Lieutenant, William Geesey; Treasurer, Benjamin Borton; Secretary, Daniel McLaughlin. George Shetler was elected Captain in 1870, and held this position three years; then Dr. J. N. Runnion was elected and has held the office ever since. Mr. Borton has held the office of Treasurer ever since it was organized. The officers are elected each year. The members are from West Unity and Brady Township, with a few from Franklin Township, Fulton County. They have had to make several raids for thieves or stolen property, and have always been successful in making captures. The association has over $600 in the treasury, and it would be best for horse-thieves to keep clear of this "Neck o' Woods." But we must bring this brief sketch of the early history of Brady Township and West Unity to a close, and speak of its progress and business at the present time.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

It is the natural and laudable desire of every place, and of every man in it, to attract emigration, and in that, as in all bargains, both parties should know the points of the trade. The history of the business of a community is a mirror of the town, and we have undertaken the task of thus portraying the town of West Unity, and giving a true pen-picture of Brady Township, based upon actual observation of our industries, and our commercial as well as our professional business houses and their managers, so far as this be necessary to present to outsiders the true inwardness of the town and surrounding country. Although Lockport was the first town started, West Unity is really the only town in the township, and is surrounded by thriving and industrious farmers, who own the best land found in Northwestern Ohio. West Unity is the second largest town in the county, having a population of nearly one thousand souls, and has the reputation, far and near, of being a live business town, and for its size cannot be equaled by any town in the State; and for energy and life is far ahead of many of larger population. The whistle of the locomotive does not disturb the citizens of the town, but they live in expectation, and hope to have a road built and in operation before many years.

POSTMASTERS OF WEST UNITY.

The different Postmasters in West Unity were John Rings, Jared C. Parker, T. S. C. Morrison, M. R. Willett, John Barnhart, William Letcher, Daniel C. Baxter and the present incumbent, Stanley Kent. Mr. Kent has had the office for fifteen years. The first money order issued was October 5, 1868, and given to Mrs. Dr. A. M. Wilber. The amount was $50.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The township contains seven church buildings, namely, one Quaker, two Methodist, one German Methodist, one Evangelical, one United Brethren and one Church of God Bethel. These all are in a prosperous condition. The Presbyterians also have an organization, but as yet have no church edifice.

The town is not behind any of its competitors in the way of schools. The school building at West Unity is universally conceded to be the finest in the county. The style of the architecture is modern, and is a magnificent specimen of architectural skill. It is situated on a fine eminence in the southeast part of town, and has two spacious front entrances. The building is 64½ feet in length, 54 feet in breadth and 74 feet in height from the base line to the apex of the tower, and to the apex of the main roof of the building, 54 feet. The principal materials used in the composition of the building are brick and stone. The interior of the first story consists of two large school-rooms, the east room having a capacity for seating eighty persons, and the west room, seventy-two. There are two grand side halls, and elegant and massive stair-cases. The second story is divided into two large school-rooms, each with a seating capacity for seventy-five to eighty persons, and two recitation rooms. The painting is of the highest artistic excellence and was done by H. Shawley, of West Unity. The woodwork, masonry and plastering are of the highest order, and the contractor, Henry Clay, also of West Unity, performed the work with the most perfect satisfaction. The most remarkable feature is its solid construction and compact snugness with which space is utilized in its erection. Four large furnaces are used to heat the rooms and halls. The architect of this magnificent building is F. O. Fallis, of Toledo, Ohio, not only an accomplished gentleman, but one of the best-informed architects in the country. Our citizens are largely indebted to the members of our efficient school board, who have labored zealously to build one of the finest and most substantial structures of the kind to be found in Northwestern Ohio. No effort is being spared to make the school one of the best in the history of the schools, and students wishing a practical education cannot do better than by attending the West Unity Graded Schools.

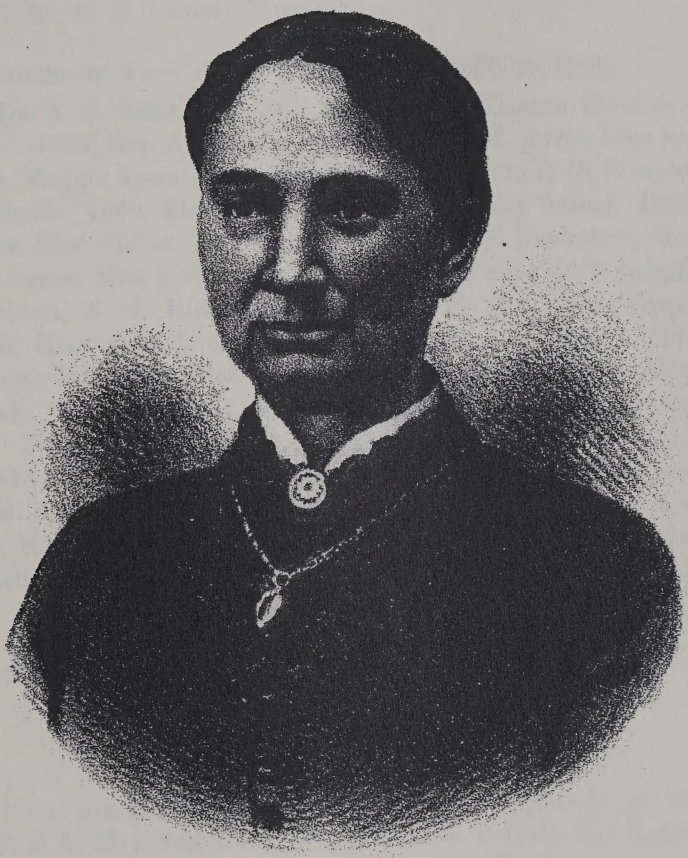
MEMBERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, PAST AND PRESENT, OF WEST UNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Members elected on July 6, 1865—Eli Booth, one year; R. P. Hollington and E. S. Davis, two years; G. W. Finch and John Wisner, three years; John Wisner, Clerk. July 6, 1866—James Richardson and Adam Yesbera were elected for three years. January 7, 1867, Eli Booth

was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. W. Finch. July 6, 1867—George Rings and D. C. Baxter were elected for three years; Jeremiah Cline, for one year; George Rings, President, D. C. Baxter, Clerk. July 6, 1868, Jeremiah Cline and Charles Vogleson were elected for three years, and Eli Booth for one year. July 6, 1869, J. M. Webb and J. N. Runnion were elected for three years; George Rings, President; J. N. Runnion, Clerk. On August 4, 1869, bids were received by the board for repairing and remodeling the school building, and the contract was awarded to William Newcomer for $995. July 6, 1870, George Rings and A. M. Wilber were elected for three years; A. M. Wilber, President, J. N. Runnion, Clerk. July 6, 1871, Eli Booth and Jeremiah Cline were elected for three years; A. M. Wilber, President, George Rings, Clerk. July 6, 1872, E. C. Orton, and J. F. Fox were elected for three years; Jeremiah Cline, President, E. C. Orton, Clerk. July 12, 1873, A. M. Wilber and George Rings were appointed to serve as members of the board until the next annual election. April 6, 1874, two members of the Board of Education were elected for three years, and on April 18, 1874, the board organized under the new law; A. M. Wilber and E. S. Davis were the new members; J. Cline, President; E. C. Orton, Clerk; Eli Booth, Treasurer. April 5, 1875, E. C. Orton and J. F. Fox were elected for three years; April 19, the board organized and elected Jeremiah Cline, President; E. C. Orton, Clerk; Eli Booth, Treasurer. April 4, 1876, Eli Booth and Jeremiah Cline were elected for three years, and April 17, the Board elected Jeremiah Cline, President; E. C. Orton, Clerk; Eli Booth, Treasurer.

On April 5, 1876, the Board of Education met and passed a resolution "that it was necessary for the proper accommodation of the pupils of the district to purchase a site and erect a house thereon, and in order to do so, it was necessary to levy a greater tax than the board were authorized by law to levy, and that a proposition be submitted to a vote of the voters of the district." An election was called and a tax of $10,000 was carried to build a good, substantial brick schoolhouse, by a vote of 108 for and 77 against said tax. The contract was awarded to Henry Clay, of West Unity, February 6, 1877, for $9,300, and the building was completed according to contract, on the 10th day of August, 1877.

April 2, 1877, E. S. Davies and A. M. Wilber were elected for three years, and April 16, the board organized and elected Jeremiah Cline, President; E. C. Orton, Clerk; Eli Booth, Treasurer. April 1, 1878, E. C. Orton and J. F. Fox were elected for three years, and April 15, the board organized with Jeremiah Cline, President; E. C. Orton, Clerk; Eli Booth, Treasurer. April 7, 1879, J. N. Runnion and G. H. More were elected for three years, and T. M. Ritchey for two years, to fill a



M. J. Gaudern

vacancy occurring by the death of Eli Booth; and April 21, the board organized with T. M. Ritchey, President; E. C. Orton, Clerk; E. S. Davies, Treasurer. April 5, 1880, E. S. Davies and A. M. Wilber were elected for three years, and April 19, the board organized with T. M. Ritchey, President; J. N. Runnion, Clerk; E. S. Davies, Treasurer. April 4, 1881, E. C. Orton and T. M. Ritchey were elected for three years, and April 18, the board organized with T. M. Ritchey, President; J. N. Runnion, Clerk; E. S. Davies, Treasurer.

TEACHERS OF WEST UNITY SCHOOL FROM 1865 TO 1882.

1865, Mrs. A. S. Eckis, Principal, Mary Booth, Thomas Chambers, Sarah Tenis. 1866, Mrs. A. S. Eckis, Principal, Miss M. Ayers, Miss Anna Dennings, Maggie Ayers. 1867, Ellen Miller, M. Booth, E. G. Richardson, Ellen Smith. 1868, Ellen Smith, Olive Wilber, Mary Wisner. 1869, Olive Wilber, Miss Clifton, Miss Booth. 1870, W. D. Henderson, Mrs. W. D. Henderson, Miss Hoffmaster. 1870–71, E. Thompson, Principal, Tine VanDevort, E. G. Richardson. 1871–72, Mr. Chambers, Principal, Mary E. Henderson, E. G. Richardson, Mrs. Bell D. Riggs. 1872–73, Miss Angie Ball, Miss Mina Hodges, Dr. Bostater, Mrs. H. J. Clay, W. B. Greek. 1873–74, E. P. Ewers, Principal, William Boltoser, Angie Finch. 1874–75, E. P. Ewers, Principal, William Boltoser, Angie Finch. 1875–76, E. P. Ewers, Principal, O. P. Gay, Angie Finch. 1876–77, E. P. Ewers, Principal, O. P. Gay, Angie Finch, Mariah Coslet. 1877, E. P. Ewers, Principal, O. P. Gay, Hattie Loveless, Mariah Coslet, Luella McGrew. 1878, E. P. Ewers, Principal, Lida Henry, S. B. Willitt, J. C. Farley. 1879, E. P. Ewers, Principal, E. A. Taft, J. C. Farley, Julia F. Wilson. 1880, E. P. Ewers, Principal, E. A. Taft, J. C. Farley, Julia F. Wilson. 1881, T. J. Sanders, Principal, E. A. Taft, Vina C. Ferguson, Julia F. Wilson.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are at present five societies in the place: Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M.; West Unity Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F.; Knights of Honor, ————; Rebekah Lodge, and the Murphy Temperance Band.

The West Unity Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F., was organized May 12, 1876, with thirty charter members. The following were the first officers elected: David Kosier, N. G.; George H. Pierce, V. G.; J. C. Poucher, R. S.; S. T. Wagner, P. S.; David J. Grindle, T.; Jonathan Fidler, W.; J. T. McCarnes, C.; Frank Gross, I. G.; O. E. Shipman, O. G.; E. Dawson, R. S. N. G.; J. P. Dick, L. S. N. G.; J. C. Smitley, R. S. V. G.; Henry Shawley, L. S. V. G.; Charles Garris, R. S. S.; D. M.

Burns, L. S. S. In May, 1882, the membership was sixty. The officers, May, 1882, were: W. H. Spencer, N. G.; Paul A. Coulon, V. G.; Henry Clay, R. S.; E. Dawson, P. S.; John McGrew, T.; Levi Kunkle, W.; S. T. Wagner, C.; Thomas Smithurst, I. S.; Marion Marks, O. G.; David Kosier, R. S. N. G.; A. L. Shaffer, L. S. N. G.; Jacob Shultz, R. S. V. G.; J. W. Pettitt, L. S. V. G.; Emanuel Shaffer, R. S. S.; Eugene Boillot, L. S. S.

The West Unity Lodge, No. 178, F. & A. M., was organized August, 1849, with the following charter members: W. A. Hunter, Daniel Langel, William H. Ozier, Jacob Landis, John Stubbs, Sr., Benjamin Smith, Adison McNair, Seth Lindsley. H. H. Peppard was the first man who was taken into the lodge after it was organized. The lodge now numbers about seventy members, with the following officers: William Grindle, W. M.; W. S. Brown, S. D.; O. S. Webb, J. D.; J. C. Poucher, S.; David Holtzberg, T.; William Coslet, S. D.; G. W. Hart, J. D.; James Ronk, T.

The West Unity Lodge, K. of H., was organized September 15, 1879, with forty charter members. Their present membership is fifty.

The Murphy Temperance Club was organized at West Unity in the year 1875, with about 100 members. Since then the number who have signed the pledge amount to about 600. The club is in a prosperous condition, and they hold their meetings every Tuesday evening. The present officers are as follows: C. F. Grisier, President; B. F. Neff. Vice President; Moses Colon, Treasurer; Miss Susie Fidler, Secretary; M. E. Moor, Assistant Secretary; Elmer Webb, Mrs. G. H. Nitchey, Mrs. J. P. Stockton, Executive Committee.

Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R., Department of Ohio, was organized at West Unity September 8, 1881, with thirty-three charter members. The first officers were as follows: William Coslet. Commander; H. H. Peppard, Senior Vice; George W. Mondy, Junior Vice; W. S. Brown, Quartermaster; A. M. Wilber, M. D., Surgeon; Rev. John Poucher, Chaplain; C. W. Hinman, Officer of the Day; George W. Grindle, Officer of the Guard; M. V. Mondy, Adjutant. The Post was named in honor of John Royer, who enlisted with Company C, Sixty-Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was killed about ten miles from Decatur, Ala., while trying to get back to camp after several days of hard travel in routing out the "Johnnies." His death was witnessed by Henry Clay of this plaee, who was standing by his side at the time, and who was picked out for their next man, but by a little time gained in talking, and a rifle-ball from one of our soldiers, Mr. Clay came out without a scratch. The object of this organization is to preserve and strengthen the kind feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to

suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to assist such former comrades as need help, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. The officers are elected every year. The number of members May 22, 1882, was sixty-seven. The present officers are: William Coslet, Commander; H. H. Peppard, Senior Vice; George W. Mondy, Junior Vice; George Rings, Quartermaster; A. M. Wilber, M. D., Surgeon; T. M. Ritchey, Chaplain; George W. Grindle, Officer of the Day; James Stevenson, Officer of the Guard; W. S. Brown, Adjutant.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Following is a list of the fallen heroes of the rebellion, the war of 1812, and of the Revolutionary war, who enlisted from the vicinity of West Unity, or were buried in its cemeteries or in other parts of Brady Township:

Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company H.—William Bohner was wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August, 1864, and died October 5, 1864, at Charlemagne, Tenn.; William Venanda enlisted in 1862 and served to the close of the war and died February 18, 1870; William Rings died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in March, 1863; Sanford Moss was killed; Julius Lenoir was killed; Richard Russell enlisted in 1863, served to the close of the war, and died October 23, 1867, at West Unity.

Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C.—Edward Brown died February 15, 1879, at West Unity, Ohio; John Bates was killed at Jonesboro, Tenn.; John Royer was killed near Decatur, Ala., in 1863; George Caddel was killed at Jonesboro, Tenn.; Jesse Emig, Sergeant, was killed at Jonesboro, Tenn.; John Yoha was killed at Somerset, Ky., February 1, 1862, and buried on the field; James H. Beaty died July 7, 1862; J. P. Cline died at Danville, Ky., spring of 1862; Jesse Emerick was killed at Jonesboro, Tenn.; William Clark died at Somerset, Ky.; J. G. Betts was killed at Jonesboro, Tenn., September 1, 1864; William Kincy, Corporal, was killed at Jonesboro, September 1, 1864; John F. Davies died May 5, 1862; Francis M. Masters was killed at Jonesboro and buried on the battle-field; Hinman Webb, no record; Henry Wasnich died on the field at the battle of Shiloh and Millsprings, February 27, 1865; George W. Combs was wounded September 1, 1864, and died September 15, 1864.

Sixty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Thomas Spencer died February 5, 1863. Company C— Oscar Ayers died at Savannah, Ga., April 5, 1862. Company E—David Reader died in the service.

Company G — Charles Rolland died April, 1862, at Shiloh; George Clinger, transferred to New Battery and served to the close of the war; killed July 3, 1875, by premature discharge of cannon in celebrating our national independence; William Vanosdale died May 18, 1865; James Woodsworth was killed in action July 22, 1864; John E. Chamberlain was drowned in the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky.; Aaron M. Bradley died June 14, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Nelson Gleason died at Crum Landing March 1, 1862; Archibald McCoueghey died July 15, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.; John A. Wolverton served out his time and died May 15, 1882; Benjamin Kunkle was killed in action July 22, 1864. Company K—David Miller died at Manceta, Ga., October 10, 1862.

One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Company C—Frank Ewers, Captain, taken prisoner and died at Charleston, S. C. Glad Ewers was killed on the march to Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864. Abner Gish, taken prisoner at Limestone Station, sent to Belle Island, and died at Galesburg, N. C. John Webb, taken prisoner at Limestone Station, sent to Belle Island, and died at Richmond, Va. Ambrose Baldwin, taken prisoner at Limestone Station, sent to Belle Island, and died in Richmond, Va. William Baily, taken prisoner at Limestone Station, sent to Belle Island, and died in Richmond, Va. A. J. Dunscomb, killed at Franklin, Tenn. George W. Ely, Corporal, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864, buried on the battle-field. Daniel Hardinger died in the service. Turner Wynn, Orderly Sergeant, promoted to Second Lieutenant, taken prisoner, sent to Andersonville, escaped, and died at Savannah, Ga. Samuel Troxler, taken prisoner, and died in Andersonville. Hugh Troxler, wounded on the march to Atlanta August 6, 1864, and died at Knoxville, Tenn. Ross Moss, wounded before Atlanta, August 6, 1864, and died from the wound. Eli Johnson, died while in the service. Watson Webb, wounded at Atlanta, and died at Salem, Ohio, after the war. S. A. Derby, served in Company C, until 1866, when he received a commission as Captain in the First United States Heavy Artillery (colored), and died August 7, 1879. John Gares, died at Fort Mitchell, October 1, 1862. Orlan Masters, killed at Limestone Station, E. Tenn., September 8, 1863. Company H—George Harlin, died at Lexington, Ky. Tod McLaughlin, died while in the service. Daniel H. Ely, died April 18, 1863.

One Hundredth and Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C—Henry C. Landon, wounded May 3, 1862, near Dallas, Tenn., and died June 6, 1862, from the effects of the wound. Spencer C. Gillet, died at Knoxville, Tenn., May 2, 1862. Justice W. Wallace, died November 17, 1862. Moses Bates served out his time, and died September 2, 1875. Andrew Knour was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., and died December 19,

1864. M. A. Mann served his time out, and died at his home in Brady Township, Williams County, Ohio. Company K—Oliver Pike, died, April 11, 1863, at Bowling Green, Ky.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F—Joseph D. Clark, died December 5, 1864. Madison R. Johnson, died October 10, 1864. Adam Strasbaugh, died August 16, 1864. Lewis W. Rhoads, died September 7, 1870. W. G. Smitley, died November 16, 1864.

Miscellaneous Regiments—Wilson D. Voglesong, Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, died June 25, 1862. Benjamin Snow enlisted in an Indiana regiment, was wounded at Bull Run, and died in June, 1863, from the effects of the wound, at West Unity, Ohio. William Fisher, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died February 12, 1864. Joseph Wasnich, Company A, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864. Sylvester Fish, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, killed at Pleasant Hill, Ga., June 17, 1864. James Fish, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, killed June 27, 1864, on Kenesaw Mountain. Albert Betts, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died October 6, 1864. James W. Cook, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, in the 100-day service, died December 8, 1865. Joseph Parker, Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died December 13, 1865. John F. Ansbaugh, Sixth Ohio Battery, died September 10, 1866. Jacob E. Carmichael, Company K, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, discharged in June, 1863, on account of disability, and died March 18, 1875. Mifflin Hanim enlisted in Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, served three years, and died May 21, 1880. David Grindle enlisted in September, 1861, in Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged April 24, 1864, and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, March 14, 1865, for one year, and was discharged by general order from the War Department; died in December, 1881, at West Unity, Ohio. Shelly Gish, Hoffman's Battery, Company C, Ohio Volunteers, United States Army.

Mexican War—George U. Juillerat entered the regular army February 1, 1848, for one year in the war with Mexico, and died February 1, 1859, at West Unity.

War of 1812—Justice K. Rockwell, died at West Unity. Isaac Ritchey, died at West Unity, in 1879. Joseph Runnion enlisted for three months, served out his time faithfully, and died at West Unity April 15, 1874.

Revolutionary War—Abraham Hagerman, served in the Revolution, and died in Brady Township.

EXTENT OF PRESENT BUSINESS.

West Unity contains two hotels, one newspaper and job office, three dry goods stores, four grocery and provision stores, one saw mill, one flouring mill, one woolen factory, one knitting factory, one dental office, two saloons, two drug stores, five physicians, one planing mill, one oar factory, one cooper shop, two barber shops, one wholesale paper house, two clothing stores, two meat markets, two tin shops, one harness shop, one furniture store, one cigar and tobacco store, two cabinet shops, two hardware stores, one photograph gallery, three blacksmith shops, two boot and shoe shops, two livery and feed stables, one bakery, two tailoring establishments, two wagon and carriage shops, four carriage painting shops, two millinery and fancy goods stores, one jewelry shop, one musical instrument and sewing machine dealer, two agricultural implements and farm machinery stores, one carriage store, one bank, one insurance company. Besides these, all the trades are represented by first-class mechanics.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Brady Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized June 12, 1875, but issued no policies until December following. The company was re-organized June 9, 1877, under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 30, 1877. The company does business in Fulton and Williams Counties, but the business center is located at West Unity, where the officers of the company reside. This company only insure farm property, and no property will be taken that is already insured by any other company. Each member is required to pay 15 cents on every hundred dollars insured when he enters, and then pay his proportion thereafter. The whole number of policies now in force is over nine hundred, and the amount of property at risk over $900,000. The company has been very successful, and the rate of insurance has been quite a saving to the farmers. The present officers are as follows: S. A. Brownwell, President; George W. Money, Treasurer; William H. Shilling, Clerk; Adam Drum, Ephraim Sears and Adam Knaur, Directors.

HOTELS.

The Pifer House has been the resort of the weary traveler for many years. Everything about the premises is in tip-top shape, and additions and improvements are constantly being made. The house being clean throughout, and having been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished with all modern improvements, is one of the most comfortable and cozy stopping-

places in the country. The landlord, Elwood A. Pifer, is courteous and accommodating to his guests, thereby making them feel at home. In connection with this hotel is a first-class feed and livery stable.

The popular Kenyon House was erected in the year 1874. It is a large and commodious building, well arranged to accommodate the traveling public, and for entertainment of boarders cannot be excelled by any place in the county. The house is kept by Mrs. S. M. Kenyon, a lady who understands how to keep a first-class house.

UNITY MILL COMPANY.

The flouring-mill and woolen factory in this place are owned by this company. The mills were erected in 1865, by George Rings, L. Grant and others, at a cost of $15,000 for building and machinery. In 1871, Rev. John Poucher bought out Mr. Grant's interest, and has been a member of the firm ever since. The present owners are George Rings, John Poucher and E. S. Davies. The woolen factory is under the supervision of Mr. M. Kelley, a gentleman who understands the business thoroughly. In 1881, a knitting department was added, in which eight to twelve hands are employed. Some of the finest knitting work in the country is done at this factory. The flouring-mill has a wide reputation for doing good work and taking only such toll as rightly belongs to it. The proprietors, being honest in their dealings, have secured patrons from many miles away. The mill is kept running most of the time, some days grinding as high as two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels of wheat. New and modern improvements have lately been added, and the mill is now one of the best in the country.

MERCHANDISING.

A. P. Grisier, whose store is in the brick Mason building, on north side of Jackson street, came to West Unity in 1872, and engaged in the grocery and provision trade. In 1877, he purchased the stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., owned by G. H. Pierce. This stock was sold out in a few months, his sales amounting to as high as $600 a day, and requiring eight or ten clerks to do the work. His present building is in the heart of the town. The general appearance of the store, as well as the countenances of the employes, argue a good business, and the principal of the firm is daily extending it. He has made his mark upward. Mr. Grisier has also a fine general store at Fayette, Ohio.

Ely & Smith.—This firm is situated in the Hinman Block, and they have one of the finest general stores in Northwestern Ohio. They commenced business in 1880, and are really the outgrowth of the old firm of Hollington & Elliott. who started in business here in 1860. Mr. Ely was in their employ

over fourteen years, and Mr. Smith about nine years. Ely & Smith understand the trade in every detail, and they have, by their obliging disposition, gained an excellent reputation and good trade.

J. C. Poucher is pleasantly located, with a fine stock of dry goods and shoes, in the brick building owned by William Swisher. Mr. Poucher engaged in the dry goods business with Mr. E. S. Davies, in 1878. About one year later, he bought out his partner. The business of this house is constantly increasing, and we look to see it still more successful.

Hinman & Son came here in 1852, and engaged in the undertaking business. In 1856, they erected a shop in which they put an engine and machinery, and two years later their building was destroyed by fire. In 1860, they erected their undertaking building, west of town. About this time, William Hinman, the son, enlisted in our late war, and served as a bugler for a term of eighteen months. He then returned home, but in a short time re-enlisted as a private, and remained in the service until the war ended. He was with the soldiers who captured Jeff Davis. The firm thoroughly understand their trade, and so far as a good funeral is a mark of respect, and, in a measure, of consolation, a gratification of these natural desires can be obtained here.

C. F. & J. W. Grisier are the publishers and proprietors of the *Eagle*. The paper was established in 1878. It is a forty-column quarto, containing as much reading matter as any paper in the county. It is published every Wednesday morning, and the subscription price is $1.50 per year. Their job department is complete, and their work will compare favorably with any job printing office outside of the large cities.

Grindle & Neil are the proprietors of the saw mill, oar factory and planing mill at this place. This firm manufacture a large number of oars yearly, and their custom and other sawing keep the mill running most of the time. The mill is a great benefit to West Unity and surrounding country.

PHYSICIANS.

The practicing physicians are Mrs. Dr. G. W. Finch, Dr. J. N. Runnion, Dr. William M. Denman, Dr. A. M. Wilber and Dr. F. O. Hart.

DRUG STORES.

The leading drug store of the town is kept by William M. Denman, corner of Main and Jackson streets. The whole establishment is characterized by an air of easy elegance. Everything that capital, zealous management and skill can do, is done in the effort to render this establishment a credit to the town. On the north side of Jackson is situated the drug store of McGrew Bros. They have a fine room amply fitted up for the purpose. They also carry a full line of groceries.

CLOTHING.

Clothes, when of good material and well fitted to the form, are gratifying to the major portion of the human family; hence all desire artistic worknen in the manufacture of clothing. The clothing trade is carried on here by Adam Yesbera and Ewers & Brown. Both of these firms carry very large stocks. Mr. Yesbera has a tailoring department, and none enjoy a better reputation for first-class work.

GROCERIES.

Webb & Davidson, Stanley Kent, Frank E. Davies and Jeremiah Cline furnish the people with first-class groceries. All are situated on the north side of Jackson street, in good rooms, with ample, well arranged stocks of choice goods.

FURNITURE.

A. Smith is the furniture dealer of the town, and if the purchaser cannot be accommodated in the line of furniture by him, then he is very hard indeed to please.

HARDWARE.

A. J. Hoover and E. C. Charpiat, the two hardware stores of the town, keep on hand everything connected with the hardware trade. A good tin shop is connected with each store.

TAILORS.

A. Yesbera and H. H. Peppard carry on the tailoring business, and none are more generally patronized, or have a better run of customers than these gentlemen. Mr. Peppard has been Justice of the Peace for years, and there is one thing of which we feel assured, that is, that in case of suits he is fully competent to give everybody "fits."

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Meat markets, J. J. Hamilton, H. B. Morrison; photograph gallery, W. M. Dean; organ and sewing machine dealer, Tunis Stires; barbers, James Smith, Albert Jones; sewing machine dealer, Stanley Kent; brick and tile factory, Holtzberg & Neff; dentist, Dr. Geo W. Ely; foundry, G. H. More; millinery stores, Mrs. N. Stires, Mrs. M. M. Fox; house mover, J. W. Vaus; bakery, Charles Vogleson; confectionery and cigar store, C. F. May; saloons, Samuel Allen, James Stevenson; harness shop, Harvey Miller; agricultural stores, J. Shilling & Son, A. F. Stoner; boot and shoe shops, William Coslet, A. C. Horn; produce dealer, T. M. Ritchey; cooper shop, Joseph Burkhart; jeweler, William Gardner; attorney at law, E. C. Orton; blacksmiths, N. S. Stoner, David Beach, James H. Fidler; carriage and wagon store, McIntire &

Davidson; painters, H. H. McIntire, J. W. Pettit, Henry Shawley & Son, S. G. Brown: Postmaster, Stanley Kent; contractors and builders, William McIntire, L. F. Gardner, W. C. Gill, Henry Clay, A. J. Cain; plasterers, H. C. Jones, George Munson, J. D. Mathews; live stock dealers, W. E. Davidson, D. M. Webb, John M. Webb, John H. McIntire.

WEST UNITY CORNET BAND.

It was in West Unity, as it has been in many other villages, many efforts were made to organize a brass band. The first attempt was made about the year 1862. A number of men met, formed an organization with D. M. Webb and William Hinman as leaders. Instruments costing about $375 were purchased, and practice commenced under the teaching of Abraham Kimmel, of Stryker, Ohio. They attained some proficiency, and were in playing condition about two years, when they disbanded. Several other attempts to organize were made between 1864 and 1881, but soon failed. In February, 1881, what is now known as the West Unity Cornet Band, was organized under the immediate supervision of F. E. Davidson, with six mouthpieces, drum and cymbals. They at first tried to use, and did for some time use, the old instruments, which, when new, were almost worthless, and by use, neglect and abuse had become entirely so. After purchasing some second-hand instruments, and finding them unsatisfactory, they concluded to correspond with C. G. Conn, of Elkhart, Ind., in reference to a new set complete. F. E. Davidson was delegated to carry on the correspondence and to make the purchase, if satisfactory terms could be agreed upon. Conn finally agreed to take the old horns at what they were worth as part payment on the new ones. After this arrangement had been made, each member of the band was assessed $5, and with this amount, together with all the old instruments, F. E. Davidson was chosen to go to Elkhart and make the trade. After trading and paying the cash on hand, they found themselves in debt to the amount of $150; although some two or three of the members had paid the full price of their own horns. They then—many of the members being mechanics—made a box that they could fit on any two-horse wagon, thus furnishing conveyance for the band when they need it to go to other towns, or out in the country, etc. They borrowed the money to pay off their indebtedness, giving a joint note, each member signing it. Thus paying for their instruments, they went to work with a will to learn to play. The next thing now in order was to form a more permanent organization. A constitution and by-laws were drawn up and signed. Frank E. Davidson was chosen Leader and Secretary; George H. More was made Treasurer, and they were to hold their offices till January 1 following. By July

15, they paid off their note. and by August 1, had a surplus of cash on hand. They then began to think of uniforming. After corresponding with several different firms, they purchased of a firm in Cincinnati. On the arrival of the uniforms, they lacked $80 of having funds sufficient to pay for them. They again resorted to borrowing, secured the money and paid for the clothes. They got up a *fair* and *museum*, which in the end netted sufficient to pay off the note, and leave a balance of $70 in the treasury. In February, 1882, they decided upon becoming legally incorporated. Notices of the association were written up, and on the 20th of February was signed by the following members: F. E. Davidson, J. N. Runnion, George H. More, J. E. More, H. D. Grindle, J. W. Vaus, J. W. Pettit, O. S. Webb, J. D. Matthews, C. W. Hinman, S. G. Brown, C. M. Vogleson, George Hyatt. The following are the articles of association:

The undersigned incorporators certify that they are residents of West Unity, Williams County, Ohio, and by these presents do associate themselves together and form a corporation for the purpose of more fully organizing and binding themselves together as a Cornet Band, and as such cornet band to engage in playing on all occasions for which they shall be engaged, and for which they expect to receive valuable consideration.

First. The said incorporation shall be known by the name of The West Unity Cornet Band.

Second. It shall be located at, and have its office in, the village of West Unity, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio.

Third. This corporation is organized and exists for the purpose of playing on all occasions for valuable consideration.

Fourth. The capital stock of said corporation is fixed at $700, divided into seventy shares of $10 each.

The present officers of the incorporation are as follows: A. J. Hoover, President; O. S. Webb, Vice President; F. E. Davidson, Secretary and Leader; George H. More, Treasurer; J. W. Pettit, J. W. Vaus, C. W. Hinman, S. G. Brown and J. D. Matthews, Directors.

The career of this band has been remarkable. Since its organization, they have collected, in a little more than a year, $720, and disbursed $719.53. Balance in Treasury, 47 cents. Much credit is due to the energy and good management of F. E. Davidson.

COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

School District No. 1.—The first school taught in this district was in the year 1852. The first Directors were R. G. Ely, John Borton and John R. Clifton. December 5, 1852, Julia M. Linsley was engaged as teacher for a term of thirteen weeks, she being the first teacher in this district. Elizabeth Kenney taught seventeen weeks, commencing May 4, 1853; Caroline Putman taught twelve weeks in 1854; Juliana Tripps taught three months in 1854, she also taught three months in 1855. In

1856, L. Dubois taught three months, and the same year Catherine Fisher taught three months. In 1857, Lafayette Ely taught a term of four months, and Annette Ely taught a term of four months the same year. In 1858, Roxa Guilford taught three months. In 1859, C. C. Riddle taught three and a half months, and Phebe Ely three months. In 1860, C. B. Wiley taught three months, and Ann Ives three months. In 1861, J. S. Hake taught three months, and Helen McClure three and a half months. In 1862, F. Darby taught three months, and Hannah Van Buskirk three months. In this year, a new schoolhouse was built, frame, costing the district $290. O. S. Ely and H. W. Crum took the contract and erected the same. The school is known as the "Loral School." In 1863, Levi Brown and Sarah Thompson each taught a term of three months, and Martha Vangundy two months. In 1864, Lucinda Smitley taught four months, and Theodocia Snyder three months. In 1865, Rachel A. Clifton taught three and a half months; she also taught three months and a half in 1866. In 1867, Meredith Doty and Helen Smith each taught a term of three months. In 1868, George A. Ely, Libby Wood and Olive M. Wilber each taught three months. In 1869, Olive M. Wilber and George A. Ely each taught a term of three months. Sadie Thompson and B. B. Jones taught in the year 1870. Angeline Baum and Esther Clifton, in 1871–72; Rebecca Hoover and Ella Bostetler, in 1873; Miss Taft and Albert Hayes, in 1874; Esther Marks and George Shafer, in 1875; Julia Spade and John Rings, in 1876; Alice Stewart and William Hubbard, in 1877; Mary Crumrine and Frank Money, in 1878; Ida Crum and Lum Spade, in 1879. For the years 1880 and 1881, the school has been taught by C. C. Spade, having held the position longer than any other teacher in the district. The school is in a prosperous condition.

District No. 2.—The first School Board was A. Jones, D. Eggleston and A. Miller. They were elected in 1853, and built a schoolhouse costing $400. The teachers were as follows: 1854, S. S. McPherson; 1855, Catherine Baxter; 1856, Sarah Bushong and H. Taft; 1857, H. Taft; 1858, James Grant; 1859–60, Phebe Snyder; 1861, D. R. Bushong; 1862, Anna Snyder; 1863, Annie Rings; 1864, Phebe Snyder; 1865, Chase Vetin; 1866, Orpha Shoemaker. In 1867, the school building was re-painted and remodeled at a cost of about $100. 1867, M. Prickitt; 1868, John Taner; 1869, Albert Fraser; 1870, Laura Hamilton; 1871, Ella Jones and Cyrus Krisey; 1872, Alice Ronk and Byron Richardson; 1873, Laura Hamilton; 1874, B. T. Conkling; 1875, William Smith; 1876, Anna Hansey; 1877, L. W. Lanphere; 1878, Anna Hansey and George Shaffer; 1879, Tina Morey and George Shaffer, R. J. Hamilton and C. D. Young; 1880, C. D. Young and R.

J. Hamilton; 1881, A. D. Hayes and R. J. Hamilton; 1882, Julia A. Spade.

District No. 3.—The first school taught in District No. 3 was in 1848, by Ann Shorthill; in 1849, S. J. Baldwin; 1852, H. M. Taft; 1854–55, H. B. Hayes; 1856, Chancey Stubbs; 1857, T. R. Morrison; 1858, Mary E. Tannyhill; 1859, Chancey Stubbs; 1860, A. S. Gish; 1861, Hamilton Persing; 1862–64, Amanda Snideker; 1865, Ester C. Doughton; 1866, Louisa Barkdall; 1867, Olive M. Wilber; 1868, Rachel A. Clifton; 1869, A. S. Gish and A. M. Hartsuck; 1870, H. S. Kirk and L. M. Baxter; 1871, L. M. Baxter and Sarah Thompson; 1872, Prenna M. Dars. In 1873–74, a new brick school building was erected, and the location changed to one more suitable. 1875, S. H. McAdams and Alwilda Bradrick; 1876, S. H. McAdams and Mary Fyke; 1877, Samuel Fogle and Jessie Loveless; 1878, Elsie Taft, two terms; 1879, Ida Bradrick and Mr. Lanphere; 1880, Frank Money and Florence Jacobs; 1881, Jefferson Freed and Clara Shilling; 1882, Jefferson Freed, two terms.

Of Districts Nos. 4 and 5, there are no records.

District No. 6.—This district was organized and a schoolhouse erected in 1875. The first teacher was Abraham Crabb; the second, in 1876, A. S. Gish; the third, in 1877, Miss Louella McGrew; the fourth, in 1878, Miss Maria Barkdoll; the fifth, in 1879, Miss Olive Richardson; the sixth, in 1880, Miss Maria Barkdoll; the seventh, in 1880, M. E. Lutz; the eighth, in 1881, Miss Maria Barkdoll; the ninth and tenth, in 1882, S. S. Warren and Miss Mattie Warren.

Of District No. 7, there is no record.

District No. 8.—The first Directors were N. Lyons, W. M. Stubbs and A. Betts. The first school building was built in 1839, at a cost of about $200. A new school building was erected in 1877, costing about $400. The teachers were as follows: 1839, Mary Shipman; 1840, Louis Prettyman. From 1840 to 1855, there is no record to show who were the teachers or any of the Directors. 1855, James Warden; 1856, Hila Lyon; 1857, Chancey Stubbs; 1858, Phebe Taylor; 1859, Louisa Barkdoll; 1860, Ellen Miller; 1861, Charlotte Miller; 1862, Maggie Ayers; 1863, Orpha Shoemaker; 1864, H. Persing; 1865, Arthur Fish; 1866, Francis Huyk; 1867–69, M. M. Boothman; 1870–71, A. S. Gish; 1872, Etta Doughton; 1873, Richard Heritage; 1874–75, A. S. Gish; 1876, Albert Barkdoll; 1877, Maria Barkdoll; 1878, John Kerr; 1879, Edward Bradley; 1880, Charles Goll; 1881, John Morey.

District No. 9.—The first school taught in this district was by L. M. Boothman, now living in Bryan, about 1851 or 1852. The first record we could get was from 1856, in which year the school was taught by

Hannah Ann Riggs, and, in 1857, by Eli Richardson. In the year 1858, the Directors decided to build a new school building, which was done at a cost of $350. The contract for building same was given to Joseph Dilworth. The first school taught in this building was by Chancey C. Stubbs, the same year it was built. Mr. Stubbs is now in Montana. Following is a list of teachers up to the present time: 1859, Ester Doughton; 1860, O. G. Doughton and R. E. Wood; 1861, S. J. Baldwin and Hannah A. Riggs; 1862–63, A. S. Gish; 1864, G. E. Barkdoll. For 1865, 1866 and 1867, there appears to be no record of teachers on the Clerk's book. 1868, G. E. Barkdoll; 1869, Louisa Barkdoll and Chancey Steward; 1870, R. A. Clifton and Ellis J. Bostetler; 1871, Abbie Prickitt and Franklin Marsh; 1872, Louisa De Ford and L. J. Grisier; 1873, Maria Coslet and S. S. Warren; 1874, Alice Kerr and Allison Wyatt; 1875, A. S. Gish and R. J. Hamilton; 1876, M. B. Crabbs and Mattie Lambert; 1877 and 1878, the school was taught by Peter L. Warren; 1879, Mattie Warren and Peter L. Warren; 1880, Edward Shultz and Peter L. Warren; 1881, Martha E. Warren and Peter L. Warren.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

There was no permanent settler in what is now Madison Township prior to the spring of 1838, although it is quite certain that temporary abodes of bark or logs had been previously erected and occupied by men who, either for themselves or the land-holders, had come in for the purpose of making some improvement, with the view of speedily settling the township, and thus enhancing the value of real estate. A few acres had been "slashed" in the vicinity of Kunkle's Corners, and the ruins of a rude temporary abode lay scattered upon the ground there when the Barretts arrived; but with this exception, insignificant as it was, and scarcely deserving the name of improvement, and perhaps one other exception somewhere in the northern part, no opening whatever had been made in the heavy forest that stretched in tangled and almost impassable confusion for miles around. In the spring of the year 1838—the year that is remembered throughout the Lake region and the Ohio Valley as "the terrible sickly season"—Cyrus Barrett came from Seneca County, N. Y., with his family of ten members, and built a rude log cabin in the southeastern part, chinking the same with mortar of mud, and covering it with a roof of bark. The cabin was not larger than 18x20 feet; was built in such a hurry and with such a lack of assistance that the logs

were but little better than poles; and was graced with a very large chimney, made of sticks and clay, that was peculiarly ornamental as well as useful. The architectural design is thus mentioned in detail, as the building was the finest in the township; and it is reasonable to conclude, judging from ordinary human emotion and character, that Mr. Barrett was the proudest, as well as the wealthiest, resident. A well-populated temporary encampment of native North Americans was standing on the Little St. Joseph, near the forks, at this time; and these nomadic people were, perhaps, Mr. Barrett's nearest neighbors—nearest, in that they visited his humble abode more than occasionally, and remained with him longer than necessary, as the wants of these humble denizens of the woods led their natures to covet almost everything of value in the white man's possession. They were mild, but importunate, and took evasion or negation to their demands with all the admirable imperturbability that is usually ascribed as a mental endowment of that mystery of modern civilization—the tramp. But, withal, they were interesting, if not pleasant, neighbors, as the family of Mr. Barrett had ample proof.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is quite certain that no other permanent settler located in the township during the year 1838. When Mill Creek Township was created in March, 1839, Madison was attached to it for election purposes, and at that time the following persons, in both townships, paid personal property tax: Cyrus Barrett, James Black, John Donaldson, John Hane, Joseph Hane, Theron Landon, Jacob Landis, Alonzo Pike, David Severance and Josiah Woodworth. At this time there were but five horses and thirty-two cattle in the township, the tax on the same amounting to $7.98. In 1840, the following additional settlers had come in: George Barronne, Asher Ely and Tallman Reasoner, and by this time there were ten horses and forty-nine cattle, the tax being $13.86. Of course, this refers to both townships, though Madison, at that period, included the western tier of sections now belonging to Mill Creek. Of the above-named men, only two lived in Madison, and they were Cyrus Barrett and Tallman Reasoner, the latter building his cabin during the summer of 1839. In 1840, Albert and David Angell arrived with their families, locating on the eastern tier of sections of the present Madison Township. Josiah Woodworth had settled on this tier of sections in autumn, 1838. In 1841 and 1842, there had come in David Connelly, who located in the extreme southeastern corner, on the thirty-rod strip, Samuel Tremains, Jones Whitney, J. A. Rogers, George Reasoner, Isaac R. Carpenter and P. W. Norris. There were then enough residents of the township to properly administer public affairs, provided each man would assume about three

official responsibilities. Early in 1843, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners, praying that the township might be created and an election of officers ordered, in accordance with which the Commissioners ordered such an election held at the cabin of Cyrus Barrett, on the 3d of April, 1843.

FIRST ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

There were present on this occasion, Cyrus Barrett, David Barrett, Cyrus Barrett, Jr., David Connelly, George Reasoner, Tallman Reasoner, Josiah Woodworth, Samuel Tremains, David Angell, Albert D. Angell, Jones Whitney and Philetus W. Norris. Cyrus Barrett, Josiah Woodworth and Tallman Reasoner were Judges of Election, and Albert D. Angell and George Reasoner, Clerks. Albert D. Angell was elected Township Clerk; David Angell, Cyrus Barrett and Jones Whitney, Trustees; Daniel Barrett, Constable; Tallman Reasoner and Cyrus Barrett, Jr., Overseers of the Poor; Albert D. Angell, Assessor; David Angell, Treasurer; Josiah Woodworth, Cyrus Barrett, Jr., and P. W. Norris, Fence Viewers; Cyrus Barrett, Supervisor of Road District No. 1; P. W. Norris, Supervisor of Road District No. 2. At the same time, the township was divided into two school districts, No. 1 comprising the southeast section, and No. 2 much of the central portions of the township. A short time after this, the following appears upon the records:

To any Constable of Madison Township, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Complaint has been made before me, Cyrus Barrett, Jr., one of the Overseers of the Poor of said township, that Tallman Reasoner and his family are likely to become a township charge; you are therefore commanded to warn said Tallman Reasoner and family to depart the township forthwith, and of this writ make legal service and due return.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of July, 1843.

CYRUS BARRETT, *Overseer of the Poor.*

And to this was appended:

I hereby certify that I have legally served this warrant by personally reading the same this 11th day of July, 1843.

DANIEL BARRETT, *Constable.*

All that portion of the township south of the quarter post of Section 19 was Road District No. 1, and all the balance, No. 2. On the 23d of May, 1843, the contract for building a bridge across the river on the Angola road was let to Thomas Spencer and William Magarah for $40. On the 26th of April, there was $121.83 road money, $119 of which was spent that year. On the 19th of September, the Court of Common Pleas ordered an election of one Justice of the Peace at the house of Cyrus Barrett, on which occasion Albert D. Angell was elected. At the annual election, in April, 1844, Cyrus Barrett, Jones Whitney and David Angell were Judges of Election, and A. D. Angell and J. A. Rogers,

Mother Gaudern

Clerks. The Trustees elected were Jones Whitney, Cyrus Barrett and David Angell; Constable, Samuel J. Tremains; Clerk, A. D. Angell; Treasurer, David Angell; Assessor, John D. Angell; Overseers of the Poor, J. A. Rogers and Josiah Woodworth; Fence Viewers, Cyrus Barrett, J. A. Rogers and Josiah Woodworth; Supervisor of Road District No. 1, John D. Angell; Supervisor of Road District No. 2, J. A. Rogers. Eleven electors were present on this occasion. At the time of the first election at the cabin of Cyrus Barrett, the ballot-box was a pewter teapot which was kept by the family until a few years ago, when it was purchased by P. W. Norris, who now has possession of it at Detroit, Mich. Such an interesting relic should never have been permitted to leave the township. It is not probable that Michiganders will derive any great amount of pleasure in examining it, except, perhaps, Mr. Norris, while it would always be an object of great interest to residents of the township.

INCIDENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Daniel Barrett tells many interesting anecdotes of life in the woods of Madison, ere enough families had arrived to mar to any serious extent the primitive wildness of the country. At that early period, deer, wolves, bears and various other wild animals roamed the forest, scarcely molested by the report of the settler's rifle or the echo of his ax. Along the river and larger creeks many valuable fur-bearing animals were to be found; and those who became expert trappers and hunters could at first make much better wages than those who devoted their attention to the cultivation of the farm. There was no market worth mentioning for farm productions; or rather, the market was so far away, and transportation was made at such a cost, that there was practically no market. Scarcely no attempt was made to raise anything, except such as was wanted for home consumption. There was no money. Barter and exchange took the task of conducting all commercial relations between the settlers. The value of all articles was ascertained by the demand for them, as compared with the demand for other articles whose worth in money was known. Poor men who came into the woods with large families, found themselves unable to meet the problem of life, and were forced to return East. Others, by dint of the utmost economy and self-denial, managed to pull through, and, in the end, secure good homes.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER LIFE.

One day in winter, about the year 1839, Josiah Woodworth and Daniel Barrett went hunting northeast of Kunkle's Corners. They had not gone far, ere they saw the fresh tracks of two bears in the snow. They immediately started in pursuit, Woodworth leading the way. After

moving rapidly for some distance, Woodworth suddenly stopped short and exclaimed. "Hold on, I see them!" and with that he drew his rifle to his eye and fired, and away scampered the two bears at full speed, Woodworth following the one at which he had fired, and Barrett the other. The latter could not keep up with his animal, which was soon lost to sight and sound. He stopped and returned to see what had befallen his companion, and, while going rapidly along, saw the very bear he had been following coming back; but although the hunter endeavored to get a shot, it was impossible, owing to the thickness of the underbrush. The bear soon distanced him, and he stopped for a moment to regain his breath. While standing there panting, he glanced carelessly upward, and was astonished to see two half-grown bears standing quietly on a large limb high above his head, eying him with curiosity and composure. He instantly raised his rifle, took deliberate aim, fired, and one of the bears came tumbling down, shot through the neck, and bounding like a rubber ball when it struck the earth. Barrett cut a heavy cudgel with his hatchet, and although the wounded bear reared up for fight, it was soon finished by repeated blows on the head. He endeavored to load his rifle to shoot the bear yet in the tree, but his hands were so numb with cold that he made but sorry headway. While thus engaged, Woodworth came back, having been outrun by the bear he had been following. Upon a sign from Barrett, he shot the bear in the tree, which fell to the ground, dead. Woodworth immediately claimed that the bear Barrett had shot was the one he had unknowingly killed at the first fire; but when the ground was examined, and Woodward's bullet was found deeply imbedded in a tree, not having touched the bear, he was forced by the demands of consistency to give up the controversy. The dead animals were taken home and furnished excellent meat for the families, while the hides were sold for $3 each.

Cyrus Barrett and his sons came across a very large bee-tree on one occasion, and cut it down, whereupon they found a large quantity of fine honey; but for some time were unable to get it, owing to the furious attacks of the bees. Some men could readily find bee-trees, while others could not. Often many gallons, and even barrels, of the finest honey were obtained, and this found a very welcome place on the settler's table. It was excellent on the huge johnny-cakes that were baked before the old fire-places, and made good sweetening for cranberry, crabapple and other wild sauces. While some families had all they could do to live comfortably, others were more fortunate, or, perhaps, more successful, and really enjoyed life in the backwoods. They had an abundance to eat—had pork, beef, wild turkey, squirrel, coon, fish, and occasionally a bearsteak; had an abundance of corn bread, wheat bread, potatoes, turnips, tomatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, melons, garden products, maple sugar, honey, molasses,

wild fruits and berries, buckwheat and beans. Many made their own garments from flax or wool, but usually the material was purchased, and then made into the necessary apparel by the wife and mother.

FIRST BIRTH.

William Barrett, whose birth occurred in the township on the 21st of April, 1840, was the first white child born within its limits.

MAIL FACILITIES.

For some time after a daily mail was carried along the Angola road, no office was established in the township; but in 1847 one was applied for and obtained, and was located at the house of Elias Barrett, and the office called Deer Lick, named thus from the fact that near there was once a brackish spring that was a great resort of deer. The mail was at first carried on horseback, and often came so soaked with rain that it was necessary to dry it before it could be read. After a few years, the office was discontinued, but, in 1880, was re-established, the Postmaster being Phillip Weidner, and the office—"Kunkle's."

THE FIRST SAW-MILL.

In 1852 or 1853, a Mr. Kirkendall and Jacob Dohm built a saw-mill on the river a short distance east of Pioneer, securing a fall of about five feet by extending the race across a bend of the stream. Kirkendall retained his interest only a short time; and then sold to Dohm, who owned and conducted the mill many years, at times doing a splendid business. It remained a water-mill while in operation; and the old race will be visible scores of years to come. The dam was destroyed by court process, as it had become a nuisance. The old building is yet standing silent and deserted.

MOUND BUILDERS' WORKS.

At an early period, Messrs. Norris, Joy and McCarty discovered two or more pre-historic mounds at the confluence of Silver Creek and St. Joseph River, and opened the same, taking therefrom four or five crumbling skeletons. The skulls and larger bones of the body were quite sound, but the greater portion of the remainder soon crumbled to powder. There are other mounds in the vicinity.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

After 1843, the settlement of the township was quite rapid. The vicinities of Kunkle's Corners and Pioneer were the oldest, but, by 1845, there was scarcely a section that did not have one or more log cabins thereon. Each was surrounded by a small clearing, that slowly widened with each year. A rail fence protected the sides of the cabins (not always,

however) from the too friendly approaches of the domestic animals. The winding paths were cut wider and worked; bridges were built; timber disappeared; better habitations were erected; money became plentier; markets were nearer and better; comfort took the place of privation, and schoolhouses and churches began to mark the cross-roads.

KUNKLE'S CORNERS, OR "PODUNK."

In about the year 1855, Augustus Moore opened a small store at the corners, the stock consisting largely of groceries, being worth about $300. A fair trade was obtained, but after continuing some three years, the stock was closed out and the building sold to Levi Hendricks, who sold goods for a short time. Since then the merchants have been Weaver & Widner, Hendricks & Greek, Kunkle, Wallace, Stambaugh, and perhaps one or two others. Mr. Kunkle, in whose honor the corners were named, sold goods for many years from a stock, the average worth of which was about $2,500. Phillip Widner and William Stambaugh are in business at present. About nine years ago, John Shock and Jacob Neisley erected a steam saw-mill at the village; but after a short time Mr. Shock died, and his interest went to his son, John Shock, Jr., who, with Mr. Neisley, is yet operating the mill. A shingle saw has been placed in the building. The mill realizes sufficient business to keep it running about half the year. Alfred Hendricks and Oliver Coy are at present operating a planing mill, the same having been started in 1882. William Whitley was probably the first blacksmith, coming in some thirteen years ago. Three carpenters are now residents of the village. A restaurant was conducted for a short time during the winter of 1881–82. Kunkle's Corners has never been properly laid out and recorded, but its pretensions are as great as those of many villages have been. A number of years ago, a drunken fellow in the neighborhood, while under the influence of "O be joyful," applied the derisive title of "Podunk" to the village. Of course the villagers do not recognize the authenticity of the appellation. Some sixteen or eighteen years ago, Greek, Hendricks and Warner owned and operated a saw-mill in the southern part of the township, continuing the same probably eight or ten years, and doing good work. The Wabash Railway, which extends through "Podunk," is at present negotiating with the citizens for the necessary grounds and funds for a station. The citizens have offered $2,000 for the station, but the railroad magnates are willing to take $1,200 if the residents will give the grounds and grade the track for a specified distance at the village. An arrangement will be effected in the near future. Some ten years ago, the citizens expended much time and money in assisting to grade the Coldwater Railway, hoping that they might have a station; but they were disappointed.

VILLAGE OF PIONEER.

This enterprising country town is located at the corners of Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, the land at the corners of the last three having been entered by James A. Rogers not far from the year 1840. Section 16 (school land) was not subject to entry or improvement until some years later. In 1842, Mr. Rogers employed two young men, P. W. Norris and Owen McCarty, to clear ten acres for him on the corner of Section 17. These young men immediately began work by erecting a small log shanty on that section, in which to live while the land was being cleared. At that period, not another house was within several miles of the place, but all was heavy forest and unbroken solitude. Norris did the cooking for McCarty and himself, and both young men put in their time to good advantage, and soon the ten acres of timber were upon the ground, ready for the torch. McCarty and Norris were brothers-in-law, and the former entered into some sort of contract with Rogers to purchase for Norris the eighty-acre tract at the corner of Section 17, where the ten acres had been cleared; but no deed was made out, and finally Norris became the owner of eighty acres at the corner of Section 21. During the winter of 1842–43, Mr. Rogers, with the assistance of McCarty, Norris, and several men from the Smith settlement in Bridgewater, erected a large, comfortable, round-log residence on the corner of Section 20, where Mr. Joy now lives, and in February, 1843, moved, with his family, into this house. During the ensuing year, and until 1845, Norris lived with the family of Mr. Rogers, clearing, in the meantime, quite a large tract on his own land, on Section 21. In 1845, Norris erected his log house (having made up his mind to get married about this time); and while Rogers was assisting on the building, he cut his foot severely with the ax, and about a week later died, with much pain, from the effects. The Widow Rogers remained with her family in her house until 1848, when she married G. R. Joy, and yet lives on the site of the old log house. In 1848, P. W. Norris, Mrs. Rogers and Silander Johnson were the only families living in what is now Pioneer. Johnson had appeared about four years before, locating a short distance north of the corners. In January, 1849, Samuel Doolittle came with his family, and built a house on the corner of Section 21, where Mr. Kelsey now lives. In May of the same year, Benson Doolittle arrived, as did, also, Ebenezer Doolittle, the father of Samuel. The father at first lived with Norris, purchasing, in the meantime, a portion of the farm belonging to Johnson; and when the latter had vacated his house, Mr. Doolittle immediately occupied the same. All these families lived within the present corporate limits of Pioneer. A short time before this, Christian Thuma had moved his family into a small log cabin just without the corporate limits. From this on until 1853, the families

of Jacob Weaver, Abigail Bear and Joseph Rogers established themselves in this little settlement, and these, with the other families, constituted the Pioneer of 1853. P. W. Norris became Postmaster in April, 1851, naming the office Pioneer, and subsequently naming the village after the post-office. Other Postmasters (not all) have been G. R. Joy, Joseph Rogers, Mr. Canfield, E. P. Converse, W. F. Kelsey, Orin Kelsey, and the present agent, T. C. Durbin. The first physician was Richard Gaudern, who is yet there, having practiced about twenty-five years. Others, since, have been Erastus Cottrall, Joseph Rogers, Hainer, Shoemaker, Young and Merz. The village has had good doctors, but they are less numerous than in other villages of the same size, doubtless owing to the healthful surroundings of Pioneer, and the experience and skill of her followers of Esculapius.

PIONEER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

In 1854, Joseph Rogers brought the first stock of goods to Pioneer, the same being worth about $500, and consisting of a general assortment of articles that were in demand in country stores at the time. Mr. Norris soon went in with him, but after a few years sold out, and Rogers continued on alone until a short time before the last war, when he failed in business, and his affairs were wound up. Bolds, of Toledo, his creditor, took charge of the goods and employed a Mr. Canfield to sell the same, which he did for a time, but finally purchased the stock, and within a few years sold to Kelsey & Gordon, probably, though this is uncertain. David Worth was the second merchant, a Mr. Colmer, third, and a Mr. Roberts, fourth. G. R. Joy was the fifth, having taken Worth's place. After him came Bolds, the sixth, and then Canfield, the seventh. Since then there have been (representing dry goods, groceries, drugs, hardware, etc.) the following merchants, although the list or the order should not be regarded as perfect: Barnum & Wakefield, Hadley & Bennett, E. P. Converse, Daniel Smoot, Perkey & Gaudern, Doty & Hall, W. McMahon, A. C. Marshall, T. K. Knauer, E. Darlington, M. H. Doty, Charles Deroy, A. J. St. Clair, Clark Riddle, J. P. Colwell, George Durbin, Badger Brothers, Henry Harley, Albert Sumner, S. T. Woodruff, Park Smith, Mathias Kelley, Culver & Hanna, Henry Zuver, Daniel Cogswell & Brother, Garter & Masters. The present business of the village is shown as follows:

Dry goods, A. C. Marshall, Hall Brothers, M. H. Doly & Co., Hadley & Hilton; druggists, M. T. Hodson & Co., S. L. Bailey; grocery, A. Gonter; boots and shoes, H. Thomas; jewelry, J. R. Hagerty; hardware and agricultural implements, H. A. Hardy; hotel, C. G. Sweet; harness shops, J. H. Anders, I. Mercer; furniture and undertaking, H. E. Loomis; millinery, Mrs. C. J. Ryan, Mrs. Tucker, Mattie Findley;

physicians, Richard Gaudern, G. Young, H. S. Shoemaker; restaurant, E. L. Slough; dentist, William Siddall; butcher, O. C. Mercer; picture galleries, F. H. Sweetman, W. Woodruff; tailor, J. Orth; newspaper, *The Alliance*, C. J. DeWitt, editor and manager; barbers, W. M. Helmes, George Rhoads; saloon and billiard hall, W. M. Stephens; grist mill, Throne & Sons; saw and planing mill, Emery Sibley; blacksmiths, D. Cogswell, C. F. West, J. T. Joy; wagon shops, Samuel Russell, B. Moore; livery, J. W. Barger, James Andrews, G. Smith; coopers, Smith Brothers, Daniel Slough; tannery, ——; wool-buyers, A. C. Marshall, M. T. Doty & Co., Hadley & Hilton, Hall Brothers; produce dealers, R. Barnum, Ennis Brothers.

FORMER INDUSTRIES OF PIONEER.

Cornelius Van Orsdale, a blacksmith, located in the village in 1857. Andy Irwin erected the Pioneer Hotel in 1854. G. R. Joy built the second the same year, and continued until 1880, when Mr. Sweet took possession. The Pioneer House tried to kill out Joy's Hotel, but after twenty-one different proprietors had vainly struggled through a period of twenty years to accomplish that result, the attempt was abandoned. In 1854, P. W. Norris built a grist-mill and a saw-mill, at a cost of about $4,000, operating both mills with one engine, and placing in the former two sets of buhrs. After the saw-mill had been in operation some ten years, it was destroyed by fire; but the grist-mill is yet running, under the ownership of Throne & Sons, who are doing an excellent business. Various others owned the mill after Norris. In 1862, G. R. Joy built a saw-mill, and did good and profitable work with it until it was finally sold, but soon re-purchased and re-sold. After numerous other changes in the ownership, the mill went to the present owner, Mr. Sibley. Machinery for planing, and for manufacturing spokes, laths, shingles, etc., has been used in the mill. Brown & Sperry began doing an excellent cabinet business in 1856, continuing some eight years, and employing some three assistants. Snowdon & Schenk erected a tannery, about 1867, sinking some ten or twelve vats. The property has changed owners many times, and the business is yet continued. A great quantity of excellent leather was turned out formerly, but the work is lighter at present. Lewis & Lemon built a cheese factory, some seven years ago, but at the end of two years it was burned down. Milk from more than three hundred cows was consumed, and hundreds of pounds of excellent cheese were shipped away or used in the neighborhood. Daniel Cogswell made carriages for about four years, beginning not far from 1875. He employed considerable help, and constructed some fifty vehicles per year, all of which found a ready sale at home. Charles Wright engaged in the same pur-

suit about 1865, and continued for ten years, doing a profitable and excellent work. A Mr. Crosier manufactured boots and shoes as early as 1858. Other men in the shoe trade have been Barnhart and the Thomases. Norris & Rogers conducted an ashery, beginning in 1854. Blacksalts were turned out at first, but finally pearls were manufactured to the extent of about forty tons per annum, and conveyed in wagons to Bryan, Defiance, Adrian, and even Toledo. This was one of the most important and extensive industrial pursuits ever conducted in Pioneer, or in the township. Families for miles around brought loads of ashes there, exchanging the same for goods from the store. As many had but little money or credit, and as they had numerous unsatisfied wants, they were thus enabled to get what they desired, which could not have been done if there had been no demand for ashes. Joy & Magarah kept the first livery in 1860. These have been the principal industries, and about the only ones. Of late years, the wool-buying and produce-dealing of the town have assumed gigantic figures. The wool-buyers (whose names appear above), for the last eight years, have purchased annually about eighty thousand pounds of wool. Ohio wool commands a better price in market than that of Michigan, and citizens of the latter State, taking advantage of that fact, transport their wool to towns in Ohio, where it eventually enters market as Ohio wool. Pioneer is thus made an extensive wool market, notwithstanding the fact that it has no railroad. The produce trade is even more marvelous, and is made a specialty by some to the exclusion of other business. Six or eight coopers are kept busy all the time to supply the necessary tubs, barrels, etc., for the trade. The produce trade last year was not less than $150,000, that of Barnum & Co. alone being $72,000. Ennis Brothers did about the same. The former firm, last year, shipped 2,200 barrels of eggs, 5,700 tubs of butter, and 150,000 pounds of dried apples, five teams being used on the road. A heavy poultry business was done last winter. There is no probability that this trade will decrease. Pioneer, with a railroad, would be beside itself with joy and enterprise. The population has gradually increased from about 20 in 1850, to about 70 in 1855, about 150 in 1860, about 300 in 1865, about 425 in 1870, about 660 in 1880, and about 720 at present.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 441, F. & A. M., was granted a charter October 19, 1870, and a dispensation January 27, 1870. The charter members were O. C. Ashton, A. C. Marshall, J. P. Snowden, E. H. Kenrick, C. G. Sweet, Sidney Hill, C. F. Haviland, Jacob Schenk, R. W. McMahon, M. O. Palmer, William Eagle, A. J. Sinclair, Martin Perkey, Clark Backus and E. F. Keeler. The first officers were: O. C. Austin, W. M.;

A. C. Marshall, S. W.; J. P. Snowden, J. W.; E. F. Keeler, Treasurer; C. G. Sweet, Secretary; E. H. Kenrick, S. D.; Sidney Hill, J. D.; William Eagle, Tiler. The present officers are: C. G. Sweet, W. M.; E. F. Keeler, S. W.; S. L. Bailey, J. W.; Willian Eagle, Treasurer; O. P. Gay, Secretary; A. C. Marshall, S. D.; T. L. Converse, J. D.; C. F. Haviland, Tiler. The present membership is twenty-two; the lodge property is worth about $350, and the members pay $35 annually for rent. The Odd Fellows Lodge received its dispensation May 10, 1870, and its institution August 10, 1870, the charter members being G. R. Joy, James Pallitt, Mathias Kelley, E. P. Converse, Andrew Irwin, J. L. Zuver, John Moore, J. S. Ely, G. Magarah, S. G. Eggleston and Daniel Stough. The first officers were: G. R. Joy, N. G.; J. L. Zuver, V. G.; E. P. Converse, Secretary; J. S. Ely, Permanent Secretary; G. Magarah, Treasurer. The present officers are: J. Fulton, N. G.; T. B. Snowden, V. G.; H. E. Loomis, Rec. Sec.; W. H. Durbin, Per. Sec.; T. C. Durbin, Treasurer. There are twenty-four members at present. The lodge pays $50 annually for its hall, and owns about $600 worth of property. Joy Post, No. 152, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in November, 1881, with the following charter members: Emery Sibley, Clark J. De Witt, W. H. Durbin, C. H. Gay, Henry Shaffer, W. H. Zuver, William Siddall, George Magarah, B. F. Ewan, Lyman Bigbee, S. H. Mead, H. S. Shoemaker, Andrew Irwin, J. S. Mott, Jacob Zuver, C. R. Perkins, P. V. Fulton, B. Hosmer, Adam Shaffer, Jr.. J. H. Funk, G. N. Richardson, H. E. Loomis, M. H. Doty, William Belcher, J. F. Hoover and C. B. Hale; total twenty-six. The present and first officers are: Emery Sibley, C.; Caleb Hale, J. V.; H. E. Loomis, S. V.; C. J. De Witt, Chaplain; W. H. Durbin, Adjutant; M. H. Doty, Q. M.; James Hoover, O. of D.; Charles Day, O. of G. The charter was granted December 1, 1881. The present membership is forty-two. The lodge meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

TOWN PLAT, ADDITIONS, INCORPORATION, OFFICERS, ETC.

In October, 1853, P. W. Norris employed a surveyor, and laid out twenty-four lots on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 9 south, Range 2 west, and named the village thus founded, Pioneer. In April, 1855, he made an addition of thirty-five lots, and two large blocks. In 1858, a petition was presented to the County Court of Common Pleas, praying that a portion of the town might be vacated, and making some alterations in the lots. The petition was signed by A. Sumner, J. W. Wood, L. D. Stark, John Brown, J. S. Rogers, Simeon Barronne, S. M. Dixon, Jeremiah Zuver, Richard Gaudern, W. A. Keys, Alexander Bigbee, Jacob Zuver, E. A. Crane, Charles Mowry, Samuel

Best, V. Keys, M. Barnhart and P. W. Norris, and was engineered successfully through the court by S. E. Blakeslee, of Bryan, attorney, the prayer of petitioners being granted October, 1858. These men—the petitioners—were more than two-thirds of the resident proprietors of the town at that period. G. R. Joy has made five additions to Pioneer, the first one being in July, 1860. Other additions were made by Norris, Masters and Stough. A petition, dated January 7, 1876, and signed by seventy-four citizens, was presented the County Commissioners June 5, 1876, urging the incorporation of the village, with the following territory: All of Section 16, except the northeast quarter; all of Section 17, except the northwest quarter; all of Section 20, except the southwest quarter, and all of Section 21, except the southeast quarter. This petition was duly considered, and granted in autumn of 1876. The first election of municipal officers was held April 2, 1877, with the following result: William Siddall, Mayor; H. S. Shoemaker, Clerk; Emery Sibley, Marshal; Henry A. Harley, Treasurer; Martin Perkey, E. H. Kenrick and George Young, Councilmen for one year; G. R. Joy, Simeon Durbin and A. D. Ewan, Councilmen for two years; 117 votes were polled at this election. In April, 1878, Martin Perkey, J. F. Hadley and William Myers were elected Councilmen; J. M. Scovill, Marshal, and Adam J. Shaffer, Street Commissioner, the other officers holding over. In April, 1879, G. R. Joy, Simeon Durbin and B. E. Doolittle became Councilmen, and C. G. Sweet, Treasurer. In March, 1878, sealed proposals were called for to build a jail for the village after specifications prepared by a committee appointed by the Council, with the following result: E. W. Loomis, $119.38; J. C. Blackford, $133; O. S. Finegan, $120; Charles Gay, $143.88. After considering all these proposals, they were all rejected by the Council; and, after a few months, re-considered, and Mr. Finegan erected the building after a new plan. In Januury, 1879, A. C. Marshall took Mr. Perkey's place as Councilman, and at the same time O. P. Gay took that of A. D. Ewan. At the April election, 1879, M. H. Doty, P. V. Fulton and H. A. Harley became Cemetery Trustees. In August, 1879, John Atkinson took Mr. Marshall's place as Councilman. In December, 1879, the Council purchased of Samuel Eggleston a tract of ground 30x32 rods, for $500, the same to be used as a cemetery. In April, 1880, Emery Sibley, T. B. Hall and O. P. Gay became Councilmen; P. V. Fulton, Cemetery Trustee, and G. W. Durbin, Street Commissioner. In April, 1881, T. C. Durbin became Mayor; H. S. Shoemaker, Clerk; G. S. Sweet, Treasurer; W. M. Helms, Marshal; G. R. Joy, Cemetery Trustee; Thomas Hall, Owen McCarty and S. L. Bailey, Councilmen. In April, 1882, C. F. Haviland, Mr. Garry and Mr. Wilkinson became Council-

men, theother officers holding over. Taking all things into consideration, there is not a livelier or better town in Northern Ohio than Pioneer. It is the center of a large, thrifty, well-populated country, and its business and trade are fixed.

SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

In 1842, the first schoolhouse in the township—a rude log structure—was erected one mile east of Kunkle's Corners. As stated at the beginning of this chapter, the township was first divided into two school districts in April, 1843, and from this it will be seen that the log schoolhouse was erected before the township was organized, or before districts had been created, and was located where it would do the most good. The probability is that Miss Angell taught the first term, though this is not certain. In May, 1843, the scholars in this district—No. 1—were as follows: Celinda Angell, Orpha C. Angell, Alpheus Angell, Christina Barrett, Benjamin Barrett, Sally Ann Barrett, John Barrett, Mary Ann Barrett, Elijah Barrett, Charles Woodworth, Hannah Woodworth, Ray Woodworth, Miles Woodworth, Mary Ann Young, Sarah Hunt, John Connelly, William Connelly, Calvin Connelly, Harrison Connelly, Jacob Reasoner and Elizabeth Reasoner. The amount of school money on hand in 1843 was $55.72. In March, 1844, three additional school districts were created, making then a total of five in the township. At this time none of the districts enumerated scholars except Nos. 1 and 4, the former numbering twenty-seven scholars, and the latter five, as follows: Jasper A. Best, Abner Johnson, Celestia Johnson, Nancy Johnson and Lucy M. Rogers. This was the first enrollment at what is now Pioneer. The school districts then were as follows: District No. 1, Sections 1, 6, 7, 12, 31 and 36; District No. 2, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 34 and 35; District No. 3, Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 32 and 33; District No. 4, Sections 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28 and 29; District No. 5, Sections 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 30. An examination of the township map showing the sections, will reveal the location of each school district. From this it may be learned that, in 1844, quite a heavy settlement was in the southeastern part, a small one was in the vicinity of Pioneer, and, with these exceptions, no other part of the township contained children of school age. Going back, it was stated that a log schoolhouse was built in District 1 in 1842. This house was destroyed with fire within a year, and another log house was built on the same site, and used until 1846, when a brick school structure was erected, the brick being manufactured by David Connelly, and the house being constructed by Jacob Young. Connelly afterward burned more brick for the settlers' chimneys. Alanson Smith and Miss Angell were among the first teachers

in the brick house. After this house had been used about ten years, it was torn down, and the brick used in the construction of a new frame schoolhouse, at Kunkle's Corners, the brick being filled in between the studding. This frame is yet standing, but was superseded in 1881, for school purposes, by a new brick house. District 4 (near Pioneer) had school in the cabin of Mr. Johnson as early as 1844, and several terms were taught there, though but few children were in the neighborhood. The first schoolhouse—a frame building—was erected in 1847, and was located where the old burying-ground now is. The first teacher was Miss Rachel Baker, of Amboy, Mich., who taught a summer term of three months for $1 a week, and boarded around. Miss Snow, of Bridgewater Township, taught in the same house during the following summer. After the house had been used for schools without intermission until just before the last war, a new frame building was erected at a cost of $700, to which several additions have been made, the structure being yet used for educational purposes. The additions have cost about $400, making the total cost of the house about $1,100. There are four rooms, each containing a department of the graded school. When this house was erected, two teachers were employed for the first time; and when the L addition was built about ten years ago, two new rooms were formed, and since then two additional teachers have been employed. A new house will be erected in the near future. A High School Department was created a few years ago, since which time, smiling young ladies and gentlemen pass out to battle life with diplomas of the Pioneer High School. A fitting interest has been created in the village schools; but a new house ought to be built.

SCHOOLS CONTINUED.

Schools did not start up in the northeast part until about the year 1850, when two frame schoolhouses were erected, and used until a few years ago, when both districts were merged into one, and a new house was built about half way between the old ones. Some trouble is likely to arise over the school-lot, as, it is stated, the deed of conveyance was not recorded before the death of the land-owner. Old District No. 3, in the southwest part, had a school in 1852, in a cabin owned by D. J. Worley, the teacher being Miss Julia Clark, of Jefferson Township. She had about twenty-two scholars. Some trouble arose over the use of the house, and the latter part of the term was taught in the cabin of Henry Sheets. After two or three years, a log schoolhouse was built near the church, and the first teacher was John West. Three terms were taught in this house (one of the teachers being Miss Dunlap), after which the old "Basswood Schoolhouse" was erected on the same site. This was not far from 1856. This house was used until ten years ago, when the present brick was

constructed at a cost of $600, all except $100 being paid by the township. A frame schoolhouse was erected at the center of the township about 1852, Milton Zuver being the first teacher. Eight years ago, the present frame was erected by Nathan Kirk for $525. Jones Whitney gave the ground upon which the house was located. Alfred Douglas was the first teacher in this house.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Rev. Daniel Brown organized a Methodist class in the old Basswood Schoolhouse, in the southwestern part, not far from 1858. There were but few members at first, though the class was greatly strengthened by United Brethren and Winebrennarians, who met with them to worship, and who helped to bear the expense of keeping the class together. The schoolhouse was used until the church was built, some thirteen years ago. By this time, the old Methodist class had almost wholly disappeared, and the society had become Winebrennarian, and the church was constructed under the auspices of members of the latter denomination, though much assistance was received from other classes and from outsiders. Among those who assisted in defraying the cost of constructing the church were John Barnhart, Hiram Mott, Samuel Bartley, Basil Hardesty, Jacob Croft, Henry Troxel, Henry Hayen and Ira Mercer. The ministers have been Brown, Stewart, Porter, Neal, Updike, Cline, Sands, McKee, Mowan, Lilly and Slough, at present. Sunday school was first organized during the last war, and has been kept up a portion of the time since. In about the year 1862, the United Brethren class at Union Chapel was organized, and consisted of the following members, among possible others: Timothy Kirk, John Kast, Christina Kast, Thaler Judd and wife, and two or three others. The ministers have been Joseph Brown, Joseph Dixon, John Martin, George Tuttle, James Snyder, Jonas Lower, Emanuel Miller, William Denios, J. K. Alwood, J. W. Rhodes, David Holmes and Abram Tussing. The church, which was begun in 1870, and finished in 1871, cost $1,200. Among those who paid the burden of the expense were William Kirk, Nathan Kirk, Hiram Waldron, Nathan Harrison, Father Judd, James Cummins, Charles Cook and William Finnecal. The class has done good work since it was first organized. The first Sunday school was begun in the spring of 1871, and has been held every summer since, with an average membership of about forty. As early as 1846, the Evangelists and the United Brethren held meetings in the old brick schoolhouse in the southeastern part, and finally at Kunkle's Corners. Among those interested in later years were Daniel Barrett, Levi and Jacob Daso, Martin Batterson and William Shinnabarger. It is said that early preaching was held at the old cabin of the Barretts as early

as 1843, the ministers being Ferrier, Lillibridge and Butler, who were circuit riders, and appeared about once a month. The Presbyterian Church at "Podunk" was built about ten years ago, by James Connelly, and cost about $1,600. The leaders in this movement were Hughes, Gray and Ovenhouse. The class is much run down at present.

CHURCHES OF PIONEER.

In 1852, the Methodist Episcopal class at Pioneer was organized by Rev. David Ocker, in the old schoolhouse, with some six or eight members, among whom were P. C. Grannis and Esther, his wife, John Fulton, William Fulton, Barbara Fulton, Catharine Fulton, Mary Grannis and Henry Smith and wife. The class grew stronger under the impulse of stirring revivals, and, in 1859–60, was strong enough to build a frame church, which was used constantly until the present brick edifice was erected at a cost of over $4,000. The old house cost some $1,500, and was provided with a bell and steeple a few years after its erection. Among the ministers have been Revs. Lindsey, Butt, Perkey, Poe, Roberts, Henderson and Colgan, Barkdoll, Cheney, Boyer, Hoag, Fegtley, Ferris, Miller, Powell, Zimmerman, Prentice, Clark, Rusbridge and the present able man, S. H. Alderman. The present membership is about one hundred and sixty. The Sunday school has been conducted many years, and numbers about seventy-five members. This is the strongest class in the township, and its excellent influence is felt over a large section of country. The United Brethren class at Pioneer was first organized a short time after the Methodists started up, by Rev. William Moffatt, and the first class consisted, it is said, of some twelve members. Ministers have been: Kelso, Cherry, Gear, Holmes, Crossland and Cross, Thomas, Ward, Brown, Martin, Lilly, Keller, Baldwin and Crawford. The church was built in 1860, at a cost of $1,000. Additions and improvements to the amount of about $400 have since been made, much of which was done nine years ago. The present membership is about eighty. Nine years ago, the Sunday school put on new strength and vigor, and has continued thus until the present. Prior to 1860, members of all denominations conducted a very large and thrifty Union Sunday School in the old schoolhouse at Pioneer. But after the construction of the churches, and each class had doubled in strength and zeal, separate schools were instituted. Mr. Joy says the Methodists had their first class in 1848, and were preached to by Rev Sampson, from Hillsdale County, Mich. Among the members at this time were Mr. Norris and wife, Mr. Johnson and wife, Mr. Laughlin and wife, and Mrs. J. S. Rogers. This is probably the true origin of the Methodist class at Pioneer, though the connection of the society with the one formed in 1852 is not clear. The old class might

have died out about 1851, and a year later a new class might have been formed. This conjecture is probably correct. In April, 1870, the Baptist class at Pioneer was organized with the following members: Samuel Wells, S. T. Woodruff, Mary Woodruff, Levi Thomas, Heman Thomas, Abiden Thomas, Hannah Ely, John Culver, Rhoda Culver, Betsey Culver, Gilbert D. Hart, E. H. Kenrick, Elsa Joy, C. M. Williams, Mary DeWitt and Abba Thomas. The ministers have been L. M. Rose, C. B. Shear, W. Prentiss, R. D. Clark, William Reed, M. Hayden and R. P. Jones. The church, which was begun in 1881, is not yet finished (June, 1882). The present membership is about forty. The Sunday school was begun in 1871, now numbers about sixty members, and is conducted by Z. G. Swan, Superintendent.

PIONEER CORNET BAND.

This band was organized in the autumn of 1879, and the first set of instruments was purchased later in the same year. In July, 1880, the old set, at an estimated value of $91, was given in part payment for a splendid new set, which cost $465. In April, 1882, a band fair was conducted for an entire week, and $216 was realized, which amount was used in purchasing uniforms for the members. Subscriptions have been solicited and obtained from the citizens to defray the expense incurred in securing the new instruments. For the past two years, the citizens of the town have been regaled with music sweeter than that of Orpheus. It may be, also, that the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and even the rocks and trees, gather round to listen to the divine strains. The music should not be permitted to die out in mournful cadences in the surrounding forests, but should be wafted harmoniously at all times on every breeze.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BY SOLOMON JOHNSON.

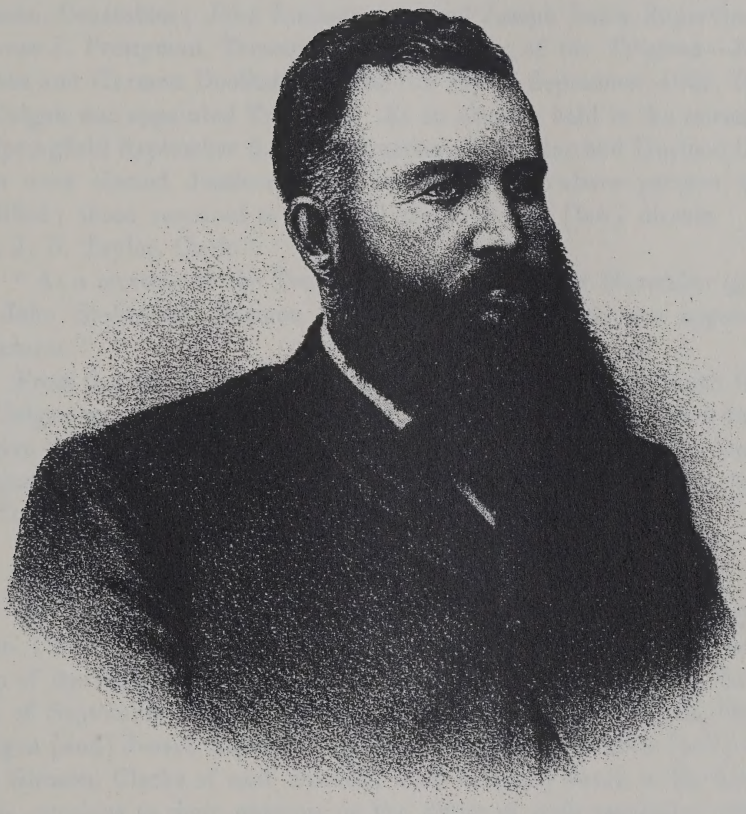
GENERAL FEATURES.

Springfield Township occupies the southeast portion of Williams County. It is a perfect Congressional township—six miles square—and contains about twenty-three thousand acres. The surface of the township is quite level, especially in the eastern part. Tiffin River, or Bean Creek, is the largest stream that flows through the township. It traverses the western portion, from north to south. Owl Creek, a small tributary of Bean Creek, and Brush Creek, a branch of Owl Creek, flow through the eastern part of the township. Beaver Creek, which is quite

a large western tributary of Bean Creek, crosses Section 19 and enters Bean Creek at the northwest quarter of Section 29. Coon Creek, a small tributary of Bean Creek, traverses the southeast part of the township and flows into Bean Creek just south of the township line. The soil for the most part is a loamy clay, and is very fertile. There is but little sand or tough, yellow clay in the township. No doubt Springfield Township was one of the best-timbered townships in the county. Its forests consisted of an immense quantity of burr oak, white oak, hickory, beech, ash, black walnut, poplar, elm, etc. The township is well adapted to agriculture. Wheat, corn, oats and clover seed are raised extensively. Apples and pears are abundant.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP.

In treating of the early settlement and organization, it might be well to go back to the time when Springfield Township was included in Tiffin Township. The Commissioners of Williams County met at Defiance on December 6, 1831, and, upon application for a new township to be erected by striking off the north end of Defiance Township, they ordered "that a new township be erected and incorporated by the name or appellation of Tiffin Township;" and, upon examining the proceedings, I find that said Tiffin Township was bounded "on the south by Township 4 north, in Range 4 east, and extended north to the north boundary of Williams County, including Range 4 east. On March 30, 1835, the Commissioners of Williams County met at Defiance for the purpose of extending the northern boundary of certain townships to the Harris line, and of erecting a new township in said county. After the Commissioners had finished some other business, I find the following on their books as a record of the proceedings at that session: "The board further ordered that there be a new township erected and organized, as follows: Commencing at the northern boundary of Town 5 north, of Range 4 east, and including all the territory within Range 4 from said north line of Town 5 to the northern boundary of said Williams County, as defined and established by an act entitled 'An Act Defining the Northern Boundary of Certain Counties within the State and for other purposes,' passed February 23, 1835. Said new township is hereby erected and organized by the name of Springfield." The Commissioners instructed the Auditor to advertise an election to be held at the house of——, in said township, on the 16th day of May next, for the purpose of electing the necessary officers, etc. The name of the person at whose house the election was to be held was left blank, but by examining the records in the Township Clerk's office, I find the following: "The township of Springfield was organized the 16th day of May, 1835. At an election held at the house of Sarah Luther,



J. G. Cameron M.D.

on said 16th day of May, the following persons were elected to the respective offices set opposite their names: Jonathan B. Taylor, Clerk; Bruce Packard, John Stubbs and Harmon Doolittle, Trustees; Daniel Colgan and Abram Worts, Overseers of the Poor; Joseph Stubbs, John Fields and Joseph Bates, Fence Viewers; Joseph H. Stubbs and Calvin Gleason, Constables; John Lindenberger and Joseph Bates, Supervisors; Thomas J. Prettyman, Treasurer. At a meeting of the Trustees—John Stubbs and Harmon Doolittle—on the 5th day of September, 1835, Daniel Colgan was appointed Treasurer. At an election held in the township of Springfield September 5, 1835, Jonathan B. Taylor and Harmon Doolittle were elected Justices of the Peace. All the above persons were qualified; those required to give bail did so as the [law] directs. Attest, J. B. Taylor, Clerk."

"At a meeting of the Trustees on the 12th day of November (present John Stubbs aud Harmon Doolittle), Daniel Colgan was appointed Treasurer."

From the above it seems as if there were two meetings at which Daniel Colgan was appointed Treasurer. I mention both of them, as I desire to give the facts verbatim as I find them on the Clerk's book. Daniel Colgan must have been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas J. Prettyman, which occurred August 4, 1835.

EARLY POLL-BOOK.

By consulting the records in the County Clerk's office at Bryan, Ohio, I find the following: "Poll-book of the election held in the township of Springfield, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1835—John Stubbs, Daniel Colgan [and] Joseph Stubbs, Judges; and Joseph H. Stubbs [and] Calvin Gleason, Clerks of said election, were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices. Number and names of electors—1, John Stubbs; 2, Joseph Stubbs; 3, Daniel Colgan; 4, Joseph H. Stubbs; 5, Calvin Gleason; 6, John Hollinshead; 7, Jonathan B. Taylor; 8, Harmon Doolittle; 9, John Lindenberger; 10, Abraham Worts. Harmon Doolittle received for the office of Justice of the Peace, 10 votes; Jonathan B. Taylor received for the office of Justice of the Peace, 10 votes. It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amounts to ten. Attest John Stubbs, Daniel Colgan, Joseph Stubbs, Judges of Election; Joseph H. Stubbs, Calvin Gleason, Clerks of Election."

Without a doubt Harmon Doolittle and Jonathan B. Taylor were the first Justices ever elected in Springfield Township. The writer has seen the statement that Jacob Coy was the first Justice of the Peace elected in

Springfield Township, but that is certainly an error, as Jacob Coy tells me that he was never elected Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Springfield.

At an election held in Tiffin Township April 2, 1832, Jacob Coy and Ephraim Doty were elected Justices of the Peace. At that time, Tiffin Township included the territory now embraced in Springfield Township.

The following is a copy of the poll book of an election held April 4, 1836: "Poll book of the election held in the township of Springfield, in the county of Williams, on the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1836—John Stubbs, Daniel Colgan and Joseph Stubbs, Judges; and James Guthrie and Jonathan B. Taylor, Clerks of said election, were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices. Number and name of electors—1, Joseph Stubbs; 2, John Hollinshead; 3, Chauncy Clark; 4, Harvey Clark; 5, David Carpenter; 6, John Stubbs; 7, Jonathan B. Taylor; 8, James Guthrie; 9, Lewis Clark; 10, Joseph Clark; 11, Daniel Colgan; 12, John Lindenberger. It is hereby certified that the number of electors at this election amounts to 12. Attest James Guthrie, Jonathan B. Taylor, Clerks; Daniel Colgan, Joseph Stubbs, John Stubbs, Judges. For Township Clerk, Jonathan B. Taylor had 10 votes; for Trustees—John Lindenberger had 11, and Joseph H. Stubbs and Lewis Clark 12 each; for Treasurer, John Stubbs had 10; for Overseers of the Poor, John Stubbs and Daniel Colgan had 12 votes each; for Supervisors of Roads, Preston Barber, David Carpenter and John Fields had each 11 votes; for Constable, Joseph Stubbs and David Landaman had 12 each; for Fence Viewers, Daniel Colgan and Lyman Sanford had 12 each; for Justice of the Peace, James Guthrie had 12 votes. James Guthrie, Jonathan B. Taylor, Clerks; Daniel Colgan, John Stubbs, Joseph Stubbs, Trustees." James Guthrie was elected Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Harmon Doolittle from the township.

At an election held October 11, 1836, there were twenty-three votes cast. James Brown had 17 votes for Representative in Congress, and Patrick G. Good had 6 votes for the same office. Joseph Vance had 6 votes for Governor, and Eli Baldwin had 17 votes for Governor. At an election held October 10, 1837, there were twenty-six votes cast. Parlee Carlin had 25 votes for Representative, and George W. Crawford had 1 vote for the same office; Curtis Bates had 22 and John Patterson 4 votes for Senator; Jonathan B. Taylor had 26 votes for Sheriff. At a meeting of the Commissioners of Williams County, held at Defiance March 7, 1836, they "erected" a new township, "bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the south line of Township 7 north, Range 4 east, and extend [to] the State line between Ohio and Michigan, * * *

said township to be known by the name of Bradie." Also that the citizens meet on the first Monday of April next, to organize the township and elect officers. From the above facts, it is safe to assume that Springfield Township was reduced to its present limits in the spring of 1836, and that at the election held in April of that year, none were voters in the township but those who lived within its present limits.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It is claimed that James Guthrie settled on Bean Creek about 1827. If such is the fact, he must have been the first settler in what is now Springfield Township, and very probably in what is now Williams County. Peter Knipe settled on the southeast corner of Section 33, in the spring of 1831. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Ross County, Ohio, at an early day. He left Ross County and settled on Bean Creek, near Brunersburg, in the year 1827, and from there he moved within the present limits of this township. Josiah B. Packard settled in the north part of the township at an early day. Rev. Thomas J. Prettyman settled on the north part of Section 29, in the spring of 1833. He was a Methodist local preacher, and a leading man in the community. Lewis W. Prettyman, a son of Thomas J. Prettyman, has lived in the township ever since his father settled here. He was four or five years of age at that time. No doubt he has lived longer in Springfield Township than any other person. Daniel Colgan settled on Section 20, in the year 1833. He lived there until his death, which occurred in 1867. He came from Champaign County, Ohio, to Williams County. He was a native of Kentucky. William B. Sprague, and his father, Solomon Sprague, came to Williams County, and settled in the south part of this township about 1832 or 1833. They were natives of Rhode Island, and are distant relatives of ex-Senator Sprague. James Luther settled at an early day, perhaps in 1833, near the place where Stryker now stands. I have been informed that John Hollinshead first settled on a farm on the west bank of Bean Creek, and that Daniel Colgan bought the claim in 1833, after which Mr. Hollinshead moved farther north. Among the other early settlers were John Stubbs, Joseph Stubbs, Harmon Doolittle, Jonathan B. Taylor, David Carpenter, John Lindenberger, Lewis Clark, Harvey Clark and Chauncy Clark. The Stubbses came from the State of New York. They were natives of New York, but of Welsh descent. The Clarks were natives of New England. Lewis Clark and his wife, who was one of Peter Knipe's daughters, live on the south part of Section 21 at present.

The early settlers had much to contend with, and, what made matters

worse, the country being quite level, they were subject to fever and ague. For the first few years, they had a hard time of it in the woods, as they could scarcely raise enough for their own immediate wants. Defiance and Maumee were their nearest markets. They, no doubt, would have left the country in despair, if it had not been for the abundance of game. They kept themselves almost entirely in meat by hunting the deer and the bear, and, as coons were plenty, they could get some money out of coon-skins, which sold readily at from 75 cents to $1 each. At an early day, the nearest mills were at Maumee and Brunersburg, and, as the roads were bad, it would take three or four days to make the trip. Evansport, which is just south of the Springfield Township line, was laid out shortly after the first settlements were made. It was a great aid in furnishing supplies. In the winter of 1835 and spring of 1836, John Snider, John Coy and Jacob Coy built a grist-mill at Evansport, which was considered a grand thing for the adjoining country. Although the early settlers had many hardships to overcome, yet they seemed to enjoy themselves. The writer has heard many old settlers exclaim, "Oh! what good times we had when we first came to this country!" They seemed to be imbued with the spirit that "where there is a will there is a way;" in fact, if there was no way, they seemed determined to make one. When we think of the immense trees that had to be felled, and the density of the forests, we are led to exclaim, "What energy and pluck our forefathers possessed!"

FIRST BIRTH.

It is claimed by some that the first birth within the present limits of Springfield Township was that of Rachel Guthrie. There seems to be some dispute as to where Rachel Guthrie was born; but the best evidence is that she was born on Bean Creek, in the west part of the township. I can find no record of her birth. If she was not born in this township, Austin Knipe must have been the first white person born within its present limits. From the family record, I find that Frederick Austin Knipe was born on the 11th day of September, 1834. He was baptized in 1835, by James Austin, a minister of the Gospel. Mr. Knipe lives at present in Defiance County, having moved from Springfield Township about two years ago.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

Perhaps the first marriage within the present limits of the township was that of Harmon Doolittle. He married one of John Stubbs's daughters, in the spring of 1834. Jacob Coy (a Justice of the Peace for Tiffin Township, which at that time included the present territory of Springfield Township), performed the ceremony.

FIRST DEATH.

The first death was that of Malinda Knipe, daughter of Peter Knipe, which occurred on the 1st of May, 1834. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas J. Prettyman.

INTERESTING FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

Mr. William Sprague tells me that he has been lost many a time in the woods, and could not find his way home until the sun arose; but in a short time he began to learn how to travel in the woods by feeling of the trees, and "then," said he, "I could find my way, as the north side of the trees were generally covered with moss." In the summer of 1835, several different parties came up Bean Creek in canoes, and stopped for the night at Rev. Thomas J. Prettyman's. They had a pleasant, social chat until late in the evening, and then retired for a quiet rest; but no sooner had they done so, than Mr. Prettyman heard his hogs make a "fuss." He had twelve or fifteen fine hogs in a pen on the bank of the creek. As he looked out, he saw a large bear jump out of the pen. Mr. Prettyman, who was quite sick and somewhat delirious, ran out in his bare feet, and kicked bruin on the nose. This made the bear growl, which aroused Mr. Prettyman, who ran to the house. By this time, the men who were stopping for the night, got up, took their guns and ran out after the bear, which had entered the pen again, and was just climbing out with a shoat in its "arms." It let the shoat drop, and ran. The men shot at it several times, but it disappeared in the woods. No doubt their excitement, together with the darkness of the night, enabled bruin to escape. The first houses were what are commonly known as log cabins, and going to a raising was one of the enjoyments of that time. The sturdy pioneer would often go several miles to help his neighbor raise his "cabin." The next day he would attend a "rolling bee," and really enjoy it; but, as a matter of course, we of to-day would not enjoy that kind of sport. The difficulties to be encountered in a new country show that the good wives had their share of the burdens to bear. They no doubt left the older-settled countries, where there were fine houses and good schools, to go to a new country, where there were no signs of civilization. The fact that they were willing to help their husbands make homes in the wilderness, ought to be sufficient to convince us that they were worthy of being the mothers of the present generation. Let us not make ourselves unworthy of them.

POST ROADS, ETC.

The first mail route in the township was the one from Defiance to Evansport, and north to some town in Michigan. Asa Hight was the mail-carrier, and, as the roads were bad, he carried the mail on horseback.

I have also been informed that there was a post office called Phalanx, on the Doolittle farm, in Section 16. The office was discontinued many years ago. When the Air-Line Division of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad (now the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern) was built, and Stryker laid out, the mail was carried from Defiance to Stryker on Tuesdays and Fridays; but several years ago that route was discontinued, and a daily route established from Stryker to Evansport. There is also a daily mail from Stryker to West Unity. Stryker also receives mail four times a day by railroad.

EARLY BRIDGES.

Perhaps the first bridge built in Springfield Township across Tiffin River or Bean Creek, was the old one north of Evansport. There was als one built at an early day on the Bryan and Napoleon Pike. Several other bridges were built at an early day.

SAW-MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Thomas J. Prettyman built a saw-mill at the mouth of Beaver Creek. It did very little business, and was soon abandoned. About 1835, Thomas Lingle built a saw-mill on Owl Creek, in the south part of the township. It was not much of a success. At an early day, there was an attempt to build a mill on the line of Sections 17 and 18, about half a mile west of where the "Eagle Mills" now stand. The foundation was built, and a race dug, and I have been informed that a town was laid out called Williamsport. The mill was not completed, neither was the town built. Shortly afterward, Harmon Doolittle built a saw-mill where the "Eagle Mills" now stand. In 1857, Kingsland & Chase built a grist-mill in the west part of Stryker. It was the first grist-mill built within the present limits of the township. About sixteen or seventeen years ago, John C. Chappuis built what is known as the "Eagle Mills," and, as the mill built by Kingsland & Chase burned down many years ago, this is the only grist-mill in Springfield Township. There are seven saw-mills in the township, two of which are in Stryker.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage facilities of the township are excellent. There are several good ditches within its borders, the most important of which is County Ditch No. 17. That ditch is, in fact, Owl Creek from its head to the place where it receives Brush Creek. It was first made a township, and then a county ditch. The ditch and anti-ditch men had a "big time." At first the Commissioners refused to establish the ditch, but it was finally located and completed in the fall of 1878. It is

now considered by all as one of the best improvements ever made in Springfield Township. It affords an excellent opportunity for tile drainage. When the township is well drained, it will, no doubt, be one of the best farming communities in the Northwest.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTIONS.

Upon examination of the work entitled "Statistics of the United States of America," published by authority of an act of Congress June 1, 1840, I find the following items in regard to Springfield Township: Horses and mules (classed together), 44; neat cattle, 345; sheep, 51; Swine, 711; wheat, bushels, 3,235; oats, bushels, 556; rye, bushels, 140; corn, bushels, 7,895; wool, pounds, 56; potatoes, bushels, 2,387; hay, tons, 26; maple sugar, pounds, 2,628; dairy products, pounds, 174.

Statistics for 1881.—Wheat, acres, 2,979; bushels, 48,420. Oats, acres, 883; bushels, 32,090. Barley, acres, 3; bushels, 100. Corn, acres, 2,059; bushels, 76,580. Meadow, acres, 1,176; hay, tons, 1,142. Clover, acres, 1,034; seed, bushels, 1,874. Potatoes, acres, 92½; bushels, 4,253. Butter, pounds, 73,111. Cheese, pounds, 1,000. Eggs, dozen, 28,250. Apples, bushels, 24,430. Acres, cultivated, 12,520. Pasture, 1,223. Wood land, 5,105. Lying waste, 35. The statistics for 1881 were taken from the Assessor's report, which was filed May, 1882. Value of property in Springfield Township, appraisement of 1880, and chattels of 1881, value as found on the duplicate of 1881: Township, except Stryker corporation and territory attached, for school purposes, $575,000; Stryker corporation, $135,000; territory attached, $117,000; total value, $827.000.

VILLAGE OF STRYKER.

Stryker is situated on the Air-Line Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, forty-seven miles west of Toledo. It was laid out by John A. Sargent and E. L. Barber in the fall of 1853, and named in honor of John Stryker, who was an officer of the Air-Line Railroad (by some it is claimed that he was a sub-contractor, and by others that he was President of the road). The original town occupied the southwest part of Section 4. Blinn & Letcher (Chester Blinn and William Letcher), started a store in the village in the fall of 1853, and did business there for several years. Tingley built a hotel the same fall. I have been informed that Mr. Izzard, William Landis and Joseph Dilworth lived in Stryker at that time. William Sheridan, Jr., moved into a house on the east side of Defiance street on the 11th of February, 1854. He used it as a dwelling and business house. In the fall of 1854, C. L. Chase built a saw-mill for Walter Haywood & Co., of Fitchburg, Mass.

The mill burned down on the morning of July 4, 1856. In the fall of that year, Chase built another mill for the same company. It was the best mill ever built in the county, and did an immense business. Peter Charpoit commenced the hardware business in 1856, and in the spring of 1857, Kingsland & Chase built a grist-mill, and in 1858 they attached a distillery to it. E. W. Fuller was one of the first dry goods merchants of Stryker. When the town was laid out, there was an old log school-house near by that was used for school purposes until the town, with the aid of the township, built a two-story frame house in 1856–57. The town improved steadily until 1860, at which time it had become a lively little village, with quite an extensive trade in lumber, dry goods, groceries, live stock, grain, produce, etc.

William Sheridan, Jr., who was the first Postmaster at Stryker, held the office until after Mr. Lincoln became President. Since then, each of the following-named gentlemen has held the position in the order named: C. C. Douglass, E. W. Fuller, W. R. Babcock, John Boyer, O. G. Smith, A. S. Wilson, and J. J. Fuller, the present incumbent. Mr. Fuller has been Postmaster since 1873. Perhaps the town had reached its highest prosperity about 1865. Since then, disastrous fires and financial failures have injured it very much. Von Behren & Shoner started a tannery in Stryker in 1862, with a cash capital of $1,700. Three years later Von Behren bought Mr. Shoner's interest, and soon after H. G. Shaffer bought a half-interest in the tannery. In the fall of 1866, they built a circular-saw mill, and the year following they commenced to manufacture oars, spokes, etc. Their business increased so that the sales of oars alone amounted to $20,000 per annum. They burnt out in the spring of 1876, losing everything. They rebuilt and had everything in running order within three months. Since then, they have kept from twenty-five to thirty-five workmen in employment. Their prospects are good for an increasing trade. They ship oars, spokes, etc., to all parts of the United States, and also direct to Europe. Jesse Ecker owns a saw-mill, and does quite a business. U. A. Wynn, dealer in general merchandise, came to Stryker, November 22, 1875. His sales, which amount to nearly $40,000 per annum, show that he is a good business man. F. Louys is also engaged in the dry goods trade. He has done business in Stryker since 1863. In 1867, he formed a partnership with Mr. Solier, but since 1879 he has been doing business alone. His annual sales amount to $16,000. Peter Charpoit, who commenced business in 1856, is yet engaged in the hardware trade. His annual sales amount tn $25,000. C. Veriner & Co. are also engaged in the hardware trade. They deal in agricultural implements and do quite a business. Stryker has two good drug stores, one kept by N. B. Stubbs

& Co., and the other by F. A. Snear. The following is a list of the business men of Stryker: Blinn & Douglass, grain and stock dealers; J. A. Miles, landlord; U. A. Wynn and F. Louys, dry goods and general merchandise; Peter Charpoit and C. Vernier & Co., hardware dealers; N. B. Stubbs & Co. and F. A. Snear, drug stores; Von Behren & Shaffer, saw-mill, oar factory, tannery, etc.; Jesse Ecker, sawyer and lumber dealer; Fissel Brothers, furniture dealers; C. A. Werum, dealer in agricultural implements; Hamilton & Fuller, W. W. Stubbs, Berrier & Lucas, John Garyman, groceries and provisions; A. Collins, O. L. Gambier, livery stable; W. H. Stough, harness-maker; Charles Schmidt, C. Durler, shoe-makers; Boothman & Haverfield, Joseph Eberle, blacksmiths; Emiel Bourquin, P. Penquet, J. & A. J. Cuquel, saloons; Fred Julliard, George Mignerly, meat market; R. Howard, wagon-maker; Charles Waggoner, barber shop; Mrs. S. A. Knauer, dress-maker; Mrs. F. L. Van Ostrand, Mrs. A. Hamilton, millinery.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Stryker Lodge, No. 611, I. O. O. F., was organized July 6, 1875, by W. C. Earl, W. G. S. of Ohio. There were fourteen charter members at the organization. The first officers were as follows: D. P. Aldrich, N. G.; A. Hamilton, V. G.; J. E. Meek, R. S.; H. G. Grisier, P. S.; J. H. Stubbs, T. The lodge is in a prosperous condition at present. Since the organization of this lodge, the West Unity Lodge has been organized by members of this lodge. The present membership of the lodge is fifty-five with the following-named officers: W. I. Pepple, N. G.; J. G. Rumsey, V. G.; John Bancroft, R. S.; William Pengeot, P. S.; J. E. Meek, T. The Sons of Temperance instituted a lodge at Stryker in 1874. W. E. Kintigh was elected Worthy Patriarch. They met regularly for some time, and then began to decline and finally surrendered their charter. There was also a Lodge of Good Templars organized, which had quite a large membership. The writer has no definite knowledge concerning it. It has long since ceased to exist.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Among the early physicians who practiced at Stryker, we find Dr. Blaker, E. P. Willard and Dr. Hubbard. Stryker has at present three doctors: D. C. Clover, N. B. Stubbs and F. A. Snear. D. C. Clover has practiced at Stryker about twenty years. N. B. Stubbs and F. A. Snear have been practicing about ten years. Stryker has had its share of the legal fraternity. Perhaps Sanders Hyke was the first attorney that lived in the town. He had quite a local practice. George De Merritt practiced law at Stryker for several years; but soon neglected his

business, and finally went West. In 1863, William Sheridan, Jr., was admitted to the bar, but he never made the practice of the profession his business.

INCORPORATION AND OTHER FACTS.

By consulting the records of the village, I find that it was incorporated in August, 1863. John Barnhart made oath before Lemuel Allen, a Justice of the Peace, that he "set up" notices that an election would be held on the 24th day of August, 1863, for the purpose of electing village officers. At that election there were ninety-one votes cast. William Sheridan, Jr., received forty-seven and E. D. Bradley forty-four votes, for Mayor. John S. Kingsland received forty-seven and E. P. Willard forty-two votes, for Recorder (Clerk). I also find that John Barnhart, S. N. Webb, E. P. Willard, C. E. Woodworth, C. C. Stubbs and D. C. Clover, were elected Councilmen. August 31, 1863, N. B. McGrew was sworn in as Marshal and O. G. Smith as Treasurer. They were elected by the Council. September 28, 1863, the Council appointed Peter Charpoit as Councilman, to fill the vacancy caused by C. C. Stubbs' removal outside of the corporation. February 1, 1864, C. L. Chase was appointed Councilman in place of S. N. Webb, who removed outside of the corporation. Mr. Chase accepted the office February 29. The following-named persons have been Mayors of Stryker: William Sheridan, Jr., Lewis H. Smith, John B. Grice, W. R. Babcock, William Sheridan, Jr. (two terms), George DeMerritt, J. A. Miles, W. E. Kintigh, A. Hamilton, J. A. Von Behren, J. B. Kimmell, John E. Meek, H. C. Thompson, W. B. Kitzmiller and Adam Fissel. The present town officers are as follows: Adam Fissel, Mayor; J. M. Carens, Clerk; N. B. Stubbs, Treasurer; N. Blair, Marshal; W. W. Stubbs, W. H. Stough, J. A. Miles, C. L. Gates, C. H. Elliott and W. I. Pepple, Councilmen. Since the town has been laid out, the following additions have been made to it: McArt's Addition, 97 lots, January, 1854; Tingley's Addition, 65 lots, January, 1854; Luther's Addition, 52 lots, September, 1857; Haywood & Co.'s Addition, 22 lots, October, 1857; Kingsland & Co.'s Addition, 190 lots, and Luther's Addition, 52 lots, January, 1858; Luther's Second Addition, 102 lots, March, 1860; Grey's Addition, 20 lots, March, 1860; McArt's Second Addition, 1 and 6 lots May, 1861; Fuller's Addition, 14 lots, January, 1862; Boyer & Evans' Addition, 37 lots, August, 1865; Hile's Addition, 14 lots, April, 1866; Werum's Addition, 18 lots, August, 1866; Sheridan's Addition, 24 lots, June, 1869. The limits of Stryker corporation were extended February 7, 1871, but there was no record made of it until April 28, 1871. The population of Stryker, as shown by the Secretary of State's report for for 1880, was as follows: Population in 1870, 671, and in 1880, 662.

Stryker had, for a time, a regularly organized fire company. The Council bought a hand fire-engine several years ago, but it was a failure, and every one now says (as is usual on such occasions) "I told you so." In conclusion, I will say that Stryker is a wide-awake little town. It has one of the best grain and stock markets in the Northwest. Its fine school building is enough to convince every one that the people are awake to their true interests. They believe in the principle, "Educate the child aright, and then there will be no trouble in the management of public affairs."

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

School districts were first organized in Springfield Township in 1836, as the following copy of the records on file in the Township Clerk's office will show:

1. Agreeably to an arrangement entered into by the Trustees of Springfield Township, all the south part of said township lying south of the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d sections, be organized into a school district, known as School District No. 1.

2. That Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, and the south part or half of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, constitute a School District No. 2.

3. And that the north half of Sections No. 7, 8, 6 and 5, constitute School District No. 3.

Entered by order of the Trustees April 3, 1836.

Attest, J. B. Taylor, *Township Clerk.*

District No. 4 was organized May 18, 1838; No. 5, March 1, 1841; and No. 6 in 1844. Perhaps it would not be of interest to trace the organization of the school districts farther, as after the districts were organized some were abandoned, others organized, etc. As the township became better settled, the districts were re-organized, and at present there are eight districts permanently established, exclusive of the Stryker District.

No doubt the first schoolhouse was built in District No. 1, as the township was most thickly settled in that locality. The first houses were small log ones with few windows, and with floors made of "puncheons."

The following-named persons were among the early teachers of the township: Jonathan B. Taylor, Orin G. Greely, Mr. Carmicle, Jane Washburn, John Washburn, Elizabeth Miller, Sarah C. Jones and L. W. Prettyman. The wages of teachers at an early day were from $5 to $8 per month for summer, and from $8 to $12 per month for winter schools. In addition to that they would get their board by "boarding around" with the scholars. Mrs. Ayres (formerly Miss Sarah C. Jones), of Centre Township, informs me that she taught school in Springfield Township in the winter of 1850–51, at $2 per week, of five and one-half days, which was considered a "big price," as wages had advanced. At that time gentlemen received from $3 to $4 per week and board. The

first teachers had to labor under many disadvantages. The houses were small and inconvenient; "puncheons" were used for seats, and, upon the whole, schoolhouses were not very attractive. The "branches" taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, and, as a matter of course, spelling was not neglected.

Spelling schools were a great treat for the pupils and teacher, and almost every Friday or Saturday afternoon the pupils would engage in a "spelling match." At an early day, Mitchell's outline maps were in use everywhere, and sometimes, instead of a spelling-match, the pupils, led by the teacher, would engage in singing from the map as follows: "The face of the globe two hundred millions," "The face of the globe two hundred millions," "North America eight millions," "North America eight millions," "South America seven millions," "South America seven millions," "Europe three and half millions," "Europe three and a half millions," etc., meaning so many million square miles. The same exercise would be gone over with in regard to the bays, gulfs, etc., but as the writer was not much of a singer, he does not remember the exact form. On Christmas the pupils anticipated a "grand time," and an effort, which was generally successful, was made for some of them to get to the schoolhouse before the teacher arrived and "bar him out," and then keep a look-out, and as other pupils arrived let them in, but they were careful to prevent the teacher's getting in unless he promised to "treat," which he would generally do unless he were of a "mean disposition," and then he would threaten to whip the pupils (when he got in) unless they opened the door. As a rule, however, the pupils and teachers enjoyed the day quite well, eating apples and candy and reciting a few lessons. "Barring out" the teacher is not practiced at present. In fact, very few teachers have school on holidays.

At present, each school district has a good brick schoolhouse. The first one in the county, outside of Stryker, was built in 1871, and the last one was built two or three years ago. These houses cost from $1,000 to $1,400 each. Most of the houses have new "patent seats" and are well built, with all the modern improvements. Exclusive of Stryker District, there are 429 youths of school age in the township. The township school fund for the last year was $1,438.14. The school fund of Stryker School District amounts to about $2,000 annually. According to the report of September 1, 1881, there were 301 youths of school age in Stryker School District. The schools of the township are in good shape, and if it was not for the frequent change of teachers, they might be made a grand success. The following persons taught in the township during the past winter: William Fritzsche, District No. 1; Wilbur M. Fyke, District No. 2; Eliza Snow, District No. 3; J. D. McCord, District No.

4; C. A. Gurwell, District No. 5; Ettie Teeple, District No. 7; E. N. Bradley, District No. 8; and J. M. Cummings, District No. 9. The wages of teachers are from $16 to $18 per month for summer and from $30 to $40 per month for winter schools, and as the practice of "boarding around" has been discontinued, the teachers pay their own board. In 1857, when the two-story frame schoolhouse was built in Stryker, the town seemed to be growing at a rapid rate, and in a few years there was a demand for a larger building. In 1867, the contract was let to F. Solier for building the present structure, but the death of Mr. Solier made it necessary to relet the contract. The contract for building the house was relet to Wheelock, McKay & Underhill, of Fort Wayne, Ind., some time during the summer of 1868. They were to receive $11,500, exclusive of the furniture. The building committee consisted of E. D. Bradley, William Sheridan, Jr., W. H. McLyman, John Allison, C. Blinn and O. G. Smith. Mr. Sheridan was appointed as manager for the school district. The corner-stone was laid on September 19, 1868, but the building was not completed until about the middle of October, 1869. It is a fine two-story brick, containing four rooms. The first teacher of the high school in the new building was George N. Glover, who (as I am informed) is a graduate of Yale. The writer attended school at Stryker in 1869–70, and can testify that Mr. Glover was an excellent teacher. Mr. Glover went from Stryker to Bryan, and the last heard of him he was Professor of Political Economy in the University of West Virginia. Since Mr. Glover taught at Stryker, Mr. Field, E. O. Brown, Arthur Fish, James Paul, George F. Solier and W. B. Greek have been teachers in the high school. W. B. Greek, who taught the past year, has been engaged for the next school year. He is a gentleman of experience, having taught at West Unity and at Pioneer, in this county. The grammar department has been taught the past two years by A. D. Beggs. Mrs. Carrie Lloyd and Miss Lillian Snyder taught the intermediate and primary departments. The enrollment for the past year was as follows: High school, 57; grammar department, 42; intermediate, 58; primary, 87. The Stryker schools were in session nine months the past year. W. B. Greek, teacher of the high school, received $700 for the year, and the other teachers from $27 to $30 per month.

CHURCHES.

Perhaps the first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of Daniel Colgan, on Section 20. The writer read an article in the *Chistian Advocate* of 1874, in regard to the death of Christi Ann Colgan, wife of Daniel Colgan, deceased, stating that forty years ago last October (that is October, 1833), Rev. James B. Austin was invited

to preach in their log cabin. A society of five members was formed. "This was the first religious meeting within the present limits of Williams County." I have been reliably informed that those five members were Thomas J. Prettyman, Lydia Prettyman, Mary Prettyman, Daniel Colgan and Christi Ann Colgan. Peter Knipe and wife, and Wallery Coonrod and wife were also early church members. All of the above named were Methodists. David Carpenter, who settled in the "Thicket," was the first prominent United Brethren Church member in the township. The churches of the township have made rapid progress from these small beginnings of forty or forty-five years ago. There are at present three societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the township, with a total membership of 114. The largest society belonging to this circuit is at Evansport, just south of the township line. Of the societies in this township, the membership is as follows: Stryker, fifty; Springfield, forty-two; Oak Grove, twenty-two. There is a Sunday school connected with each of the above-named societies. The Stryker Sunday school contains about fifty members, with W. B. Kitzmiller as Superintendent. The Sunday school at Springfield Church contains about forty or forty-five members, with Clarence Betts as Superintendent, and at Oak Grove there are about twenty-five or thirty members. The ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stryker since 1863, were as follows: 1863 to 1865, John R. Colgan; 1865 to 1867, S. H. Alderman; 1867 to 1870, S. B. Maltbie; 1870 to 1872, John Farley; 1872 to 1874, Richard Wallace; 1874 to 1876, S. M. Boggs; 1876 to 1879, H. A. Brown; 1879 to 1880, J. M. Shultz; 1880 to 1882, W. S. Philpott. The Methodist Church at Stryker was built about 1862 or 1863. It has been repaired several times, and is a neat little frame building. The Springfield society built a small frame house about the year 1872. The Oak Grove society put up a small frame building in 1879.

Perhaps the first religious society of United Brethren in the township, was organized in the "Thicket" about twenty-five or thirty years ago. David Carpenter, a leading member, contributed a great deal of time and money, and through his efforts a building was soon after put upon his farm, on the southeast corner of Section 15. About 1873, that house was removed to Stryker and rebuilt. The only organization of United Brethren in the township at present is at Stryker. There is a church membership of sixty-eight. There is a Sunday school connected with the church, which contains sixty or sixty-five members, with Levi Durler as Superintendent. Rev. W. O. Butler has been the minister for the past three years.

The Universalist Church at Stryker was organized April 13, 1877, by Rev. J. F. Rice, with seventeen members. The following were

the first officers: W. E. Kintigh, Moderator; Philip Werum, Chester Blinn and William C. Miller, Trustees; C. C. Douglass, Clerk; Mrs. A. Silvernail, Treasurer; S. P. Cameron and Chester Blinn, Stewards. This church organization is one of the most active in the township. By the efforts of their excellent minister, Rev. J. F. Rice, and by the energy of their members, they have increased their membership from seventeen of five years ago to forty-six, the present number. They fitted up the second story of the "Town Hall," and have been using it as a place of worship. They have made arrangements to build a "veneered brick" house the present summer and fall. It will cost them about $3,000, and will be one of the finest public buildings in the township. There is a Sunday school connected with the church. It was organized June 20, 1877. W. E. Kintigh was chosen Superintendent, and has held the position ever since. The average membership is fifty-two. The present officers of the Sunday school are: W. E. Kintigh, Superintendent; Mrs. T. H. Moore, Assistant Superintendent; Philip Werum, Treasurer; Walter Stubbs, Secretary; Miss Alice M. Kintigh, Librarian. The church officers are as follows: J. T. Heater, Moderator; Mrs. T. H. Moore, Clerk; Philip Werum, A. Silvernail and W. E. Kintigh, Trustees; Mrs. N. B. Stubbs, Treasurer.

The Catholics have a church organization at Stryker, consisting of about thirty families. Their church building, which is the oldest in the township, was built about 1860. They have services once every month; Rev. Nunnen is their minister.

The Baptists have a society at Stryker, consisting of forty-three members. They have no regular minister, but F. Louys preaches for them every Sunday. As they have no place of worship, the Methodists allow them to use their house.

There are a few Presbyterians and German Methodists at Stryker. They have preaching occasionally.

The total value of all church property is about $8,000, distributed as follows: Methodist, $4,500; United Brethren, $2,000, and Catholic, $1,500.

The total membership of all denominations in the township is about 550.

SPRINGFIELD GRANGE, NO. 499.

This grange was organized February 3, 1874, with twenty-six charter members. The following were the first officers: C. M. Clark, Master; D. S. Clark, Overseer; F. A. Smith, Lecturer; Chester Clark, Steward; A. J. Witt, Assistant Steward; Austin Knipe, Chaplain; J. C. Sanford, Treasurer; C. L. Gates, Secretary; Simon Johnson, Gate-keeper; Mrs. C. M. Clark, Ceres; Mrs. J. C. Sanford, Pomona; Mrs. F. A. Smith,

Flora; Miss Alice Clark, Lady Assistant Steward. The officers of the grange were energetic and wide-awake, and did their utmost to make it a success. The grange numbers 105 members at present, and is, perhaps, the best in the county, if not in the Northwest. The members of the grange have built a neat two-story building on Coy's farm, in Section 16. It has a wareroom below and a good lodge room above, in which they hold their meetings. C. M. Clark has been Master, and J. C. Sanford, Treasurer, ever since the grange was organized. The officers for the year 1882 are as follows: C. M. Clark, Master; S. L. Clark, Overseer; J. Maltby, Lecturer; John Robinson, Steward; G. G. Bloom, Assistant Steward; H. T. Betts, Chaplain; J. C. Sanford, Treasurer; O. C. Robinson, Secretary; John Chappins, Jr., Gate-keeper; Miss Altie Schaeffer, Ceres; Miss Mary Schaeffer, Pomona; Miss Elenor Sanford, Flora; Dana Bloom, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. Levitt, Organist.

THE OIL WELL COMPANY.

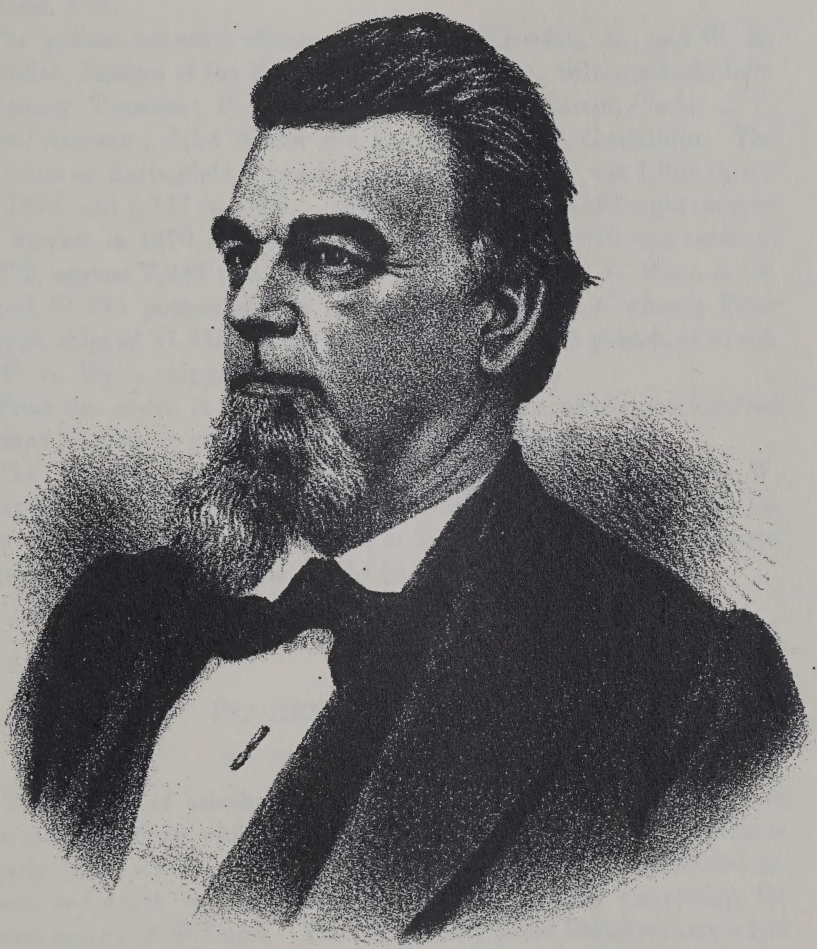
A company known as the Stryker Oil Well Company was organized in Boston, Mass., in 1865. In the spring of that year, the company began boring a well in search of oil at Stryker, under the management of William Sheridan, Jr. The work was continued until 1867, and then it was abandoned, as no oil of any consequence was found, although the well had reached the depth of 860 feet. At the depth of 230 feet, a vein of heavily-charged mineral water was met with, which used to flow from the well at regular intervals, but for the last few years the well has ceased to flow. In February, 1870, Prof. Silas H. Douglass, of the University of Michigan, made an analysis of the water, with the following result, as shown by the Geological Survey of Ohio, Vol. I, page 564: Grains per gallon (231 cubic inches) of water,

Chloride of magnesium	118.96
Chloride of sodium	231.86
Sulphate of potassa	185.34
Carbonate of lime	68.34
Carbonate of iron	9.93
Silica	2.63
Sulphydric acid	4.49
Total	621.55

Several attempts have been made to induce parties to build a large hotel at Stryker, with bath-rooms, so that the water might be utilized for medicinal purposes, but they have all proved unsuccessful, and, no doubt, there will never be anything done in regard to the matter.

STATISTICS.

The vote of Springfield Township for President in 1880: James A.



Thomas Hodson

Garfield, 251; Winfield S. Hancock, 225; James B. Weaver, 10; total, 486. At the October election of 1880, there was a larger vote cast, which was as follows: Townsend, for Secretary of State, had 255 votes; Lang had 229 votes, Lloyd 8 and Doan 1 vote; total, 493. That was the largest vote ever cast in the township. The vote for Governor in 1881 was as follows: Foster, 230; Bookwalter, 206; Ludlow, 14; Seitz, 22; total, 472.

The present township officers are William Sheridan, Jr., and W. B. Kitzmiller, Justices of the Peace; C. Arnsberger, A. Silvernail and John G. Rumsey, Trustees; F. Snear, Treasurer; J. M. Carens, Clerk; J. T. Heater, Assessor; John Winter and Esquire Umstead, Constables. The population of Springfield Township, including Stryker, was 1,981 in the year 1870, and 2,117 in 1880. There were 4,466 tons of freight shipped from Stryker in 1870, against 8,530 tons in 1880, and 670 tons received in 1870, against 2,042 tons in 1880. In the year 1881, C. Blinn & Co. shipped 51,895 pounds of oats and 2,577,575 pounds of wheat; Peter Charpoit shipped 87,515 pounds of oats and 1,937,705 pounds of wheat, and U. A. Wynn shipped 1,276,720 pounds of wheat.

From the above, it will be seen that there were nearly one hundred thousand bushels of grain shipped from Stryker the past year.

The writer is indebted to Hon. William Sheridan, Jr., Lewis W. Prettyman, Lewis Clark, J. A. Miles and others for facts concerning the early settlement of the township, and to T. H. Moore and J. M. Carens for information regarding the freight business of Stryker Station.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

The method of attaching Congressional townships before they had been settled to those which had been organized, was a common procedure in early years, which anticipated the wants and rights of prospective pioneers, and which was especially true of the territory comprising the present county of Williams. The soil of the present Defiance County had been occupied long before that of the present Williams County, and settlers slowly appeared within the limits of the latter, pushing their way northward from Defiance, and southward from the older localities in Michigan. This rendered the settlement slow, but comparatively uniform, until, finally, when ten or more families had founded homes within the borders of any Congressional township, an organization was ordered, and effected by the election of officers and the establishment of Justices' courts.

At the time of the organization of old Williams County, in 1824, Delaware Township was created, to comprise all the territory in Ohio bounded north by Michigan, east by the line between Ranges 3 and 4 east, south by the line between Townships 3 and 4 north, and west by the Indiana line. Prior to February, 1835, the Commissioners of Williams County had taken no special action regarding the northern boundary of the same; but, at that date, the Ohio Legislature passed an act defining the northern boundary as the Harris line, after which the Commissioners claimed north to such line, and ordered the attachment of the disputed land to the various townships of the county that had civil organizations. From this it will appear that the northern boundary of Delaware Township, referred to above, was thought to be the Fulton line (the present line between Florence and Northwest), although the real northern line of Delaware was concealed under the (at that time) very indefinite expression, "the line between Ohio and Michigan." In December, 1833, St. Joseph Township was created, to comprise the present townships of Farmer and Milford, in Defiance County, and St. Joseph, Centre, Florence and Superior, in Williams County. In March, 1835, St. Joseph Township was extended north to include the present townships of Bridgewater and Northwest. In March, 1836, Centre was created, to comprise, in Range 2, the present townships of Center, Superior and Bridgewater. This left St. Joseph Township to comprise the present St. Joseph, Florence and Northwest Townships, as Farmer and Milford had been stricken off previously. In March, 1837, Florence Township was created, to include the present townships of Florence, Superior, Bridgewater and Northwest, and an election of township officers was ordered held on the first Monday of April, 1837. In March, 1839, Bridgewater was organized to include the present Bridgewater and Northwest Townships, and at the same session, Superior, as it now is, was created, thus leaving Florence with its present limits. The names of the officers who were elected in the spring of 1837, to administer the civil affairs of old Florence Township, are no longer remembered; neither can it be learned who first served after the township was cut down to its present limits.

APPEARANCE OF THE FIRST WHITE SETTLERS.

The Assessor, or Lister, for Florence Township (then including the present Townships of Florence and Superior), in 1837, returned the following report: Wesley Burgoyne, four cattle; John Cass, four cattle; Nelson Clark, four cattle; Elias Depew, five cattle; John D. Martin, three horses and three cattle; Robert Ogle, four horses; Robert McDaniel, two horses and two cattle; David Singer, one horse and three cattle; Tunas Van Slike, four cattle; George Wisman, four cattle. The horses

were valued at $40 each, and the cattle at $8 each, making the total value of horses $400, and the total value of cattle $264, and total value of both classes, $664. Martin & Depew's saw-mill was valued at $50, and this amount, added to $664, gives $714—the total valuation of all taxable property, both real and personal, for both Florence and Superior Townships. The assessment was made in the spring of 1837. Of the above men, all lived in Superior Township, except John Cass, David Singer, Elias Depew and John D. Martin. These four men were, so far as known, the only residents of the present Florence Township in 1837, or before. William Van Fossen located in the township in about 1838. In 1840, the following men in Florence, as it now is, were assessed personal property: Benjamin S. Arnold, James Bark, George Costine, Levi Cunningham, Elias Depew, John Depew, Richard Porter, G. W. Perkey, David Singer, Asa R. Thomas, William Van Fossen, Edwid Wells and John J. Webb. At this time, there were but six horses and thirty-six cattle, all valued at $528, the total tax being $9.24. The following *additional* persons were assessed personal property in 1841: Jabez W. Arnold, James Arnold, John Allomong, Samuel Cain, Nathan Disbrow, Solomon W. Palmer, Moses Thomas, George White and Joseph Palmer. In 1840, Elias and John Depew, brothers, were assessed a tax of $10.447 on their property of West Buffalo, the same being valued at $597. At the same time, John D. Martin and Ambrose Rice, the former on Section 36, and the latter on Section 35, were assessed for house and land. In 1841, the following additional men were assessed houses and lands: Richard Baker, Levi Cunningham, Elias and John Depew, Daniel Farnham, Eli Farnham, Robert Mays, James McClellan, John J. Webb and J. Boyer, the latter owning four lots in West Buffalo. At this time, the Depew brothers owned the saw-mill, John having purchased the interest of John D. Martin; and they also owned the grist-mill, both mills being valued at $765. In 1844, the following men owned land in the township, the list being given that the names of as many old settlers as possible may be preserved. Of course, many of these men never resided in the township. The reader is required to make the distinction: Demos Adams, Jacob Anspaugh, James Allman, Jonathan Andrew, James W. Austin, Jabez W. Arnold, James Arnold, B. L. Arnold, James Bark, Woodruff Beals, Richard Baker, David Brady, D. D. Brady, Stephen Beach, Oliver Belknap, Orlando Brown, George B. Bash, David Brown, Levi Cunningham, E. Colwell, John H. Cass, Elizabeth Crissinger, Joseph Clum, Samuel Cain, James Criswell, Samuel Call, Thomas Burk, Elias Depew, John Depew, Benjamin Delin, Harvey Denton, Hiram Depuy, George Donutt, E. and J. Farnham, James Ferrell, Edwin Ferrell, Nelson Fisher, Robert Forgey, William Greer, F. F. Garey, William Grayburt, Andrew Gephart, Spen-

cer Grinnell, James Gillis (his heirs), O. Hayden, B. H. Hornaman, Tobias Hoonstock, I. P. Hoag, H. W. Hicks, John Hontz, Joel Johnson, James Jones, David Kallen, Jacob Kimmell, Henry Kirtz, Samuel Kirtz, James A. Lee, Jacob Lawyer, David Leminger, James McClellan, James Mather, Dixon Milligan, Madison Morris, Christopher McManus, John McLaughlin, W. and H. A. Martin, Simeon Martin, Jacob Neff, John Neil, Robert Ogle, Rockwell Pratt, James Patterson, Peter Backer, Norton Russell, Jonathan Runkins, Edward Rex, Thomas Sinkey, H. H. Seeley, William Semans, W. B. Stickney, J. B. Snow, Jabez Snow, Charles Sleets, William Sleets, John Skelton, Christopher Singer, David Singer, Alexander Stephens, John Simon, Leonard Sellers, Daniel Tharp, Peter Tucker, William Van Fossen, John J. Webb, John Wenger, H. and O. Wilson, Joseph Whitehall, D. Worley and Philip Zeigler. Not more than twenty of the above men lived in Florence in 1844.

LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS.

Elias Depew and John D. Martin came to the township in the fall of 1835, and erected a saw-mill on Section 36, on the bank of St. Joseph's River. A dam was built across the stream, and a race, extending across a bend of the river, carried water to the wheel that propelled the saw. The mill being the first in all that section of country, was well patronized from the moment the saw began its slow but regular motion. Lumber from this mill was sold for miles around to the first settlers, and was a God-send to those who otherwise would have been compelled to go twice the distance or do without. When it is recollected that roads, at that time, were poor and without bottom, and teams were generally oxen, thin from constant use and insufficient food, and often so weak that they were scarcely able to draw their own weary limbs from the deep and tenacious mud, the great blessing attending the propinquity of stores and mills of all kinds, will be readily realized. Both Martin and Depew erected small residences, in which their families were domesticated. Improvements were slowly conducted on the farms, but the object of Martin and Depew was to found a village, a full account of which is found further along. In 1838, the grist-mill was built on the same dam by these men, and from the start had a fair patronage. The lumber which was used in its construction was sawed at the saw-mill, and of course consisted wholly of native wood. It has been stated that, before the erection of the grist-mill, a small run of buhrs had been placed in the old saw-mill, and used to crack corn for the few families who lived within five or six miles of the place. The facts could not be ascertained. As stated above, Martin sold out his interest in the mills in about 1840, to John Depew, a brother of Elias, but about four years later the brothers

transferred their interests in the same to William Semans. After a few years the mills were again sold, and continued, from this onward, operating under various ownerships, and doing, at times, excellent work, until about the time of the last war, when the dam was destroyed, and has not since been rebuilt. In early years the mills were widely known, more, perhaps, from the accommodation afforded settlers, than from any capital merit of the flour ground or lumber sawed. Great trouble was experienced in preserving the dam in times of high water, owing to the sandy nature of the soil used in its construction. The mills would not have been successful, solely on this account, had it not been for the excellent patronage extended them.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.

John Cass (or Case, as it appears on the tax duplicate) was in the township in 1837. Himself and family established themselves in a little log cabin on Section 1, where they resided a few months, and then left the township. This settler is said to have been a relative of Gov. Cass, of Michigan. David Singer, Sr., deserves more credit than perhaps any other man for the hardships himself and family endured, to create a home in the dense forests of Florence. Mr. Singer came to this part of the State in 1836, locating his farm on Section 9, and during the winter of 1836–37, erected a log cabin about forty rods north of where his son now lives. In the meantime, his family lived a short time at Denmark, and later with Robert McDaniel, who then lived on Section 30, Superior Township. In February, 1837, the family took up their residence in their new home, on Section 9. They were very poor, as almost everybody was then, but they had good health, and did not hesitate to face a reasonable amount of privation and toil. At that time there was not a neighbor residing any nearer them than five miles, and their little home was surrounded on all sides by an almost impassable wilderness, filled with wild and savage beasts, and with scarcely less savage Indians. It was all the family could do at first to live. At one time, for four weeks, they lived without any bread whatever, their only food consisting of rice soup and wild meat. They had a little money, and tried at one time to buy a small quantity of potatoes that had had the eyes cut out, but failed, as the man said, "I will not sell, as I can live on potatoes without eyes, but cannot on money." Finally, Mr. Singer started to mill with his grist on his back, going first to Denmark (the Martin & Depew Mill not having yet been erected), but failing there, he went on to Jacob Dillman's, who could not help him, and thence on to Brunersburgh. At the expiration of almost a week, he returned home, carrying seventy pounds on his back, and being completely worn out with his load and with fasting. These extreme privations did not last long,

fortunately, for if they had, the family would have gone back to their old home farther East. They soon were enabled to feed and clothe themselves, and were then about as well situated as most of the earliest settlers. There was no such thing as caste in early times; the settlers were like brothers, for all were poor. Mr. Singer became belated in returning home one night from Denmark, and a heavy storm coming on, he became bewildered and lost. In vain he endeavored to trace his way, as the thick darkness and heavy rain descended. The more he tried the more uncertain he became that he was moving in the right direction. At last he saw that the wisest course was to sit down on a log and wait, either until he was certain of his steps, or until morning had dawned. There he sat all night long, with the cold rain beating upon him, and the dreary winds sweeping by him in chilling gusts and eddies. When morning dawned, he was soon beside a roaring fire, something which every settler had, with no cost save labor. After a few years, the Singers were in better circumstances. They, on one occasion, owned a fine sow, which had a large family of pigs, and these animals were permitted to sleep against the side of the cabin (on the outside), that they might be protected from wolves and bears. One dark night, when Mr. Singer was away, and no one was at home save Mrs. Singer and her little children, the wolves, rendered desperate by hunger, came up to the cabin to attack the sow and pigs. Mrs. Singer resolutely sallied forth with a large fire brand, and drove them away, but they returned, and were again driven away, and then the settler's wife saw that, if she saved her animals, she must guard them with fire all night. A fire was kindled near the cabin, close to the swine, and was kept replenished all night, but the sow and pigs were saved. Such incidents as this were common.

HUNTING EXPLOITS.

Mr. Singer, though not the best hunter in the world (as the expression goes), was quite skillful with his rifle, and generally kept his cabin supplied with wild meat. He killed many deer and a few bears. One day, while he was at work in the woods near his cabin, he was approached by Phillip Nihart, who hurriedly told him that he had treed a bear out in the woods about half a mile distant, and wanted his assistance in killing it. The two settlers, armed for the fight, went to the tree as fast as they could, and found the animal still in the branches. A couple of shots brought it to the ground, dead. On another occasion, not far from the year 1845, Mrs. Singer, who was standing outside her cabin, saw some black animal, about as large as a small dog, walking on the top of a rail fence near by. She approached, and saw with surprise that it was a cub. Calling to her husband, and two or three other men who were chopping

near: "Here's a bear! here's a bear!" she ran up and caught the little animal by the back of the neck, and, despite its growls and struggles, ran with it to the cabin. The men came up, and, after a few minutes talk, came to the natural conclusion that the mother of the cub was not far distant, and resolved to find her, if possible. The next day, the men, while hunting, found a hollow tree that looked as if it might contain a bear. One of them began cutting it down, and, while thus at work, scared a porcupine, which ran out of a big hole high up in the tree. The men at first thought that this must be the animal that had made the scratches on the sides of the tree; but, the tree was so near down, the cutting was continued; and the first thing the chopper knew the report of a rifle rang out on the air, and a large bear fell to the ground within five feet of him, dead. The animal had come out of the opening above, and was seen by Mr. Singer, who brought it to the ground with one shot. The cub was kept for some time, and finally sold for 50 cents, and taken East. Mr. Singer was quite a bee-hunter, and his cabin table was often graced with a fine dish of strained or candied honey. One day, the Indians, who were encamped on the creek about thirty rods east of David Singer, Jr.'s, present residence, wounded a bear, which crawled into a large hollow log, and could not be dislodged. One of their number, who had come from Canada, and whom they did not like, was told that he was too cowardly to enter the log by crawling, and pull the wounded bear out by the leg. It was thought still alive, and full of fight. After a little time, he entered the log head first, and soon emerged, pulling the animal, which was dead, out by the leg. One day, one of the Indians got drunk, and declared that he would kill his squaw, and proceeded to put his threat into execution. Several Indians came to Mr. Singer, and begged him to interfere, which he accordingly did, and, with their help, bound the desperate savage hand and foot. The mosquitoes were very bad, and pestered the captive to such an extent that he soon came to his senses, and demanded that his bonds be taken off; but, this was refused, until his complete sobriety was assured, and his promises were given that he would behave himself. Mrs. Singer smoked, every year, many venison hams on shares for the Indians. John Singer and David Singer, Jr., one day wounded a deer, and, while trying to cut its throat, were knocked back by the animal, which sprang to its feet, and ran off through the woods. It was afterward caught, with the assistance of the dogs. The Singer family had, for years, a pet deer, with a bell around its neck, which was used as a decoy in hunting. It would meet other deer in the woods, and bring them close to the cabin, when they could easily be shot from some concealment. Samuel Cain, now living in the western part of Northwest Township, located in the township near Union Corners in

1838. He tells several interesting hunting incidents. One day, he broke an ox-yoke, and went to William Van Fossen's to get another. While on the way, his dog discovered a cub, and chased it, growling, into the top of a tree. The mother bear appeared upon the scene at this juncture, and charged furiously upon the dog, which nimbly got out of her way. She passed close to Mr. Cain, who swung his hat at her, causing her to veer around him. She ran into a swamp, and was seen no more. Mr. Cain had no gun, but he went some distance and called to Clark's boys, of Superior Township, who came up and shot the cub. On still another occasion, Mr. Cain, John Anspaugh and Jacob Anspaugh were walking in the fresh snow, near the tamarack swamp, in the northeast corner of the township, when they discovered a fresh bear track. They immediately called their dogs, which followed the bear into the swamp, and soon treed it there. John Anspaugh was the first one to reach the tree, and, at the first shot, he brought the animal to the ground. It proved to be a young bear, and its flesh was very tender and sweet. Many stories, similar to the above, might be narrated, but this will suffice to show what sport the early settlers enjoyed.

GENERAL GROWTH OF THE TOWNSHIP.

From 1844 to 1855, the settlement and improvement of Florence was most rapid. All the soil was taken up largely by actual residents, and the heavy forests went down before the ax of the executioner. At first cabins were set in small clearings, where the standing trees were only sufficiently far away to insure the safety of the families from falling trees in case of a severe storm. Such clearings were dotted with stumps and heaps of branches, limbs, roots and logs; but as time passed on, the results of constant industry were visible in broad fields without a stump or an encumbering heap of dead forest remains. Crops became more abundant; the acreage of grain and other farm productions rapidly multiplied; success in the creation of homes became assured; competence slowly took the place of want; roads were established and bridges built; wet tracts of land were reclaimed by wise systems of drainage; the causes of malarial ills were largely removed; sufficient, comfortable, and even fashionable clothing usurped the place of buckskin and "linsey-woolsey;" larger and better residences drove the primitive log-cabins to decay and ruin, but not forgetfulness; stores and mills were established at cross-roads and along well-traveled highways; and schools and churches came to strengthen the intellectual and moral being. The early settlement of the township was quite equally distributed, as, in 1845, rude log cabins could be seen every mile or two within its limits. One of the most striking features of the early settlement and improvement was the

wholesale destruction of the forests. Every available means was employed to give whole farms of magnificent timber to swift and indiscriminate destruction. Log rollings, where from ten to forty men assembled, were to be seen every day throughout the year, and the air was scarcely ever free from heavy clouds of smoke and falling ashes. Thus time slipped away, until to-day some sections of the township are hardly yet out of the woods. Country industries sprang into life here and there in the township, to supply home demand. Benjamin C. Pickle, an old settler and an excellent citizen, started an ashery at Union Corners at a very early day, and at the same time sold goods from a small stock he kept on hand. Goods were given in exchange for ashes, and the latter was manufactured into potash and sold. The old ashery is yet in existence. Several small stores and many asheries were started in various parts of the township, until at last the foundation of villages led to their discontinuance.

TOWN OF EDON.

In 1850, there were three families living on the present site of the incorporated village of Edon—those of Henry Stuller, John Garwood and Thomas Smith. In 1855, Andrew Sheline built a small log cabin about fifteen rods north of the corner at Edon. A short time before this, Mr. Sheline, with the assistance of several neighbors, had cut down about two acres of forest at the northeast corner of the principal cross streets, and here he erected a steam saw-mill, which began operating in May, 1856. Stuller lived some distance west of the crossing, Garwood southwest, and Smith east, and all lived in log houses. In 1866, the saw-mill was sold to Mr. Hill, and afterward to various other parties. This mill, entirely new and in a different location, is yet in operation. In 1856, Mr. Sheline erected a grist-mill at Edon. The structure was two-storied, about 30x30 feet, contained two sets of buhrs and was operated by the same engine that propelled the machinery of the saw-mill. John Allen bought an interest in both mills in about 1860. A few years ago, the old grist-mill was moved a short distance south, and has since been used as a town-hall, a cooper-shop, a warehouse, etc. In 1876, Wesley Thomas and James Robinett erected a new grist-mill, at a cost of about $7,000. It is a frame structure, two stories in height and has three runs of stone. Lately it has been doing good work. In 1866, Andrew Sheline and Joseph Allomong erected a three-story frame building, 40x60 feet, at a cost of about $2,000, designing the same for a woolen factory. Three looms, one jack of 220 spindles, a set (three machines) of forty-eight inch manufacturing cards, a twenty-four inch double-roll card, a picker, a napper, a dresser, a fuller, a scourer and an excellent engine were placed in this building, at a cost of about $13,000, making the total

cost of building and equipments not less than $15,000. At that time, just at the close of the war, woolen machinery commanded almost fabulous prices, and, in view of subsequent events, the wisdom of the enterprise at Edon may be seriously doubted. At first, an excellent business of carding, spinning, weaving and dressing was done, there being not less than seventy thousand pounds of wool used during each of the first two or three years. For several years after that, from fifty thousand to sixty thousand pounds were used; but after that the business decreased to an average of about twenty-five thousand pounds per annum. About twelve years ago, Allomong sold his interest to Sheline, and the latter, a year ago, sold to his son, Eli B. Sheline. As the woolen business gradually decreased, stave manufacturing machinery, a shingle saw, a molding machine, a handle machine and other apparatus were placed in the building. The wood work done for several years past is worth at least $20,000 per annum and the woolen work about the same, making a total manufacturing capacity of not less than $40,000 per year. It can be justly said that this is not only the most important industrial establishment ever at Edon, but one of the most important in the county or in Northwestern Ohio. An average of eight or ten workmen has been constantly employed.

MERCANTILE PURSUITS.

A man named Herbert built a small plank house on the northwest corner about 1856, and began selling from a stock of notions, valued at about $75. He built an ashery, and conducted it and the store until his death a few years later. Robert Smith, John Aller and Dr. Ezra Mann, located at Edon in about 1857 or 1858. Mr. Smith built a storehouse, and placed therein about $1,000 worth of a general assortment of goods. This was about 1858. Two or three years later, his goods went to George Huber, who did a lucrative business with his store and with his sale of liquor. In about 1866 or 1867, he sold to Cook & Eichelberger, both of whom retired from the business in a few years. Klink Brothers probably went into the same room with a stock of goods next; but, after a few years, built the hardware storeroom, and, in about 1869 or 1870, sold to C. S. Garrison and C. A. Bowersox. Mr. Bowersox soon sold out to Garrison, who has since been in business in the town. John Aller and George Ball, under the firm name of Aller & Ball, opened a store about 1868 or 1869; but after a few years retired. John W. Thomas was in some way associated with them in business for a time, and afterward continued alone. His stock finally went to Young & Garside. A year ago Garside secured the entire interest. Walter Young opened a store in about 1875 or 1876, but sold to R. A. Haskins about four years later. Mr. Aller opened a drug store after he had disposed of his dry

goods, and continued until about 1877, when he sold out to T. S. Carvin & Co., who are yet in business. Klink Brothers sold hardware for a time. David Holmes bought him out, but, later, sold to James Robinett, who, in about 1879, transferred his stock to Charles Hine. Emmet Burke now owns the stock. The principal physicians in the villiage have been, in about the order of their coming, Ezra Mann, Edwin Knepper, J. G. Cameron (there at present), Dr. Marvin, Dr. Webb, John Shutt, Dr. Phillips, George W. Noble (yet there), and Dr. Williams. The Postmasters have been John Klink, C. S. Garrison, James Garside and T. S. Carvin, the present agent of Uncle Sam. A few years ago David Hissong and Andrew Sheline built fine frame hotels. This was one of the results of the railroad boom. In the autumn of 1873, Robinett & Burke built a saw-mill, but about two years later the former sold to Eli Sheline. In 1878, Burke sold his interest to John King. Several others owned interests in the mill. At present David Hisso ng owns two-thirds interest, and Mr. Metzler one-third. Jacob Brosey and Frank Studor built a saw-mill about 1860. Among the owners of this mill have been Samuel and Daniel Cook, John Willibee, Emmet Burke and John Wagner. It is now owned by Cook & Wagner, who have placed in the mill a planing machine and a side-sawing machine. The Hissong Mill was burned a year ago, but was soon rebuilt.

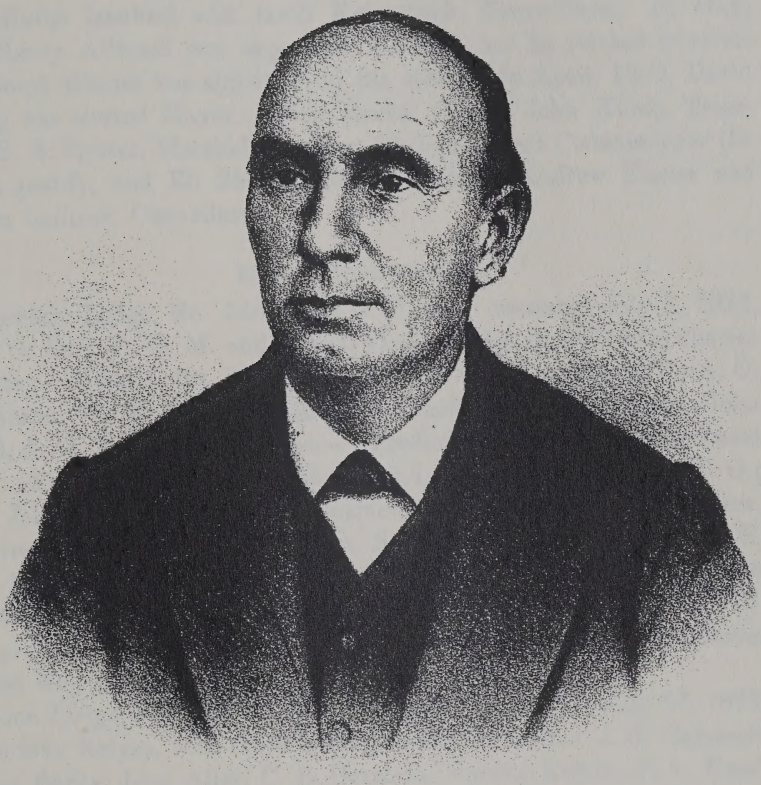
INCORPORATION OF EDON.

It was not until after the last war, and after the village had attained considerable size, that lots were properly laid out and recorded at Bryan. In September, 1867, Andrew Sheline, Robert Lees, Conrad Yockey, Thomas Smith, George W. Hunter, John Aller, Thomas Laux, Samuel Cook, Jacob Keltenbach, John Klink and George Huber, owners and proprietors of the land, employed a surveyor and laid out forty-one lots on the southwest quarter of Section 16, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 17, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, and named the village "Weston." At that time the village had a population of some ten or twelve families. In December, 1868, Rebecca Garwood made an addition of seventeen lots, the same being laid out on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 20. In August, 1873, H. S. Hine made an addition of sixty-five inlots and ten outlots, from the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 16, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21. In April, 1874, Andrew Sheline made an addition of some seven or eight blocks, on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 17. In October, 1874, Joseph Garwood had attached to the village an addition of two blocks of eight lots each, surveyed on the

northeast quarter of Section 20. In December, 1874, H. S. Hine attached his second addition, which consisted of forty-one lots on the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 21. In May, 1874, a petition signed by fifty citizens of Edon was presented the County Commissioner by H. S. Hine, praying that the village might be incorporated under the name of Edon, and that it might have the following bounds: The southwest quarter of Section 16, the southeast quarter of Section 17, the northeast quarter of Section 20, and the northwest quarter of Section 21. Action on this petition was deferred by the County Commissioners until the same had been amended, so that the following land was stricken out of the bounds to be incorporated as above given: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 20, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 16, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 17. The prayer of the amended petition was granted August 13, 1874.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

On Monday, the 5th of April, 1875, the first election of village officers was held in Edon, James Pollit, Jacob J. Burkhart and Hiram Merchant being Judges of Election, and James H. Smith and D. M. Mowry, Clerks. Seventy-nine votes were polled with the following result: Erastus Hoadley, Mayor; Robert R. Lees, Clerk; S. F. Garwood, Treasurer; B. F. Ewan, Marshal; David Hissong, Solicitor; Andrew Sheline, Jonathan Burke and J. P. Rummel, Councilmen for two years; H. S. Hine, J. W. Thomas and Eli Sheline, Councilmen for one year. The Council at first met in the Sheline House, but, in autumn, 1875, a combined jail and council room was built at a cost of about $500. David Darr became the first Street Commissioner. The first corporation tax was levied May 25, 1875, as follows: One mill for general corporation purposes; one mill for building street crossings; one half of one mill for fees for Marshal; and six mills for building corporation prison and council room, making a total of eight and one-half mills. In April, 1876, E. R. Sheline was elected Clerk; J. W. Thomas, James Robinett and Samuel Cook, Councilmen. In April, 1877, Jonathan Burke was elected Mayor; E. R. Sheline, Clerk; S. S. Eyster, Treasurer; J. C. Day, Marshal; Andrew Sheline, E. Everhart and F. B. Metzler, Councilmen. J. M. Shutt was appointed Solicitor. In the fall of 1877, A. W. Lewis was elected Marshal. In April, 1878, J. W. Thomas, James Robinett and Samuel Cook became Councilmen. In April, 1879, Jonathan Burke was elected Mayor; E. R. Sheline, Clerk; S. S. Eyster, Treasurer; T. P. Hoadley, Marshal; C. W. Dean, Street Commissioner; Walter Young, H. S. Hine and A. Sheline, Councilmen. In August, 1879, J. W. Stuller was



David Holmes

elected Marshal. In April, 1880, A. W. Lewis was elected Marshal and Street Commissioner; John Brooks, S. F. Garwood, T. S. Carvin and A. Kuster, Councilmen. In April, 1881, Jonathan Burke became Mayor; Solon Burke, Clerk; S. S. Eyster, Treasurer; A. W. Lewis, Street Commissioner; Sylvanus Dalley, Marshal; Jacob Metzler, Samuel Cook, Rufus Isenhart and Jacob Keltenbach, Councilmen. In May, 1881, Henry Allwood was appointed Marshal, but he refused to serve, and Adolph Krause was appointed in his stead. In April, 1882, David Hissong was elected Mayor; Solon Burke, Clerk; John Klink, Treasurer; S. S. Eyster, Marshal; Andrew Sheline, Street Commissioner (he did not qualify, and Eli Sheline took his place); Andrew Kuster and William Latimer, Councilmen.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Florence Lodge, No. 545, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 1, 1873, by W. C. Earl, P. G. M. and Special Deputy, with the following charter members: James Pollit, J. W. Thomas, Henry King, Samuel Keiss, O. B. Johnson, W. H. Hillard, Joseph Garwood, John Zimmerman, John Friend, J. W. Stuller, John Bordner, Frederick Mocherman and David Keiss. The first officers were John Friend, N. G.; David Keiss, V. G.; O. B. Johnson, Secretary; John Zimmerman, P. S.; Henry King, Treas. The present officers are T. S. Carvin, N. G.; R. M. Isenhart, V. G.; E. Leek, R. S.; J. M. Toner, P. S.; S. S. Eyster, Treas. The lodge now numbers fifty-seven members, pays a rent of $65 per annum for its hall, owns property worth $600, and has in funds about $1,000. The charter is dated May 14, 1873.

Edon Lodge, No. 474, A., F. & A. M., was instituted July 17, 1873, by Norman Relyea, with the following charter members: J. G. Cameron, Emmet Burke, John Aller, C. S. Garrison, Norman Relyea, J. A. Headley, J. D. McConnell, Frederick Coldsnow, Edwin Powers, H. S. Hine, William Malcom, Robert Longhead, C. A. Headley, G. B. Near, James Thorne, T. J. Fetterhoof, Jacob Haughey, H. Spangler, John Willibee, Jr., G. W. Lindersmith, Thomas Davis, D. Isenhart, Sylvester Isenhart, W. J. Pardy, Hezekiah Edwards, Sr., Hezekiah Edwards, Jr., T. J. Burlew, Hiram Hoadley, Jr., Fred Hardenbrook, C. McKillen, Henry Cassler and Simon Bookmiller. The first officers were Norman Relyea, W. M.; J. G. Cameron, S. W.; Emmet Burke, J. W.; John Aller, Sec.; Hiram Hoadley, Treas.; H. Edwards, Jr., S. D.; J. D. McConnell, J. D.; G. W. Lindersmith, Tiler. The present officers are T. S. Carvin, W. M.; F. P. Davis, S. W.; J. M. Toner, J. W.; F. X. Hager, Treas.; L. W. Johnson, Sec.; H. Edwards, Jr., S. D.; F. Cassel, J. D.; George Huber, Tiler. The charter was granted October 22, 1873. The

lodge pays rent of $50 per annum, has property valued at $600, and numbers fifty-four members.

Boone Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was instituted May 23, 1882, by T. Q. Waterhouse, District Mustering Officer, with the following charter members: William Miller, H. S. Snyder, Curtis Garrison, R. D. Scott, R. H. Chesholm, David Singer, H. H. Root, John Kentner, S. D. Dalley, David Darr, Israel Willabee, P. J. King, Conrad Zwichy, Christian Snyder, Leander Carlin, Wesley Bowersox, David Sheline and Mr. Carl. The first and present officers are B. F. Ewan, P. C.; L. W. Johnson, S. V. C.; George Alberts, J. V. C.; A. W. Lewis, Adjt.; Erastus Hoadley, Q. M.; John Stuller, Sergt.; S. S. Eyster, Chaplain; Edward Everhart, O. of D.; John W. Cox, O. of G.; Hiram Merchant, S. M.; Benjamin Esterline, Q. M. S. The lodge meets every first and third Wednesday nights of each month, and pays for its hall as rent $9 for three months.

The Good Templars have had organizations in Edon, though little could be learned of them.

ITEMS OF PRESENT AND FUTURE INTEREST.

The population of Edon, in 1860, was about sixty; in 1870, about two hundred; at present, about six hundred and fifty. The various branches of trade and industry are represented to-day by the following firms and individuals: Dry goods, C. S. Garrison, James Garside; hardware, Emmet Burke; grocery, M. Bowman; furniture, Palmer & Allomong; harness shop, J. G. Brooks; jewelry, Theodore Peters; agricultural implements, Johnson & Burke; millinery, Mrs. John Aller, Miss H. Lees; restaurant, George Huber; hotels, Andrew Sheline, David Hissong; blacksmiths, Gus Yackey, Steiffel & Thiel; saw-mills, D. Hissong, Cook & Wagner; grist-mill, Nichols & Fee; woolen and handle factory, Sheline & Son; barber, J. W. Stuller; butchers, Manerhan & Long, A. Daub; wagon-shop, Charles Steiffel; pump and tin shop, A. Kuster; livery, Huber & Albert; washing machines, S. S. Eyster; undertaking, John Newman; cooper shop, H. H. Root; shoe shops, Rhine & Engle, George Hauck, J. Kauffman; drugs and books, T. S. Carvin & Co.; insurance, J. M. Toner; cheese factory, J. M. Welker; windmills and scales, Toner & Sheline; lumber dealers, Fitzgerald & Huber, A. Strauser, Allomong & Lees; photographer, Riley Harger; cigar manufactory, Benjamin Bowman; brick manufactory, Kalterbach & Kiser; galvanized iron works, Andrew Kuster; paint shops, Thomas Myers, Luke Brothers.

TOWN OF BLAKESLEE.

In November, 1880, John Boman laid out fifty-six lots on the south-

east quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 34, and named the village thus founded in honor of S. E. Blakeslee, an eminent lawyer and distinguished citizen of Bryan. An addition of eighteen lots was made in December, 1881. John Boman had lived upon the village site since April, 1853. The second house was erected in October, 1880, by J. N. Chilcote, and the third by Theodore Long in April, 1881. The fourth was built by John O. Street. The Long building was a store, as was also the Street building, though the latter was used as a dwelling. R. A. Leonard opened a small grocery; J. K. Deal did the same; J. F. Snyder opened a hotel. Others who built dwellings were Jacob Shoup, Peter Hewart, Peter Monn and others. Chilcote had the first stock of goods. Other merchants have been John Somerlott, Long Brothers, Henry Lines, Martin Redman, John Boman and J. O. Street. Chilcote & Somerlott built a saw-mill in February, 1881. The citizens of the village gave depot grounds and right of way to the railroad company, besides about $1,000 in money. G. H. Meredith is the present station agent. James Fitzgerald opened a lumber yard in 1881, and has on hand several thousand dollars' worth of lumber. Conrad Sachar's Addition to Blakeslee was made in November, 1881, and consisted of thirty-six lots on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 35.

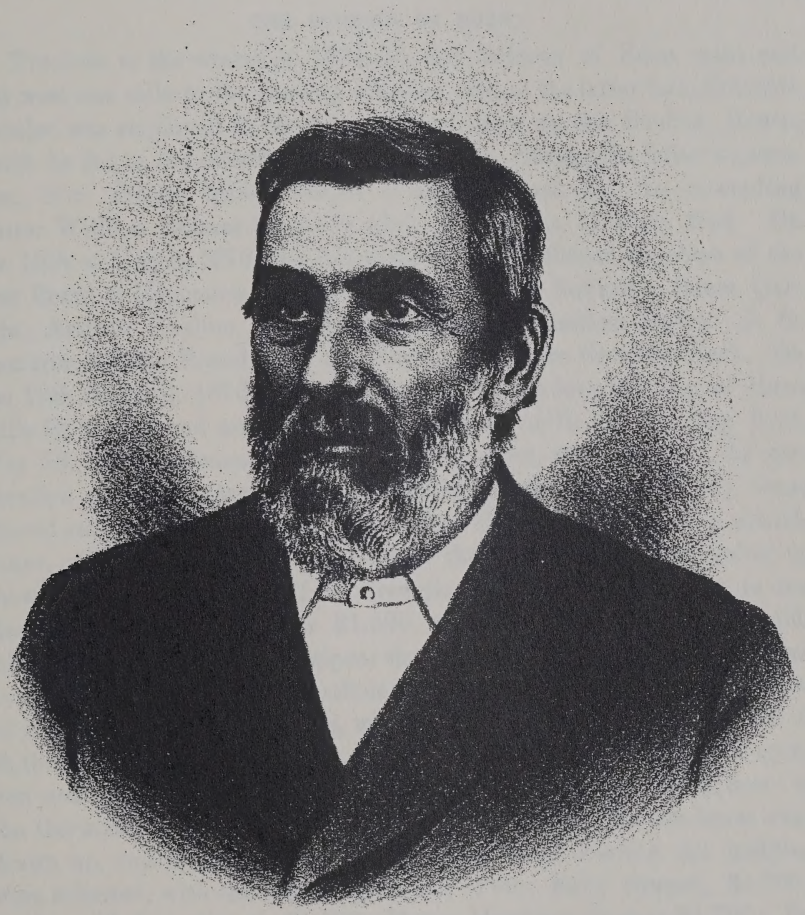
VILLAGE OF WEST BUFFALO.

In November, 1836, John D. Martin, owner and proprietor, employed a surveyor and laid out 157 lots on the southeast fraction of Section 36, and named the village thus founded West Buffalo. During the latter part of 1838, he sold the village property to the Depew Brothers, and, in 1840, sold his interest in the saw-mill and grist-mill to them also, as stated a few pages back. The Depew Brothers made efforts to sell the lots, and for a time seemed reasonably certain of success, but notwithstanding the inducement held forth by the presence of the mills, only four lots (noticed further back) were ever sold, and they were purchased by a man who never expected to locate upon them. In about 1847, the town lots were sold, and the Depew Brothers retired to more lucrative fields. A few houses were built there later, a blacksmith came on, and a merchant appeared with a small stock of goods, but after this had gone on in a very feeble and sickly state for many years, the land was surrendered to the adjoining farms, and West Buffalo died without hope of resurrection.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION.

In about 1843, a small log schoolhouse was built on Section 32, in the northwestern part of the township. Lawyer Welch, of Bryan, was one of the first teachers. This house was used about ten years, when it was

destroyed by fire, and a small frame was built near there to take its place. The present house in that district was built about six years ago. Among the families that sent children to the old log house were those of George Perkey, S. Martin, Moses Tomus, Solomon Parker, James McClarren, and perhaps others. At New Berlin was a log schoolhouse as early as 1846. Those who were interested in this school were the Arnolds, Edwin Wells, William Van Fossen, George White and others. It is said that the Arnolds had several terms of school before the first schoolhouse was built, the sessions being held in their cabins as early as 1843. Benjamin Arnold opened a store, and also manufactured potash. Godfrey and others kept store there. John Lake kept an ashery there also. A post office was established at the residence of Judge Martin Perkey in 1843, he being the Postmaster. The little village thus formed was called New Berlin, from a place in the East where the Arnolds came from. Henry and Joseph Dittenhaver built a steam saw-mill there in about 1854. It has been idle for the last eight or ten years. In the summer of 1842, a term of school was taught in the cabin of Samuel Cain, near Union Corners, by Miss Olive Thompson, who afterward became Mrs. Ferrier. Cain had five or six children, and Charles Allman sent two, and that, so far as recollected, constituted her enrollment. She was paid about $1 a week, and taught for two months. In about the year 1844 or 1845, a schoolhouse was built near B. C. Pickle's. Abigail Gordon is said to have been one of the first teachers in this house. It was used a few years, when a frame school building was erected on land donated by B. C. Pickle. Among those who sent children in this district early were B. C. Pickle, Samuel Cain and Levi Campbell. Some fourteen years ago, a frame schoolhouse was built about half a mile south of Union Corners. Daniel Singer, Sr., had built a log cabin where Mrs. Singer, Sr., now lives, for his father, an old man who had come to the county with him. The old man did not remain there long, and the house was used for school and church purposes. The first term of school was taught in this house in about 1843, but about the year 1847, a small log schoolhouse was erected about half a mile east of the Singer Corners. Enoch Thomas and Theodore Beeso taught in the old Singer cabin. Hannah Miller taught the first school in the log schoolhouse near the first old M. E. Church, east of Singer's Corners. In about 1850, this large school district—which included about twelve square miles—was divided, and schoolhouses were built a mile west of what is now Edon; a mile east of Edon; two miles northwest of Edon; two miles northeast of Edon; and, about the same time, schoolhouses were built in two or three places in the southern part. It was about 1850 or 1852 that the township was divided into school districts, much as it is at present, except the school at Edon. This gave to



Samuel P. Cameron

about every district a schoolhouse of some kind. In the summer of 1881, the first term was taught in the village of Blakeslee, in a building belonging to Peter Hewart, by Mrs. Englesaw, but before the expiration of the term, this lady was taken sick, and Cora Shell was employed to finish the term. The term was three months, and each scholar paid the teacher 75 cents for the entire time.

THE SCHOOLS OF EDON.

Previous to the winter of 1874–75, the children of Edon went east and west one mile to the country schools; but, at the latter date, Solomon Metzler was employed to teach in a large room in the Sheline House, which he did to the satisfaction of the citizens. During the following summer, Mrs. Hattie Miller taught a select school, and the succeeding winter William Holmes taught in what is now the Masonic Hall. On the 10th of March, 1876, the following men were elected members of the first Board of Education: J. G. Cameron, James Robinett, James Garside, Andrew Sheline, William Latimer and Jonathan Burke. J. G. Cameron became President of the Board, and James Garside, Clerk. On the 10th of April, 1876, the Board authorized the levy of a tax of three mills for tuition and contingent fund, and four mills for building fund. May 13, 1876, pursuant to a notice to that effect, the citizens of the corporation voted upon the question of raising the sum of $1,500 by three annual assessments, the same to be used in the construction of a schoolhouse. Thirty-one votes were polled for the levy, and thirteen against it, showing that only about half the strength of the town turned out to the election. May 29, bonds for $1,500 were ordered prepared and sold. About this time, it began to appear that trouble would ensue over the question of the location of the schoolhouse. Citizens in the western part wanted it built on the Garwood lots, while those in the eastern part wanted it on the Gearhart lots. Finally, after considerable maneuvering, the question was submitted to vote, and carried by a majority of seven in favor of the Garwood lots, in the western part. Specifications for the house were drawn up, and sealed proposals for the contract of erecting the building were solicited, with the following result: Peter Rake (frame), $1,900; Andrew Sheline (frame), $1,780; Hiram Merchant (frame), $1,795; Peter Rake (brick), $2,425; Andrew Sheline (brick), $2,425; J. Kalterbach (brick), $2,500. The Board at first accepted the proposal of Andrew Sheline to build a frame house for $1,780; but, later, reconsidered the acceptance, to consider a new proposal from Mr. Sheline to construct a brick school building, much after the style of the specifications, for $2,000. The contract was closed at this price, and the Garwood lots, four in number, were purchased for $200; $1,500 were to be paid on the building

as soon as the bonds could be negotiated, and the balance as soon as the house was completed. Three bonds, each for $500, were issued, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and were purchased by Mr. Sheline at their face value. It is said that the bonds were really owned by Eastern capitalists. The building, a two-storied brick, was erected during the following fall and winter, and has since been in use. In September, 1877, the enumeration was fifty-four males and sixty-eight females; and at this time, R. A. Heritage was employed as Principal, and Miss Emma Fulton as Assistant, to teach the school. T. J. Saunders and wife were the next teachers, remaining two or three years. The present Principal is F. B. Monosmith. Among the assistants have been Miss Nellie Starr, Rufus Isenhart and Miss Jennie Bowman. In June, 1880, it was voted, sixteen for and two against, to levy sufficient tax to pay the remainder ($650) of the schoolhouse bonded debt. This was accomplished, and the house is now free from debt. In December, 1879, the Board decided to grant diplomas to students who finished the course in the grammar department. In 1880, the first class, as follows, graduated: Fen Rice, Edward Brooks, David Holmes, Herbert Kerns, William Ruse, Emma Kuster, Della Bratton, Clara Fetters and Nellie Hine. In 1881, the following class graduated from the same department: Viola Osfall, Dosia Luke, Henry Myers, Clement Wagner and Walter Cory. In the meantime, a high school department had been erected, and in 1881 the following class was graduated from this department: Nellie Hine, Clara Fetters and Herbert Kern. The village schoolmen are apparently as much in favor of red tape as the average Congressman.

CHURCHES.

One of the first religious organizations in the township was established at the house of James Coon, in the northern part. Afterward, the class met at the old Tomus Schoolhouse, but finally moved to Columbia. Full account of this society will be found in the chapter on Northwest Township. An old log cabin, which had been built by David Singer, Sr., for his father, was the first church edifice in the central part of the township. It was located on the Singer farm, and at first there were two classes, which met there—English Methodists and German Methodists. Among the leaders of the former were George Donutt and Mr. Webb, and, among the latter, Singer, Newman, Estey, Allomong, Solscaver and others. Among the first ministers were Revs. Havener and Cline; the latter conducted a revival in the old Singer cabin; and, among those who joined them, were Gahn, Baker and Shutt. In about 1848 or 1850, both classes united means, and built a hewed-log church about half a mile west of the Singer Corners. Those who helped build it were Singer, Allo-

mong, Donutt, Burke, Palmer, Willibee and others. David Singer, Jr., then about thirteen years old, carried water for the men to drink. It was a very warm day, and, while the work was rapidly progressing, a severe hail storm swept over, driving the men into the schoolhouse near there for shelter. George Donutt was one of the most prominent members ever in this house. He was a minister, and, while preaching or praying, had a peculiar habit of gesticulating with one hand, and grasping his ear with the other. He would change hands frequently, apparently to give fluency to his tongue and precision to his thoughts, and, it is even asserted that, when he wished to say something unusually impressive, he would stop gesticulating, and clasp both ears with his hands, and then his genius of scorching sinners was most brilliant and phenomenal. The hewed-log church was used until about 1864 or 1865, when the small frame church, one mile north of Edon, was built. Wonderful meetings and revivals were had in this old house. Judge Bowersox taught singing school there. Three or four years ago, a Dunkard society, which had been organized a few years before, purchased the church, and yet own it. The remnants of the Methodist class meet at Edon to worship. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Edon was built four years ago, and cost about $3,500. The class is in prosperous condition. The German Methodist Church, in the northwest corner of the township, was erected about twenty years ago, and cost about $2,000. This class was formed about twenty-five years ago, and was really an offshoot of the Singer class, re-enforced by citizens in the northwestern part. The class was unable to build a church until as stated. It met in schoolhouses; but is now in a fairly prosperous condition in the church. The German Reformers, in the northwestern part, organized a class about thirty years ago in the Tomus Schoolhouse. Thirteen years ago, a small church was built, the cost being about $900. Among the members were Gerhart, Boisier, Coleberger, Miller, Rapp, Myers, Stoneberger and Weigel. Rev. Wendel Wasnick attended the class for about twenty-five years. The new church was built three years ago, under the ministration of Rev. John Ruhl. The class now numbers about twenty. The Disciple class at Edon was organized about 1856, in the residence of John Luke, with about the following members: George Kintner and wife, A. Sheline and wife, John Luke and wife, Silas Luke and wife, Sirenus Palmer and others. Their church, which cost $1,500, was built some fourteen years ago. At that time, the membership was about fifty. Sunday school was started then, and has been conducted ever since. Elder M. M. Gleason conducted a revival four years ago, at which time about twenty-five new members joined the class. The present membership is about fifty. St. Paul's German Lutheran Church was erected in 1872, and

cost $1,800. The building committee were Martin Myers, George Zebt and Jacob Kalterbach. Peter Rich was the contractor. The class was first organized in 1866, by Frederick Grimm, pastor. Among the early members were Martin Young, Paul Metzler, William Rockey, Jacob Kalterbach, Martin Myers, Jacob Kiser, Conrad Zeiter, Conrad Baker, John Allomong, George Kiser, George Kurtz and John Lump. The class met in the Lash Schoolhouse for a time. The ministers have been Frederick Grimm, Frederick Muschman and William Wacky, the present pastor. The present membership is about forty-five. The class have a sectarian school, the pastor being teacher, but only a few terms have been taught. The St. Joseph Catholic Church, north of Blakeslee, was built about seventeen years ago, and cost $4,000. Seven families constituted the first class; now there are about fifty families. The priests have been Cary, Baker, Eiler, Bruschler, Fockt, Peters, and Mattis at present. Among the present members are Thill, Calbly, Fry, Ley, Houser, Hewart and Blinzler. A year ago, the fine church was destroyed by fire, and the incendiary was detected and sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years. He had no excuse for his crime. The class is at present erecting a large brick church on the same site. A Catholic schoolhouse was built near the church a number of years ago, though but few terms have been taught. The new brick church is expected to cost, when fully completed, about $8,000, and will be by far the finest in the township.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

BY M. B. PLUMMER.

Beaver Creek is the only stream of any importance in the township of Jefferson. Its course is almost due south, and affords water sufficient to run mills.

OLD TOWNSHIP OF BEAVER.

In 1834, Beaver Township was organized, including the territory now contained in Jefferson and Pulaski Townships. The first election was held at the house of Alonzo Rawson, in the villiage of La Fayette (now called Pulaski), and Joseph Moss and Jabez Jones were elected Justices of the Peace, and their commissions are dated October 16, 1834. At the March session, 1835, the Commissioners attached the lands lying north of the Fulton and south of the Harris lines to Beaver Township.

ORGANIZATION OF JEFFERSON.

March 6, 1837, Jefferson Township was organized, embracing Town-

ships 7 and 8 north, Range 3 east, and containing about forty-three square miles, being the largest in territory in the county. The first election was held July 2, 1837, at the house of Andrew Ferrier, Jr. Thomas Reid was elected Justice of the Peace; Joseph Engle, Thomas Reid and Andrew Ferrier, Sr., were elected Trustees; David Wilson, Clerk, and Andrew Ferrier, Constable.

FIRST SETTLERS.

John Perkins and family were the first settlers in this township. They moved from Brunersburgh in the spring of 1833, and settled near where the village of Pulaski is now located. Mr. Perkins was born in the State of Virginia about the year 1770; came to Ross County, Ohio, and married a Miss Dawson. The fruits of said marriage were three sons and four daughters. Isaac Perkins and Malinda Plummer, son and daughter, are now living in the county. Isaac Perkins came to Williams County in 1818, and, with his father, settled at Brunersburgh, and has been a resident of the county sixty-five years. Mrs. John Perkins died in Ross County, and he married Abigail Jones, daughter of David Jones, and sister of Jabez Jones, now of Bryan, to whom were born seven children, three sons and four daughters. Dr. Jazeb Perkins, of Michigan; Elijah Perkins, living near Pulaski, and in this township; Mrs. Nancy Rawson and Mrs. Susana Masters, of Pioneer, and Abby Hester of said township, are still living. Mr. Perkins built the first mills at Brunersburg, and in 1833 sold his property to a Mr. Bruner, who subsequently laid out the village of Brunersburgh. He built the first mill in this county; he laid out the village of La Fayette (now called Pulaski), and sold the undivided one-half to John Patterson, of Columbus, Ohio. When the county seat was removed from Defiance, it was generally supposed that it would be located at La Fayette.

Eli Oliver moved from Pickaway County, Ohio, in the fall of 1833, and settled on the lands now occupied by his children, Virginia Beerbower and James Oliver, who have resided in Jefferson Township the longest time, coming here in 1834.

Jabez Jones was born in Hampshire County, Va., June, 1792; while young, he, with his father's family, came to Ross County, Ohio. He came to Jefferson Township in the spring of 1834; was elected the first Justice of the Peace in Northwestern Ohio, and he is now living in Bryan, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812; was at Upper Sandusky (now Fremont), with Gen. Harrison. At the celebration at Bryan, July 4, 1876, Mr. Jones, with six other soldiers of 1812, sat on the stand; these have all passed on before him. G. W. Myers, now living in Bryan, moved from Huron County, Ohio, to Jefferson Township, and was one of the live working men. He

landed September 13, 1837, and settled on the farm now owned by the county, and known as the "Infirmary Farm." In 1838, he was elected Township Clerk, and held that position for many years. In 1840, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected for three terms.

Albert Opdycke, another of the soldiers of 1812, with R. H. Gilson, moved from Trumbull County, Ohio, and settled in Jefferson Township. He was one of the hardy pioneers and reared a large family of boys, of whom John and Heman are still living in the county. He cleared up a large farm, was loved and respected by all, and was twice elected Commissioner of Williams County. He lived more than fourscore years, and was one of the pillars of the M. E. Church. His house was the home of wearied itinerant preachers, who were always welcome. Many yet remember the name of "Pap" Opdycke. He has passed over Jordan and his works do follow him. Jacob Boyers (now of Clinton, Mo.) moved from Crawford County, Ohio, in 1835, and settled on the farm now owned by George Arnold (and known as the Andrew Smith farm). Mr. Boyers was energetic, loved to give and take a joke, full of fun and enjoyed himself in the company of his friends. George W. Perky came from Hancock County, Ohio, and settled on the farm now owned by the heirs of Jacob Folk. He was smart, but an oddity. Once, as one of his neighbors was passing, Perky was chopping out the road in a cat swamp. He remarked that "we read that God divided the land from the water, but here is a place He forgot." Andrew Ferrier and his sons moved from Coshocton County in 1835, and erected the first mill in this township on Beaver Creek, in 1837. His wife and self built the dam of cobble stones. The building was of logs. The wheat was ground, and conveyed to the second story by hand. The miller put the unbolted flour in a hole in the floor, while the patron turned the reel with the bolt on. In this way the early settlers procured their flour. The old man was a Presbyterian minister of the Gospel. Andrew Smith (now of Bryan, Ohio) moved from Coshocton County in 1837, and erected the first saw-mill. Henry Newman erected the second saw-mill. Joseph Moudy moved from Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1835, and settled in Pulaski; thence removed to Jefferson Township, and was there at the organization of the same and was elected Township Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. For fun, jokes and satire, his equal could not be found. Ephraim Plummer came from Ross County in the fall of 1834. John Shankster and sons moved from Ross County in 1835, and settled on the lands now occupied by him. Joseph Bush (now of Florence Township) was one of the early settlers. John Snyder, John and William Barger, George Dorshimer, Jacob Andrew, Joseph Engle, Turner Thompson and Isaac Fickle were among the first settlers of this township. Henry Miller moved from

Stark County, Ohio, and settled on the land now owned by Martin Burns, at which place he subsequently started a carding machine run by horse-power. The first settlers of this part of the county had to go to Brunersburgh for their flour and corn-meal and pirogue it up Bean Creek, making their headquarters at Daniel Colgan's, in Springfield Township. It would take from four to six days to make a trip, and when they did arrive, at times the flour made "sick bread." Many of the first settlers commenced to clear their lands and plant corn by making a hole in the ground with an ax. Jabez Jones, Andrew Smith, George W. Myers, George Dorshimer, John Shankster, Jacob Boyers and Jacob Andre are the only ones living of the old settlers. It is true that many of their children and grandchildren are still living.

PRODUCTS OF FIELD AND FOREST.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, hay, clover-seed, flax-seed, potatoes, turnips, sweet potatoes are the principal crops produced in this township; horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep are raised in abundance; apples, peaches, pears and small fruits are generally a sure crop. Originally the lands were covered with large trees, consisting of black and white walnut, poplar, blue and gray ash, sugar-maple and red elm. The forest abounded with bear, deer, wolves, turkeys, raccoons, minks, foxes, squirrels and rabbits, and from these the tables of the early settlers were supplied with meat. One of the old settlers once informed me that Williams County could not have been settled had they been deprived of basswood bark and coonskins. The skins were traded for tea, coffee, sugar and clothing. The log-chain and bed-cord were made from the bark of the basswood. Venison, corn or johnny-cake, and rye coffee or spicewood tea were considered a good meal. Wild bees were plenty, and in the fall of the year honey was obtained in large quantities.

EFFORT FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

After the division of the county in 1845, there was much dissatisfaction on account of the county-seat being located at Bryan, and petitions were put in circulation for its removal—one being for its location on lands now owned by Jared Graves, of Jefferson Township.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT.

The financial condition of the county was poor, the indebtedness being some $20,000. The future prosperity of the township did not look favorable. But with a strong arm the early pioneers went to work with a will, emigration came into the township, and in 1850 she had doubled her population. The completion of the Air-Line Branch of the Lake

Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad through the county gave new life to the farmers, and to-day the citizens of this township feel proud that they have one of the best townships in Northern Ohio.

FIRST BIRTH, DEATH AND MARRIAGE.

Eliza Hood, daughter of Andrew Hood, was the first person born in this township. Mary Perkins, daughter of John Perkins, was the first person who died. January 1, 1837, Andrew Hood and Elizabeth Reid were married, they being the first.

EARLY MARKETS.

Before the building of the railroad through the county, the farmers had to haul their wheat to Maumee City or Defiance, and sell for 50 cents per bushel.

NEIGHBORLY KINDNESS.

No domestic difficulties ever existed among her citizens, but all seemed anxious to help one another in rollings, house and barn raisings, and would go four and five miles to help each other.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The first tavern in this township was built by Jonathan Tressler, in the year 1851, in the village of West Jefferson; it was one of the largest buildings at that time in the county, and cost $4,000 or $5,000. O. Dolph built the second in the same village, and was the landlord for several years.

VILLAGE OF WEST JEFFERSON.

West Jefferson is the only village in this township, and was laid out and platted by Jonathan Tressler, George Dorshimer, Elias R. Brown and Jonathan Gilbert. John Richart started the first store; Samuel Sharon the second; Brownwell and White the third; John Tressler started the first grocery and saloon. The annual trade was not large. The village contained one store, one grocery, one saw-mill, one blacksmith shop, one hotel, two churches, and, at different times, four physicians—but at present there is but one, and there are but two in the township. The inhabitants of Jefferson Township have never been blessed or even cursed with a lawyer residing within her limits. It has been said that it is a bad place for doctors and lawyers. Durbin's Corners (now called Karle) is the only post office in the township, and is at the village of West Jefferson. John Tressler was the first Postmaster, William Brown, second, Samuel Sherran, third, and Fred White, fourth. The trade and business of the township have been done principally at

Bryan, Pulaski, West Unity, Stryker and Montpelier; this accounts for their not having any village of note within her borders.

CHURCHES.

The same may be said in regard to her churches. The Methodist and German Reform Churches are located at Pulaski Village, while many of their members live in Jefferson Township.

About twenty years ago, the Evangelical Lutheran (English) built a fine church in the village of West Jefferson, at a cost of some $3,000. They have a fine congregation, and quite a number of members. George W. Walker was their first pastor. About the same time, the German Reformers built a good church at West Jefferson at a cost of $2,000. Rev. Mr. Butt was their first pastor. The house is at present occupied by the Methodists, there being no pastor of the German Reformed connected therewith. The United Brethren in Christ built a fine church, one mile north of George Dorshimer's, at a cost of about $2,000. They have regular meetings and some good members. The Church of God built a good frame church near "Bunker Hill," in 1858, at a cost of some $2,000. It was subsequently burnt—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. In 1874, the German Reformers built a fine brick church at Bunker Hill, at a cost of $4,000 or $5,000. Rev. Hasler, Pastor. In 1881, the German Reformers built another good brick church, on lands formerly owned by B. S. Foust, at a cost of $3,000. Rev. Hasler, Pastor.

VARIOUS PREACHERS.

Rev. Simeon H. Alderman was the first Methodist preacher. He preached at Bunker Hill Schoolhouse the winter of 1842–43. John J. Hagerman was the second, J. L. Terris the third, and W. W. Winter the fourth. William L. Smith preached at Bunker Hill Schoolhouse in the winter of 1842–43, and was the first Brethren preacher. Jonathan Thomas was the second, and preached at the same house in 1843. R. R. Saulter preached at the same place in the summer of 1844, and was the first German Reformed preacher. Andrew Ferrier was the first Presbyterian preacher.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

In the winter of 1839, Joel F. Pool taught the first school in the township in an old house on the land of Thomas Reid, now owned by Jacob M. Hester. This was before the township was organized into school districts. In 1840, George W. Durbin (now of Pioneer) taught the second school in a log schoolhouse near where the Centre Schoolhouse now stands. The logs were small and the door was made of clapboards. Some time during the winter, the scholars barred the teacher out, and asked of

him to treat them to something. The teacher procured a rail, and with it broke open the door. The scholars were glad to sue for terms.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In 1841, the Trustees divided the township into twelve school districts, but no record can be found of the amount of money or the number of scholars there were in the township. The amount of money was kept on sheets of paper, and not until the year of 1845, do we find any correct amount of money or number of scholars. In that year, the township had three hundred and five scholars, and drew, from all sources, $299.89. From that time until the present the funds have been correctly kept, always plenty, and enough to keep their schools the time required by law. The following figures show the amount of moneys drawn each year for school purposes, to wit:

1845	$299 89	1858	$1,910 10	1871	2,500 00
1846	234 44	1859	1,709 10	1872	2,650 00
1847	318 19	1860	1,952 14	1873	2,823 75
1848	232 46	1861	2,046 10	1874	2,681 15
1849	565 28	1862	2,080 47	1875	3,534 09
1850	570 04	1863	2,346 74	1876	4,256 00
1851	528 80	1864	2,467 12	1877	3,403 64
1852	644 84	1865	2,238 50	1878	2,921 54
1853	1,176 26	1866	2,156 50	1879	2,498 32
1854	946 15	1867	2,146 00	1880	2,161 61
1855	1,454 55	1868	2,300 00	1881	2,152 54
1856	1,854 72	1869	2,465 50		
1857	1,907 78	1870	$2,438 50		

In 1842, James Welsh taught the first school in District No. 5; in 1843, he taught the second school. In the summer of 1842, M. B. Plummer taught the first school in District No. 6; in the winter of 1842–43, he taught the second term; in the winter of 1843–44, he taught the third term. In the winter of 1844–45, John W. Porter taught the fourth term. Seth B. Hyatt taught the first school in District No. 7, in the winter of 1843–44. Jacob Reid taught the first school in District No. 8, in 1845. J. Engle taught the first school in District No. 9 in the winter of 1845. Miss Brundydge taught the first school in District No. 3. Henry Sheets taught the first school in District No. 4. Lewis J. Baldwin taught the first school in District No. 1. Miss Powell taught the first school in District No. 2. Annette Hart taught the first school in District No. 12. From 1840 to 1846, the population of the township was small, and frequently two districts were joined together for school purposes, and, consequently, it is very hard to ascertain who were the first teachers in some of the districts.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL ITEMS.

The amount paid teachers per month was from $12 to $20, and, as a general custom, they had to board with the parents of the scholars. The books used were Elementary Spelling Book, Emerson's Readers, Olney's Geography and Kirkham's Grammar; the teacher had to set the copies on blank paper for the scholars. There was no particular method of instruction inaugurated at that time; scholars were apt to learn, and teachers took great pains to instruct them in the rudiments. Spelling schools were held in the different schoolhouses. Scholars would go for miles to get to a spelling school, and frequently would stand on the floor and spell during the entire evening. Many joyful meetings were had during the winter evenings by old and young, lads and lasses. The old have passed away, the young have become old and taken their places. Corporal punishment was practiced by all the teachers, and certainly there was better order in schools at that time than now. It was seldom that the teacher used the "rod," but the scholars knew if they misbehaved they would be punished.

SCHOOL LANDS.

As a general thing, the first schoolhouses were built of logs, and the cost was nominal; but the buildings are now all brick, and cost from $900 to $1,200, and are built at the center of every four sections, except the north two or three. The State of Ohio set apart Section 16 in each surveyed township for school purposes, and by an act of the Legislature authorized the Trustees of said township to sell said lands at public auction, giving the purchaser ten years to pay for the same. Said moneys were paid into the State Treasury, and called the "irredeemable fund," the State paying six per cent interest to the several townships. In 1848, Jefferson Township sold her land, and from the proceeds of the same derived a part of her school fund. By some mismanagement or neglect of her Trustees, she lost a quarter section of land set off to her from fractional Township 8. This piece of land was situated in the township of Madison. The Trustees failed to complete their entry, and Harvey Wilcox, former County Recorder, entered it. Brady Township had a piece in Florence Township and lost it. I have been informed that the Government will give the several townships their quota in some other State. Would it not be well for the Trustees to make application to the General Land Office?

A CASE OF MURDER.

But one crime of any magnitude has occurred within our borders. That was the murder of the son of Peter D. Schamp by Daniel Heckerthorn and A. J. Tyler as accessory, which occurred about the 20th day

of June, 1847, on the farm now owned by John H. Schamp. Tyler professed to be a fortune teller, and came to the house of Mr. Schamp and told him his fortune; thence he came to where Heckerthorn lived, told his fortune and made inquiry if Schamp was not a man of money. Receiving an affirmative answer, he told Heckerthorn if he would kill Schamp's boy and hide him in a secret place (known to Tyler), that Schamp would come to him and pay him a large sum to tell him where the boy was, and he would give him money enough to go back to Wayne County, Ohio. On the next Sunday morning, according to previous arrangement, Heckerthorn came to Schamp's, and, decoying the boy from the house (he being but six years old), took him to the large woods north of Schamp's. He there took the boy by the heels and struck his head against a knot on a beech tree and killed him. The knot was subsequently chopped out of the tree and brought to court. The boy's hair was seen on it. He then placed him in a hollow tree, put old rotten wood on him, and then placed green brush on it. Sunday afternoon the search commenced by some of the neighbors, and on Monday it became general. At night Schamp went to see Tyler, to ascertain if he could tell of the whereabouts of the boy. He said he was near water, and under rotten wood and green brush. The excitement became general. On Tuesday, men and boys came for miles to hunt, but obtained no tidings. On Thursday, the woods for miles were full of people. In the afternoon, suspicion fastened on Heckerthorn and Jacob Bohner, and the writer found Heckerthorn at his brother's house, concealed. He was taken into custody, and finally confessed the guilt of himself and Tyler. The same day, George Ely, then a Justice of the Peace for Brady Township, issued a warrant for the arrest of Tyler and Heckerthorn. An examination was had, and they were committed to jail, were taken to Bryan at the fall term of the Court of Common Pleas, and were separately indicted. Tyler elected to be tried by the Supreme Court. The jail at Bryan was not safe, and they were taken to Maumee City and remained there until the fall of 1848, when Tyler was tried for murder in the first degree, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged January 26, 1849. J. Dobbs was Prosecutor, assisted by C. Case. S. E. Blakeslee was attorney for defendant. Daniel Langle was at the time Sheriff, and made an inclosure in which to hang Tyler. On the evening of the 25th, the people came and found there was an inclosure set up in the night. They demolished it, and Tyler was hung in public. At the spring term of the Court of Common Pleas, Heckerthorn was tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

LAND ENTRIES.

The original plat of Jefferson Township has not been changed. Most

of the lands were entered and settled by the early pioneers, and are now owned by their children. The log cabin and log barns were the first buildings. Some were so constructed that the fireplace took one end of the building. But they have given place to fine brick and frame houses and frame barns.

THE POPULATION BY DECADES.

The census returns for the years named gave: 1840, 263; 1850, 810; 1860, 1,586; 1870, 2,236; 1880, 2,246.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

The territory comprising the present Centre Township was at first included within the limits of Delaware Township, which had been created by the County Commissioners June 7, 1824, and which embraced all the land bounded on the north by the Harris State line, east by the line separating Ranges 3 and 4 east, south by the line separating Townships 3 and 4 north, and west by the Indiana line, or the First Principal Meridian. Centre was known as Township 6 north, Range 2 east, and remained a part of Delaware until December 3, 1833, at which time it was set off and made a part of St. Joseph Township. The latter was bounded north by the Harris line, east by the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3 east, south by the line dividing Townships 4 and 5 north, and west by the Indiana line. On the 7th of March 1836, the Commissioners ordered "that the original surveyed Townships 6, 7 and 8 north, in Range 2 east, be erected and incorporated into a township to be called Centre; and further, that the inhabitants of said Centre Township meet on the first Monday in April next, at the house of Jacob Dillman, and proceed to elect, according to law, the necessary officers to organize said township, and that the Auditor advertise the same according to law." No other change was made with Centre until March, 1839, when Township 7 north, Range 2 east, and fractional Township 8 north, Range 2 east, were set off and created as Superior Township, thus leaving Centre as it is at present. The names of the first officers who were elected at the residence of Jacob Dillman in April, 1836, are no longer remembered.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

During the summer or autumn of 1833, Mrs. Mary Leonard, a widowed lady, came with her family to Centre Township. She was accompanied by James Overleas, Sebastian Frame and John Heckman, all three

of whom were her sons-in-law. The four families located in the southeastern part of the township, and began to prepare homes from the heavy woods. Mrs. Leonard had a large family of nearly grown-up children, and with the assistance of her sons and sons-in-law, encountered no serious drawbacks in the creation of a comfortable home. These families came from Montgomery County, Ohio, with three or four wagons, each drawn by two yoke of oxen, and loaded with such household goods as would be needful in the new home. Members of the family had come to the township some time before to select and enter suitable tracts of land, upon which they designed to locate; this was very probably done during the spring of 1833, and were, so far as known, the first tracts entered in the township, though not the only ones entered during the same year. Sebastian Frame was a man of considerable ability, and had been ordained an Elder in the Dunkard Church. Unquestionably, the first religious exercises in the township were conducted by him, either at his own cabin, or at the cabin of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Leonard. The members of the four families often met during the severe winter of 1833–34, to worship, and to talk over the means of meeting successfully the difficult problems of pioneer life. Upon their arrival in the township, the families had at first lived in their wagons, under the shelter of rude temporary abodes built of poles, brush and blankets, while the men went to work to construct rough cabins of round logs. Pleasant was the task of removing to these cabins, humble though they were. These were probably the only persons residing in Centre during the year 1833. In January, 1834, Joel Kinsey came from Montgomery County, Ohio, entered the northwest quarter of Section 35, erected on the same a small log cabin, and began the destruction of the timber on his land. Two or three months later, George Skinner appeared, and entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 34. He likewise built a log house, and made some improvements; but in October of the same year, sold his land to Jacob Dillman, and removed from the township, going no one knew whither. Mr. Dillman, a man who afterward during his life was very prominent in township affairs, had come from Stark County, Ohio, during the spring of 1834, and had selected a tract of land in the eastern part of the township, upon which were favorable facilities for a fine water-power. He returned to Stark County, but the sudden death there of a man whom he expected would operate his prospective mill altered his plans somewhat, and when he again came to Centre Township he purchased the Skinner farm. A few acres had been underbrushed by Mr. Skinner, who had sown thereon what he thought was clover seed, but which soon proved to be Canada thistle seed. The ground was soon covered with these pests, which have not been wholly eradicated even to this day.

SUBSEQUENT SETTLERS.

On the 1st of January, 1837, there were living in the township the following persons, or their families: Zebulon Britton, S. L. Boughton, Samuel Crocker, Jacob Dillman, Lewis Fritch, Jacob Fetters, Daniel Filson, Sebastian Frame, William Hill, Samuel Hill, Joel Kinsey, Abner Lovejoy, Mary Leonard, Martin Lloyd, Frederick Miser, James Overleas, Banister Pool, Almon Stinson, Horace Stinson, Seth Stinson, Jacob Spangler, Isaac Sufficool, John Heckman, Prescott Sawyer, Daniel Weaver, Abraham Weaver, Phillip Yockey, Mr. Brant, and perhaps a few others.

In 1837, 1,080 acres, valued at $2,700, were taxed. The total tax that year for State, canal, county, school and road purposes was $47.25. A considerable portion of this tax was paid by the proprietors of the villages of Centre and Freedom, which had been laid out the year before. By the 1st of January, 1839, there had come in Alfred Church, M. G. Frock, Lorenzo Garton, John B. Kimmell, Joseph McKean, Isaac Neihart, Jacob Neihart, Thomas Punches, Amasa Shafer, Peter Yockey and others. A year later, there were in—Jacob Swartzcope, Jacob Bowman, John D. Martin, Robert Baird, John Dinsmore, Stephen Hungerford, John McDowell, William Prouty, Robert Smith, William Sheridan, Sr., Frederick Webber and others.

In 1839, there were in the township 13 horses and 102 cattle; in 1840, there were 34 horses and 130 cattle; in 1842, there were 59 horses and 177 cattle; in 1843, 72 horses and 228 cattle, and in 1844 80 horses and 252 cattle.

HUNTING INCIDENTS.

Perhaps the most successful hunter ever in the township was Frederick Miser, who came from Coshocton County, Ohio, to the township in the spring of 1834. He was a very large man—possessing enormous strength—and was a dead shot with the rifle. He loved to hunt, and would often be gone several days at a time, taking with him in his provision bag a plentiful supply of bread and meat. He would always return loaded down with skins and game. It is said that he was so strong that he could carry in two or three deer on his back. He went dressed in a complete suit of buckskin, as did also his boys. He was one of the few early settlers in the township who succeeded in killing bears. It is related that, one dark night, a great commotion was heard among the swine that were in the woods some distance north of his house. The night was so dark that Mr. Miser knew it was useless to sally forth. The swine squealed terribly for some time, and then all became silent. At daybreak, Mr. Miser and his sons went out where the squealing had occurred; and, after looking around a short time, found the half-eaten carcass of a hog covered with leaves. Mr. Miser knew enough of the

habits of the bear to be aware that the animal would very likely return the following night to gorge itself again with fresh pork; so he resolved to be present on that occasion to act as a reception committee of one. Accordingly, about two hours before dark, he went to where the carcass lay, dressed in an appropriate fashion for the reception of so distinguished a guest. He concealed himself behind the roots of a large tree, and patiently waited for the development of events. A little while before dark, he heard a rustling of leaves, and, peering out, saw, a moment later, a large black bear stepping leisurely along, and approaching the "supper table." At a favorable moment, the hunter took careful aim and fired, and the animal fell shot through the heart. A few feeble spasmodic movements—a few feeble kicks—and all was over. The dead animal was carried to the house, on a handspike, by the boys. The next morning, the family ate bear steak for breakfast. The near neighbors were presented with portions and fared likewise. Bear meat is said to be excellent. It tastes much like veal, and can be fried in its own fat like pork.

A MOTHER BEAR AND THREE CUBS.

One morning Mr. Miser started out for a long hunt down in the present townships of Defiance County. While moving through the woods in Milford Township near the residence of Mr. Mann, keeping a careful lookout for game, his attention was attracted to a large opening in a gigantic tree, many feet from the ground. Closer examination revealed the fact that the trunk of the tree and the opening in the same were scratched by the claws of some large animal. The hunter resolved to wait awhile and see what transpired; so, without noise, he seated himself at the foot of the tree. The minutes passed away, and at last a great noise was heard high up in the hollow tree, a scratching and clawing, interspersed with numerous whines and snarls, which, after a few minutes, ceased, and all became still again. Mr. Miser immediately started for the cabin of Mr. Mann, who, with ax in hand, came back with him. The tree, though large, was hollow, and was soon cut down. Mr. Miser stood near with his rifle ready, and when the tree fell with a great crash, out through the opening came a large bear, with open mouth and eyes of fire. The animal was instantly shot dead. The tree was examined, and three cubs about as large as cats were found. They fought and scratched when taken out, but were too small to do much damage. Mr. Mann took one of them and Mr. Miser the other two. The latter were taken home, and became great pets in the family of Mr. Miser. They grew rapidly, and soon became large and a nuisance generally. They were up to all sorts of capers, and could eat as much corn as swine. The family kept maple sugar and wild honey in the cabin loft. The bears were very fond of anything sweet, and

could smell it if it was anywhere about the house. They soon became aware of what the loft contained, but were unable to reach it until one day, after they had become quite large, when they climbed upon the cabin roof, knocked off the weight poles, scattered the clapboard shingles and descended into the loft, where they helped themselves to the store of sweets. Sometimes they would snap and bite the children, but this was done only in sport. They loved to souse themselves in a tub of water, and were a pest to the women on washing day. At last they became so troublesome that they were killed.

A BEAR TRAP.

Traps were made by fastening across some path a small log, into which many sharp pins were driven. Above this, a much larger and heavier log was partly suspended in such a manner that when the animal stepped over the lower log, the trigger was struck and the heavy upper log came down, pinning the animal fast. Mr. Miser often set these traps. One stormy night a large bear attacked a hog belonging to Mr. Miser, and weighing nearly two hundred pounds, and threw it over an eight rail fence that constituted the pen. The unfortunate *Sus scrofa* was dragged off in the woods despite its squeals, where it was killed and partly consumed. A trap like the one above described was set, but the only thing caught and killed was a valuable dog belonging to the family. The bear was not seen, but must have been a very large one. On still another occasion, while Mr. Miser was hunting in the western part of the township, and while he was trying to force his way through a tangled and almost impenetrable swamp, he saw off at some distance to one side a suspicious-looking heap of leaves and dried grass. While standing observing it, he suddenly saw the head of a large bear emerge from the covering, and a pair of small bright eyes peer about, though the animal still remained lying in its nest. Mr. Miser cautiously raised his rifle without being seen, took deliberate aim at the exposed head and fired. The sharp report was followed by a sudden and tremendous scattering of the leaves and grass of the nest, accompanied by a torrent of growls and snarls, though in a minute or two the death struggles of the animal ceased. Upon going forward, Mr. Miser found two young cubs sprawling among the grass and leaves. He took them home, where they were kept some time, but were afterward killed. One night Mr. Miser heard the screams of a panther in a swamp west of his house, but, although he went out the next morning, nothing of it could be discovered.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

David Leonard and James Overleas were one day hunting in the

woods north of Miser's cabin. They were walking along some distance apart, when Overleas discovered a fresh deer track. He followed it a short distance, and soon saw the deer quietly feeding. He cautiously approached and shot the animal, which fell upon the ground, and the hunter went forward to cut its throat. As he stooped over it with knife in hand, the animal, having been merely stunned by the shot, suddenly leaped to its feet, and with bristles erect along its spine, and antlers lowered, charged furiously upon him, knocking him down and pinning him to the earth like a vise. He seized the angry animal by the antlers, and endeavored with all his strength to free himself, but without success. The deer gored him with its sharp-pronged antlers, and struck him with its cutting hoofs, until he was covered with wounds and bruises, and his clothing was torn into ribbons. At the first of the attack he had begun calling loudly to his companion for assistance; but, although the latter heard the cries, he was unable to reach the spot until Overleas had been severely punished for his carelessness. Leonard came panting up to the scene, and immediately ended the struggle by shooting the enraged animal dead. Had it not been for his timely arrival, Overleas would have probably been killed. He went home a wiser man.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

Daniel Fetters one day killed a doe and two fawns within the space of a few minutes. While out with his gun, he discovered them feeding, whereupon he shot and killed the mother, and the fawns ran away at the top of their speed, but soon returned and approached their parent. Mr. Fetters knew they would return, and had concealed himself near the doe. From behind a tree he shot one of the fawns, and the other ran away; but, when it returned, a few minutes later, it was likewise killed. John and Jacob Fetters, one autumn, tried to see which could kill the greater number of deer during the time which each could spare from his work. John killed *forty-six*, and Jacob *forty-nine*. The skins were taken and sold, as were also the better portions of the flesh. Many of the hams were smoked or salted down like pork. One day a bear was started in the northeastern part of the township by some one not remembered, and was followed to a swamp in the southwestern part, many joining in the chase. Jacob Neihart and Michael Frock joined the pursuit with their dogs. The bear was at last treed in the swamp, and was shot at by Philip Neihart, who gave it only a flesh wound; whereupon another settler tried his hand, and the animal came to the ground dead. Mr. Miser could dress deer skins as well as an Indian, and after the same fashion. The suits of buckskin which he and his sons wore were warm and comfortable while they were dry; but after they had become wet and had

dried, they were like boards, and about as easily put on as a suit of basswood. On such occasions the process of the morning dressing was amusing and ridiculous.

WILD HONEY.

One day in early years, several of the settlers had occasion to go to La Fayette. As they were going along, one of them discovered a "bee tree," which was immediately cut down. The men ate what they wanted of the choice honey, and when they were satisfied, they told Mr. Overleas that he might have the remainder. The settlers in early days were in the habit, when they left home, of taking with them a "wallet" (usually made of cloth) well filled with substantial food. These "wallets" were bags about three feet long, closed at both ends, but open at the middle, and were carried over the shoulder or around the neck, food being placed in both ends. Mr. Overleas had his wallet on the occasion above mentioned, and when he was told that the remainder of the honey was his, being a peculiar man, he resolved to put it all, to the amount of about three gallons, in his cloth wallet and carry it with him. The honey was accordingly placed in the wallet, and the men proceeded on their way. Some of the men had been wiser than Mr. Overleas, and had foreseen the consequences, but they said nothing. At last, as the honey became warm on the back of Mr. Overleas, it began to strain through the wallet, and before he was aware of the fact his back was covered with the sweet substance. The other men had been laughing some time at his expense, and when he discovered this, he resolved, as you have done a great many times, dear reader, to stick to his honey as long as it stuck to him, in spite of them. It was a warm day, and he began to sweat, which greatly aggravated the disaster. The other men enjoyed the occasion hugely. The honey was soon dripping from the mortified man's shoulders, but he would not give up, as he naturally dreaded the outburst of merriment and the ominous ridicule that was sure to result from his relinquishment of the honey. He kept the sweet substance, but was tortured all the way by the suppressed laughter of his companions. At length, when he reached home, about a gallon had escaped, the most of which covered his entire back. He was a sweet picture, truly, and his clothing was immediately put in the wash-tub. It is reasonable to conclude that Mr. Overleas did not eat honey for his supper on the evening of his return. The crab-apple sauce, the vinegar, the pickles, which his wife had prepared, suffered, no doubt, a severe attack.

THE LOST CHILD.

One day, in early times, a small boy, about four years old, belonging to a family which lived in the southwestern part of the township, became

lost. The mother had gone to one of the neighbors, and the child had attempted to follow her. The loss was not discovered until the mother returned, about dark. Search was immediately instituted, the neighborhood was aroused and soon the woods were filled with anxious searchers. Torches were carried, and the search continued all night; but the morning dawned, and the first day passed without success. The mother was almost distracted with grief and nervous anxiety. People came by the score to assist in the search—some as far distant as five or six miles; but, although more than a hundred active searchers were present, no concerted and organized effort was made, strange to say, until the third day. On this day, a long line was formed, the men and women being stationed about sixty feet apart, and the word was given by the Captain to march. It was not long before the little boy was found. He was dead, but his body yet contained warmth, showing that death had occurred only a short time before. The spot where the little fellow had slept each night was found. When night overtook him, he had, as was his habit, taken off his clothing, thinking that he must do so in order to go to sleep. It was October and the nights were quite cold, and the little wanderer could not survive the chilling weather. When he arose the first morning, he was unable to put on his clothes properly, and thus wandered about half-clad. Had the search been organized, as it should have been, on the second day, the little boy would have been found alive. It was the easiest thing in the world even for grown people to get lost in early days. The sensations on such occasions are described as terrifying. The mind and senses become wild with bewilderment, see familiar objects under new and strange aspects, and refuse to recognize trees and paths known for years. Old settlers, lost, have been known to pass within a few yards of their own doors without recognizing a single familiar object.

LOCATION OF THE SETTLERS.

Jacob Bowman owned land on Sections 24 and 25; Daniel Kreiger, on 29; Charles Butler, 10 and 20; Levi Cunningham, 6; John Craw and Joshua Conklin, 3; Jacob Drayer, 4; Rowland Day, 8; Andrew Dice, 28; Jacob Eberman, 21; W. P. Green, 30; Zenas Hinds, 33; Bentley Harman, 21; Joseph Henderson, 17; Simon Jennings, 8; Frederick Moyer, 26; Beniah McGowan, 12; John Miller, 29; Christian Miller, 30; B. L. Mead, 7; Albert Mathias, 30; Jacob Neidhardt, 23; Eden Neer, 20; Abraham Roon, 25; George Retter, 26; Samuel Ross, 14; Isaac Robbins, 23; Henry Tharp, 19; Joseph Whitehill, 32; John Ward, 5; Peter Wilhelm, 23; Walter Wimple, 12; James B. Wells, 12; Isaac Wilson, 26; Samuel Medary, 9; Richard Baker, 6; Samuel and Abner Aiken, 3; Thomas Armstrong, 2; Zebulon Britton, 28; Samuel

Crocker, 35; Jacob Dillman, 34; Lewis Fritch, 20; Jacob Fetters, 27; Sebastian Frame, 35; William and Samuel Hill, 17; Joel Kinsey, eastern part; Martin Lloyd, southern part; Frederick Miser, 25; James Overleas, 35; Banister Pool, 30; Almon and Horace Stinson, 10; Seth Stinson, 4; Jacob Spangler, 28; Prescott Sawyer, eastern part; Daniel and Abraham Weaver, northern part; Philip Yockey, eastern part; John Blair, 23; George Beechler, 21; John Flora, 13; J. B. Kimmell, 28; Abraham Hunsberger, 11; John McDowell, 35; J. S. Marshall, 24; Joseph McKean, 19; C. L. Noble, 10; T. L. Punches, 24; Thomas Smith, 29 and 32; Jacob Frock, 21; Jacob Neihart, 21.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

In about the year 1845, Fred Miser, Jr., built a saw-mill in the eastern part, on the western branch of Lick Creek. A dam was constructed, and a race dug, and, for some five or six years, during the rainy months, a considerable quantity of lumber was sawed. It is said that 500 logs were transformed into lumber by this mill, during one spring, while the mill was in operation. The mill was abandoned because it did not pay sufficiently well to warrant its continuance. Several years before this mill was built, Jacob Bowman had constructed a strong dam on Lick Creek, near where the stream is crossed by the Centre and Bryan road, and had, with the help of eight or ten hired men, excavated a long race across the large bend in the stream, on Sections 24 and 25. Near the terminus of the race he erected a two-storied frame grist-mill, and placed therein two sets of buhrs, one for wheat and the other for corn. About the same time, he built a saw-mill on the same race. These mills were conducted quite successfully for many years, and became well known and well patronized. The grist-mill furnished excellent flour; and the saw-mill furnished lumber that may yet be seen in many a building in the surrounding neighborhood. In 1836, Mr. Bowman, opened a general store in Centre Village, his stock being valued at about $500. About the same time, John D. Martin also opened a store at the same place. The Assessor of 1837 valued his stock at $700. These stores and mills were very handy to the settlers, as they saved long journeys, through bottomless roads, to distant places. The stores furnished all sorts of useful articles needed in the backwoods, and almost any kind of produce was taken as payment. Deer skins were for many years almost legal tender for the payment of obligations. Money was very scarce, and other mediums of exchange were sought and found. So many yards of calico were worth so many pounds of butter; so many pounds of sugar or coffee were worth so many deer skins or hams, or dozens of eggs; and such a pair of boots was worth such a hog, or such furs. Estimates of value were thus made from the self-

regulated law of supply and demand, with the various articles in the possession of the settlers. Stores were not opened in villages alone; they were kept in farmers' houses. Prescott Sawyer, one of the first blacksmiths in the township, placed in his cabin dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, etc., valued at about $500. He also built an ashery, and for several years manufactured the estimated quantity of ten or twelve tons of black-salts and pearl-ash, annually. He exchanged goods from his store for ashes, and probably opened the store as an adjunct to the ashery. Here the early settlers could get goods without money; all they had to do was to save the ashes which resulted from their log-heap fires, and haul the same to the ashery. Henry Ruse purchased the Bowman grist-mill after a number of years, and placed in the same a steam engine. A few years later, the mill was destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt, but after a number of years was again burned, and was then abandoned. It was customary in early times, in almost every family, to have whisky, at all times, on the mantlepiece; members of the family, old and young, could take a drink whenever they pleased. This universal custom of consuming liquor led to the construction of many distilleries in the wilderness. In quite an early day, Jacob Householder constructed a small one in the eastern part of the township, on the old Neidhardt farm. The small quantity of whisky made was consumed as fast as it came from the still. The distillery was conducted about three years, and was then abandoned. Lewis Fritch was a carpenter and cabinet-maker; he made many coffins, tables, stands, etc., for the early settlers. Jacob Fritz made spinning wheels, large and small, also reeds, shuttles, looms, etc. He tried his mechanical ingenuity in the construction of a musical instrument known as an "organ;" but, after the lapse of several mentally laborious months, abandoned the project, as he had reached the terminus of his inventive skill. Philip Neihart manufactured chairs, in an early day. Specimens of his workmanship may yet be seen in the township. Sebastian Frame, immediately after his arrival in the township, erected a small building on his farm, in which he placed a small set of "nigger-head" buhrs to be used in "cracking corn." It was located on a branch of Lick Creek, and was operated by water power, and, later, by horse or ox power. It was the first "grist-mill" in the township. William Sheridan, Sr., an excellent man, and one of the first blacksmiths in the county, built a shop on his farm in the eastern part of the township, where, for many years, all manner of work in his line was done. A man named Clendennen worked in his shop for a time, but afterward went to Centre Village, where he worked at the same trade. In about the year 1846, Daniel Wirtz erected a building in the eastern part, in which he placed the necessary machinery for carding wool and dressing cloth. The

motor for operating the mill was water from the stream on which the building was situated. A considerable quantity of wool was taken to his mill, where it was carded, after which it was taken home, spun, woven into cloth, and returned to the mill to be fulled or dressed. The mill had all it could do during the wet months—the only times it could operate. It did a paying business for about ten years, and was then discontinued. It is said that David Leonard afterward transformed it into a saw-mill. These were the principal early industrial pursuits in the township, outside of the villages.

FREEDOM.

In the month of February, 1836, Montgomery Evans, Nathan Shirley and Thomas Warren, proprietors, employed a surveyor and laid out the above-named town on the southeast quarter of Section 35. The proprietors were speculators, whose object was to lay out a town that should ultimately become the county seat of Williams County. At that time, Defiance and Williams Counties were one, under the latter name; and, as the geographical center of the county was not far from southeastern Centre Township, the proprietors felt sure of securing the location of the county seat at their village; for the subject of removing the county seat from Defiance to some spot more centrally located, was then being seriously discussed. The above designated gentlemen, with pretty accurate foresight, laid out Freedom accordingly; but two important obstacles, which, in the nature of things, could not be foretold, lay in the way of the fruition of their hopes. One was the foundation of Centre (village), and the other was the division of the county into two. The latter circumstance was sure to defeat the hopes of Freedom, and the former was very likely to do the same, as it was located on the justly celebrated Bellefontaine road. The result was that Freedom did not grow a particle, and at length, in about 1842, the village was abandoned.

CENTRE.

This village, like Freedom, was designed for the county seat, and would have been but for the division of the county. It was laid out on the 23d of January, 1836, by John Evans, proprietor, and Miller Arrowsmith, Deputy Surveyor of Williams County. Four hundred and eighteen lots were laid out on the southwest quarter of Section 35, four lots being reserved for a park, a school-yard and a cemetery. Within a short time after the village had been founded, it became plainly apparent that Williams County was soon to be divided. This was a death blow to the anticipated growth and prosperity of Centre. In 1836, there were two or three families in Centre. Prescott Sawyer, a blacksmith, was there. J. B. Kimmell was also there with his store, as was John D. Martin soon

afterward. A. M. Bateman also lived in the village. Kimmell was the first Postmaster, and was appointed some time during the year 1838. It was during the spring of this year that Congress established the mail route from Defiance via Brunersburgh, Williams Centre, St. Joseph and Denmark, in Ohio, and Perseverance, Steubenville, Little Prairie and Pretty Prairie to Lima, in Indiana. It is said that Judge Israel Stoddard, who at that time lived at Denmark, St. Joseph Township, was the first mail carrier. He traversed the route on horseback. Colin Tharp, who lived at Centre, but just across the line in Defiance County, opened his doors and entertained the traveling public. Mr. Kimmell also kept a house of entertainment. He kept liquor for those who wanted it, and their names were legion. His house became quite a resort for those who looked upon the wine when it was red. At that early day the subject of total abstinence began to be discussed. Jacob Dillman came out strongly in opposition to the liquor traffic. He and Mr. Kimmell were opposing candidates in 1839 or 1840 for the position of Justice of the Peace. Mr. Kimmell was the successful candidate, and it is stated that his election was largely due to the support of the intemperate element. Mr. Dillman kept a small store. Lorenzo Crocker located in Centre in about 1840, and Samuel R. Clendennen, a blacksmith, appeared in about 1842. John Manon, a tailor, came in 1841, and for some time worked at his trade, but afterward clerked many years in the store of Giles H. Tomlinson. The land upon which Centre stands was entered by James Overleas, who erected the first building of any kind upon the present town site. This was a rude log cabin, built in the fall of 1833. The cabin of Mr. Kimmell was probably the second; it was erected in 1836. Crocker was a shoemaker, and worked at his trade. John Evans, the proprietor of the village, was a physician, who lived at Defiance. He had considerable means at his command. Oliver Sawyer was a resident of Centre about the year 1838. Giles H. Tomlinson first appeared in Centre in 1838, but he did not locate there until about 1848. Mr. Manon succeeded Kimmell as Uncle Sam's postal agent. He took the office about 1844, and held the same for nine or ten years, at which time Dr. Dunshee stepped in and remained until J. P. Dodge was appointed, during Buchanan's administration. After a few years, Daniel Lovejoy took possession of the office. He was succeded by his son, who is yet Postmaster. In about 1844, the most of the village lots of Centre, after having passed through several hands, were purchased by Brown & Phelps, who paid the tax on them a few years; but when the neighborhood was taxed heavily for school purposes at the time the schoolhouse was built, their share of the burden was greater than they cared to bear, and they neglected the payment of their tax. Finally the lots were sold by the Sheriff and pur-

chased by G. H. Tomlinson, for $400, or at $2 each, there being two hundred of them. In January, 1848, Mr. Tomlinson opened a store in Centre with about $1,500 worth of a general stock of goods, which he brought from Bryan, where he had previously been in business. He continued in the mercantile business until 1862, having in store at certain seasons goods valued at about $6,000. He packed large quantities of beef and considerable pork, and conducted an ashery from 1848 to 1864. Often the value of his shipments East considerably exceeded the value of his goods shipped West. He employed six or eight hands in the fall and winter to pack meat. Sometimes for months the ashery was conducted day and night, two sets of hands being employed. An average of about thirty tons of black salts and pearl-ash was manufactured annually. Freeman & Freedy opened a store soon after 1848, and about the same time Ruse & Tharp did likewise. The former firm had about $2,500 worth of goods. Boyd, of Defiance, sent goods to be sold at the village. Bowman & Core opened a store a little later, but finally sold out at auction. Too many stocks of goods were offered for sale from 1850 to 1860, as several failures resulted. Garver Brothers began during the war, and for a number of years conducted a fair business. The brothers were succeeded by Garver & Walker. The population of Centre in 1840 was about 25; in 1845 was about 40; in 1850 was about 90 or 100, and in 1860 was about 250. This has been about the population since Centre saw its best days from 1850 to 1865. Rudolph Roth opened a grocery and saloon about 1853; he made considerable money. John Manon opened a general store about sixteen years ago, and has continued until the present. Hugh Mills opened his store in 1861, and continued until about five years ago. A. H. Ogle began measuring tape and calico about six years ago; and J. M. Shutt brought in a stock of goods in 1881. Charles Agler conducted a saloon a few years, beginning about 1870. James McDowell, in 1848, began manufacturing chairs, tables, stands, and large numbers of coffins. James Ritchie and his brother worked at the cabinet business, and also made quite a number of wagons.

MILLS AND SHOPS.

Jacob Dillman built the first saw-mill in Centre in about 1846, and operated the same with steam. It passed to several owners, one of them being James McDowell, who, in 1866, sold it to Storer & Kittridge. In January, 1867, the mill was burned down, but was rebuilt the same spring. Storer bought Kittridge out in the fall of 1869, and in the spring of 1870 the mill again burned down, but was again soon rebuilt. In October, 1870, Mr. Storer had his left hand, except the thumb, sawed off by an accident. In 1873, W. S. Wilsey purchased an interest in the

mill, but four years later sold out to Storer. The mill in its day has been an excellent one. Mr. Storer has added a shingle machine, a lath machine, a fork, hoe and broom-handle lathe, a planing machine, and a machine for chopping feed for stock. Large numbers of cheese boxes are made at present. Dr. William Hall came to the village in about 1842. After him came Drs. Pope, Ensign, Dunshee, Jenkins, Clark and Shutt. In 1868, Dodge & Young began manufacturing wagons, carriages, buggies, etc., on quite an extensive scale, nine hands being employed, and from $4,000 to $5,000 worth of work being done annually. The sales ran down in 1873, owing to the hard times, and the business was partly abandoned. This, in brief, sums up the past importance of Centre.

WILLIAMS CENTRE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Williams Centre Circuit was organized at the Central Ohio Annual Conference, held at Fostoria, Ohio, A. D. 1867, when Rev. Henry Boyers was appointed pastor. It was then in Defiance District, Rev. Elnathen C. Gavitt, Presiding Elder. In 1868, Williams Centre Circuit was placed in Toledo District, and Henry Boyers was returned as pastor. Rev. T. H. Wilson was Presiding Elder in Toledo District at this time. 1869, T. H. Wilson, Presiding Elder, and Rev. J. McKean was appointed pastor. 1870, T. H. Wilson, Presiding Elder; J. McKean, pastor. 1871, Rev. Leroy A. Belt was appointed Presiding Elder of Toledo District, and O. E. Moore, pastor at Williams Centre. 1872, L. A. Belt, Presiding Elder, and William Littell was appointed pastor. 1873, L. A. Belt, Presiding Elder; William Littell, pastor. 1874, L A. Belt, Presiding Elder; William Littell, pastor. 1875, Park S. Donelson was appointed Presiding Elder of Toledo District, and William Littell was returned as pastor of Williams Centre. 1876, P. S. Donelson, Presiding Elder, and David Bowers was appointed pastor. 1877, P. S. Donelson, Presiding Elder, and David Bowers, pastor. 1878, P. S. Donelson, Presiding Elder, and S. L. Biler was appointed pastor, who remained two years. 1879, Wesley G. Waters was appointed Presiding Elder of Toledo District, and Jackson T. Pope as pastor at Williams Centre, who remained two years. 1881, W. G. Waters, Presiding Elder; E. H. Snow was appointed pastor. The first church was erected many years ago. The second one was erected during the first year of Rev. William Littell's pastorate, 1872. Present membership and officers, forty-two, and about sixteen will be added soon. Present pastor, E. H. Snow. The Sunday school has a regular attendance of seventy-five; present Superintendent, Mrs. Giles H. Tomlinson.

MELBERN.

In the month of August, 1869, John Fritch, John Kendall and Jacob Neihart laid out twenty-three lots on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 20, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 6 north, Range 2 east. The lots were all north of the railroad. In October, 1871, Eden Neer laid out an addition to Melbern, consisting of three lots on the south side of the railroad, and on the west side of the wagon road. The town came very nearly being called Kansas, but by good luck escaped such a direful fate. It has had, therefore, no grasshoppers nor tornadoes. The house of John Fritch was the first, it having been built many years before. Some years before the lots were laid out, Amos Huffman built the brown house near the church. Dr. John Kendall bought two acres at the village, and became the first Postmaster. The office was in Philip Neihart's old log house south of the railroad. David Lovejoy built an early house, in which he opened a small grocery; this was about 1866; he became Postmaster. William Thomas, Peter Brakeman and Constantine Beals erected early buildings. In about 1871, Mr. Thomas opened a general stock of goods in town. About three years ago Samuel Benn began merchandising in the same room. William Brown came in some eight or ten years ago. He is yet in business, and has the largest and best stock of goods in Melbern. Henry Jaques was his partner for a time, but sold out to George Brainer. Alexander McCaskey began selling notions about four years ago. There are in town the usual number of carpenters, blacksmiths, etc. Henry Beck was the third Postmaster, and Alexander McClaskey the fourth and present one. Dr. Kendall was the first physician; Dr. Trutton, the second, and Dr. Shutt, the third and last. None reside in town at present. Of course, the town has had its saloons. About the year 1866, Beal & Harris built a steam saw-mill, which they operated about three years, when it was purchased by Brakeman & Son, who yet own and conduct it. It is a good mill. "Centre Grange" was instituted at the Miller Schoolhouse in 1874, by the Deputy Grand Master, and at first was filled to overflowing with members. The first officers were: Master, Theodore Hunt; Secretary, William Weaver; Treasurer, Samuel Stauffer. Two years after the organization, the lodge built the storehouse in which Mr. Brown's stock of goods is now for sale. The upper story was fitted up for a lodge room, and here the grangers yet assemble to deliberate. The lodge, though not as strong as at first, numbers, at present, about eighty-five members, and meets on Saturday evenings. The members, by united action, have done much to reduce the price of various farming implements. Three or four years ago, George Fox built a cheese factory south of the railroad. He manu-

factures per day, during the warmer months, from six to fifteen cheeses, each weighing from twenty-five to forty pounds.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in the vicinity of Melbern was built on the present site of the saw-mill, about the year 1837. It was a small log cabin, with a huge fire-place in one end, which fed a tall chimney built on the outside. The desks were rough boards placed on wooden pins driven in the wall, and the seats were clapboards, with legs made of wooden poles. Old man Barney was the first teacher in this primitive schoolhouse, receiving his pay by subscription. Mr. Barney was an odd old fellow, with peculiar habits, but he was a good teacher, though his education at this day would be designated mediocre. Mr. Fritch remembers that one night the teacher said "school is dismissed," but suddenly recollecting that he had not called the roll, he told the scholars, who had started up, to take their seats again. Mr. Fritch, then quite a large boy, did not hear the order of dismission countermanded, and kept on toward the door, until suddenly, without warning, the master's long whip came down across him like a sword. No further explanation was necessary, as Fritch saw the point, and went to his seat at a Rarus gait. This house was used about two years, when another log structure was built half a mile south of Melbern. Barney taught here also, as did Thomas Hill. This was used five or six years, when the third one for the neighborhood was erected at the geographical center of the township. A short time before the last war, this log building was replaced with a neat frame house, which was used until a few years ago. It is now the township hall. It stands a short distance north of the center, as, when it was built, land at the center could not be obtained, owing to an unsettled estate. William Neavill, Edgar Hubbard, Sarah Washburn and J. B. Kimmell, were early teachers in this neighborhood. It is said that Mr. Kimmell used to punish by tying boys and girls together, and then standing them on the top of seats. Such a procedure would be a source of supreme joy to the average scholars of to-day. The Pool Schoolhouse in the southwastern part was not built until about 1844. It has been replaced by several others. An early log schoolhouse was erected about a mile northwest of Melbern. Log schoolhouses were built in the northern part as early as 1840, and possibly as early as 1837 or 1838. The Yockey School District had its first log house about 1840. A log school cabin was built at Centre, on the south side of the creek, on the hill, about the year 1838. Old man Barney, the Yankee, was one of the first teachers. The house was used until about 1844, when a small brick structure was erected at a cost of about $500. It was largely due to the energy of Jacob Dillman

that this house was built. He paid half or two-thirds of the cost himself, and gave out the contract for the manufacture of the brick. The district was taxed to pay for the house; and this, as stated several pages back, was the cause of the refusal of Brown and Phelps to pay the heavy taxes upon their town lots, as the tax soon amounted to nearly as much as the lots were worth. This building was used until a few years before the last war. Religious services were held in it, public assemblages gathered there, and the "old brick" will not soon be forgotten. In about the year 1852, the Maumee Presbytery began the project of constructing a seminary at the village. The citizens, without regard to religious convictions, were asked to assist in the cost of constructing the house; and all did so without seriously thinking that the school was to be strictly denominational. The frame building (now the district schoolhouse), in the western part of the town, was immediately built at a cost of about $2,500. Jacob Dillman gave the land (west of the present site), upon which the house was built, with the understanding that the land was to revert to him in case it was no longer used for school purposes. A thorough Presbyterian organization was effected, the following men being elected Trustees of the Maumee Presbytery: John M. Layman, D. S. Anderson, J. P. P. Stockton, John Kelley, Milo Rockwell and Joseph S. Grim. James Anderson, a man of fine character and culture, was given charge of the school. A fair attendance of scholars was secured, and the seminary began to attract attention. The house was used by the Presbyterian society on Sundays, and the class was under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Crabb, an excellent man, and a very ardent Presbyterian. James Anderson died in about three years, and his brother David was then given charge of the school. As the years advanced, and the rigidly orthodox tenets of the Presbyterian ritual were more or less taught to the assembled scholars, considerable comment and criticism were indulged in by those whose children were in attendance, and whose religious views were not Presbyterian. Such parents soon found that they had made a mistake in supposing that their children could attend the school without coming within the strong influences of Calvinistic teachings. Matters went on thus for some time, until, at last, such parents kept their children from the school. This led to the downfall and abandonment of the seminary. The land went back to Mr. Dillman, and the house was moved to its present position, and became the property of the district.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

When many of the citizens withdrew their children from the Presbyterian school, their feelings of resentment became paramount. While in this disturbed condition they instituted movements for building a high

school structure. The building was designed to cost about $3,000; and, in order that not too severe a burden should fall upon any person's shoulders, the amount to be raised was divided into shares of $10 each. Men bought as many shares as their means allowed. Mr. Dillman headed the subscription by taking fifteen shares, and others did nearly as well. The plan, or project, was highly successful, and the house was immediately built. The structure is a large, two-story, frame affair, about 35x50 feet, and school was begun in it immediately, J. H. Omo being the first teacher. This was about the year 1857 or 1858. The sessions were held eight or nine months of the year, and from forty to seventy young ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. The school flourished exceedingly until the war broke out, at which time many of the young men entered the army, and went to Western Virginia for six months, saying that they would return in the fall to be ready for the winter term. They expected, dear reader, to whip the rebels soundly by that time, and avenge the insult offered the old flag. Mr. Sherwood was one of the early teachers. During, or after, the war were Messrs. Chapman, Harris, Zeigler, Greer, Bowersox, Kirk, Irish and Lewis. Many good terms have been taught since the war. The building is at present unoccupied. The ownership of the house and the lots upon which it stands is uncertain, as the association was not incorporated, and some technical mistakes were made in the transfer. The courts will ultimately be called upon to settle the case.

CHURCHES.

At the time the Presbyterians built the seminary, they organized a class which met to worship in that building. Rev. Crabb was their first pastor. Many of their members lived in Defiance County. The society was disorganized at the time the school stopped. As early as about 1844, the Methodists had formed a small class at Centre, and by 1848 they were strong enough to build a small frame church, about 24x32 feet, at a cost of $400. Among the early members were some of the Dillmans, the Nobles, the Ensigns, the Crockers and the Lloyds. The house was used until a short time before the war, and finally passed to the ownership of G. H. Tomlinson, in whose possession it yet is. Among the early ministers were Revs. Money, Thompson, Lindsey, Ray, Boyer, Miller, Perky, Henderson and Barkdoll. The present Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1874. Bishop Kumler organized a United Brethren Society at Centre about the year 1842. The members met in schoolhouses and dwellings until about 1856 or 1857, when they built a frame church at a cost of about $2,800. Of this amount, G. H. Tomlinson gave about $400, and L. Henenway, George Kearns, M. L. Jaques, J. D. Wilsey, Daniel Kaler and Griffin & Britton (the contractors) about $150 each.

Rev. Eugene H. Snow was one of the first ministers. The Universalists had a small organization for a short time in the high school building. The Spiritualists erected a small frame temple in the south part of Centre about twenty-five years ago. Here the spirits of the departed were conversed with through mediums. Seances were held, and strange performances were enacted. Believers in this faith met with considerable ridicule and opposition. The Disciples' Church at Centre was built in 1869 and 1870, principally through the efforts of Rev. J. E. Harris, who had organized the society about two years before. Among those who gave the most toward the cost of building the church were the following persons, with the estimated amounts each gave in money and labor: J. E. Harris, $225; J. D. Wilsey, $200; J. P. Dodge, $300; Hugh Mills, $250; Isaac Ewan, $315; John Lane, $210; Reasoner Scott, $150; George Miser, $75; Jesse Little, $60; C. M. Gilbert, $120; Colin Tharp, $60; J. K. Storer, $60; Mary Stenger, $25, and scores of others for smaller amounts. The building committee were Isaac Ewan, George Ferris and Joel P. Dodge. The ministers have been J. E. Harris, J. P. Martin, E. M. Gleason, B. Faraut and T. P. Sutton. The members numbered about forty at the time the church was built. For the last four or five years, the society has had no regular class. As early as 1837, the Methodists formed a small class at the residence of Mr. Hill, in the northern part of the township. Among the early members were the Hills, the Pools, the Sufficools, the Shafers and others. This society, though too weak to build a church, has endured until the present day. At present, they meet in the Lutheran Church at Melbern. Among the present members are William Pool, William Monosmith, John Gabriel, J. L. Jordan, Henry Jaques and William Brown. In about 1846, a Lutheran class was organized at the residence of Jacob Neihart, and for some time met in the upper story of his house. Joseph McKean, Jonas Deal, Samuel Lent, Samuel Deeds, Simon Thomas, Daniel Kreiger and Jacob Thomas were early members. Rev. Butler was the first minister. James Cather often came from Indiana and preached for the class. Robert Mays was one of the early ministers. The class built the church at Melbern about twenty-five years ago; cost about $600. Other denominations helped build the church, and now use it when it is not occupied by the Lutherans. The Lutheran membership is about thirty. Nineteen new members were united with the church about a year ago.

SCHOOLHOUSES AND CEMETERIES.

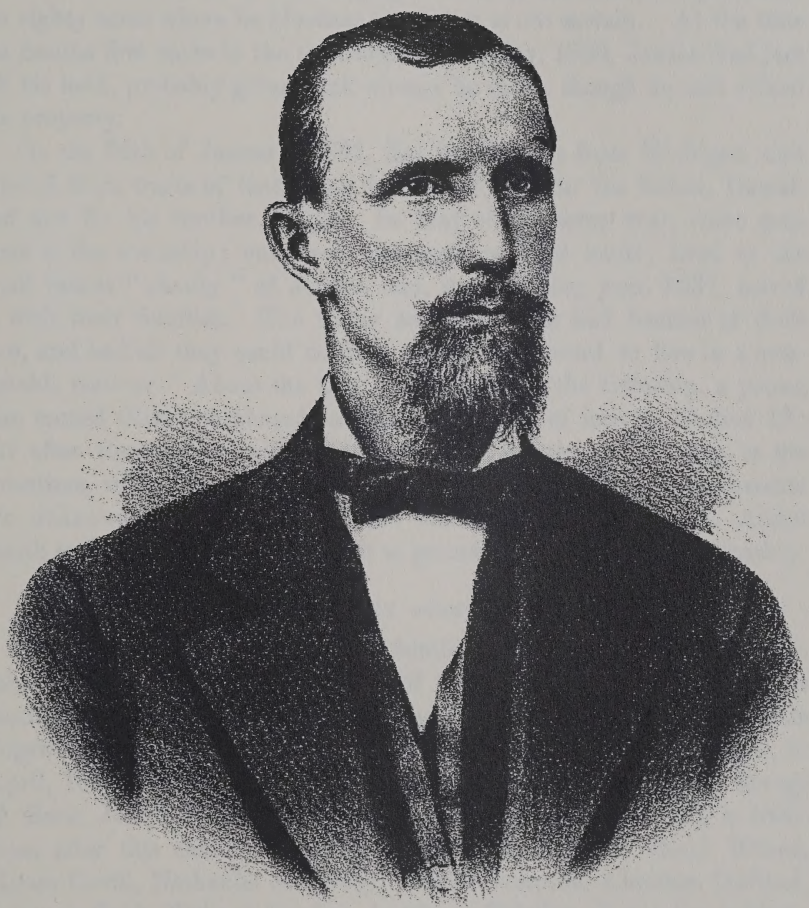
NO. OF DISTRICT.	Section.	Acres.	Value, Census 1880.
District 1	1	.25	$450
District 2	4	.50	500
District 3	6	.50	200
District 4	17	.50	300
District 5	16	.25	350
District 6	24	.50	650
District 7	26	.25	700
District 8	34	1.00	500
District 9	33	.25	200
District 10	30	.25	300
Centre High School	35	4 lots	1,500
Disciples' Cemetery	1	.80	200
Brown's Cemetery	13	1.00	500
Lutheran Cemetery	16	.53	400
Centre Cemetery	34	Lot 9	300

Acres of land in Centre Township	22,757.22
Acres of meadow and pasture, 1880	9,309
Acres of plow land, 1880	4,481.9
Acres of wood land, 1880	8,967
Value of land	$382,266
Value of buildings	31,380
Average value per acre, exclusive of houses	17.32
Value of Centre Village	4,279
Value of Melbern	3,721

BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

Almost all the land in Bridgewater Township had been entered before the appearance of any permanent settler. Speculators became owners at the Government price, and quietly waited for future sales when their land had increased to a satisfactory value. It is certain, however, that several attempts were made to establish homes in the backwoods of Bridgewater before the man arrived who was destined to be the first permanent settler in the township. A man of Detroit, Mich., named Tucker, had purchased considerable land in the township as early as 1835, and had come out for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a mill site, where he proposed to erect a grist-mill and a saw-mill. On land which he owned on Section 25, and at a convenient bend in the Little St. Joseph River, the instrument of the surveyor Mr. Tucker had employed to come out with him, showed that a fall of about seven feet could be secured; but the race would have to be of considerable length, and would require the outlay of no small amount of capital, owing largely to the unsettled condition of the surrounding country. A man in the employ of Tucker came on,



R. F. Lamson. M. D.

and made a small clearing; but Tucker became involved in some manner, and all future efforts at settlement by him were abandoned, although the "slashing" made by the man he had sent out was long known as the "Tucker Clearing."

Some time during the year 1835, Daniel M. Jordan built a small log "shanty" on Section 24. He had a wife but no children, and began immediately to clear his farm. Asa Smith thinks that, perhaps, Mr. Jordan first located on land belonging to Tucker, and afterward purchased the eighty acres where he (Jordan) lived, but is not certain. At the time the Smiths first came to the township, in January, 1836, Jordan had just left his land, probably going back whence he came, though he still owned the property.

On the 26th of January, 1836, Asa Smith came from Michigan, and entered three tracts of land—one for himself, one for his father, Daniel, and one for his brother Anson. In May of the same year, these men came to the township; cut small clearings on their lands; lived in the small vacant "shanty" of Jordan, and, the following year, 1837, moved in with their families. The father and both sons had families of their own, and had all they could do from that time onward to live in a comfortable manner. About the time Jordan came to the township, a young man named Oliver purchased an eighty-acre tract of land on Section 19; but after clearing, or rather "slashing," about ten acres, living, in the meantime, with Jordan, he left the township, and his future movements are unknown. Thus it is that the families of Daniel Smith, Anson Smith and Asa Smith were the first to permanently locate in the township.

THE EARLY PIONEERS.

Early in the fall of 1837, other families began to appear in the township, locating in the neighborhood of the "Smith settlement," in the southern part. Miles Putnam and Robert Follett arrived then; Curtis Cogswell came in February, 1838; Erastus Back and Chandler Holt, in April, 1838; Clark Backus, Owen McCarty, William P. Back, George H. Back, Joseph W. Back and Erastus G. Back also came early in 1838. Soon after this came Francis Lindsay, Uriah Sumner, David Wilcox, Hiram Covill, Nathaniel S. Dewey, Robert Simmons, Abraham Holland, Solomon Cobb, Richard Gordon, Abraham Haladay, James Leonardson, Ethan Stafford, William Sumner, Oliver Walkley Crittendon, Asa Church, W. H. B. Smith, William B. Stickney, Richard Heritage, William Gaudern, George Starr, Anthony Dean, James D. Kimball, John Ayres, Elias Depew, R. Wittington, B. B. Van Court, E. D. Lawrence, L. D. Lawrence, William Haskins, W. A. Dillon, L. Paynter, Henry Paynter, J. St. John, S. N. Parker, Ephraim Palmer, John Wallis, Aaron Williard,

J. G. McLain, Joshua Travis, Frederick Champion, J. M. Palmer, Sheldon Smith, A. M. Parker, Riley Parker, Daniel Hair and others, who came in in about the order named from 1838 until 1846. The first few families in the Smith settlement were forced to undergo numerous trials and privations. They were many miles from any other settlement, and had to rely for supplies on what they brought with them; on their prowess as hunters and trappers; on the speed from which they could realize their first crops, and on the long journeys to distant stores and mills. Many became expert hunters from necessity. Deer were abundant, and easily killed, though, at certain seasons of the year (as in the fall when the leaves and twigs were dry), they were difficult of approach. Curtis Cogswell tells an interesting story of how he killed a fine deer, one fall, after his family had been without meat, and almost everything else, for a long time. He was in the woods near his cabin, without his gun, making fence, when the deer came from the forest, slowly walked up within six feet of him, and began licking a flat stone which he was using in the construction of the rail fence. He stood perfectly motionless for awhile, and then began to retire backward very slowly, intending, if possible, to get his gun from the cabin, and convert the deer into venison. After he had gone on thus about four rods, the deer approached within ten feet of him, stood still, and again began to eye him with great curiosity. Thus the couple proceeded, until Cogswell called to one of the Sumner boys, who was digging potatoes for him, to bring his rifle, and leave it at a certain spot. This was done, and Cogswell, followed by the deer, continued to approach, until he could grasp his rifle, when he quickly shot the deer through the head. This was very fortunate for the family, and was regarded as a God-send.

When the Backs arrived in the spring of 1838, they were permitted to occupy a portion of Daniel Smith's cabin—a small log structure—18x22 feet. At this time, Curtis Cogswell, who had arrived a few months before the Backs, went with his family one Sunday morning to visit the Smith family, and, while gone, his little cabin and all his household goods were destroyed, in some manner, by fire. Himself and family had no place to go, and were accordingly taken into the Smith cabin, until another log-house could be erected. Here then, in the Smith cabin, for about a week, lived eight members of the Smith family, twelve of the Back family, and four of the Cogswell family. There were three beds in the 18x22 foot room, which were occupied by the Smiths; then upon improvised beds spread upon the floor were stretched, each night, the sixteen Backs and Cogswells.

INTERESTING EVENTS.

At the time of the first settlement in Bridgewater, and for several

years thereafter, the Little St. Joseph River was navigable for boats no larger than pirogues. For several years, the families living at the Smith settlement were accustomed to float down this stream, carrying their boats and loads around the Martin & Depew mill-dam in southern Florence Township, and around other dams farther down, until they came to the Maumee River, when they would push up that stream to Fort Wayne, where their products of grain, meats, hides, honey, furs and maple sugar would be sold, or exchanged for tea, coffee, boots, shoes, hats, calico or other cloth, powder, lead, quinine, and various farming implements. The trip would consume about a week, and was made at definite times, so that any family having products to sell, or wanting to buy, could be in readiness. A path was cut through the woods from the settlement to the landing on the river in the southeastern part of the township. Over this rude road the backwoods products were conveyed in wagons drawn by ox teams, and, when the marketing had been done and the traders had returned, they and their purchases were hauled home from the landing. Sometimes it was hard work to push the pirogues up the swift current, but going down stream was fun, though constant watchfulness and great skill were required to turn the abrupt bends in the rivers, and escape the heaps of floating drift-wood.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

It is related that one day Clark Backus was hunting on the river in the southeast part of the township, and did not start on his return until almost night. Darkness came on, and he endeavored to trace his way along the obscure path running from the settlement to the river landing, but soon discovered that this was a most difficult matter. To add to the unpleasant situation, wolves began to howl in the dark forest near him. Soon he saw one of the animals stealing along on his track behind him, and gradually this was joined by others, until quite a pack of the ravenous creatures were skulking in his rear. At last, becoming bolder, they came quite close to him, snapping their teeth together like steel traps, and displaying the fire of their sharp eyes. A shot from his rifle caused them to fall back, but they soon appeared again, and were once more driven back by a shot from the rifle. Backus hurried on toward home, firing on the animals when they came too near, until, at last, after firing eight times, he reached home in safety. Backus was an intrepid and skillful deer-hunter, and killed hundreds of these animals, the hides being worth about $1 each. One day, in about the year 1844, he and Joseph Back were hunting in Madison Township near where Pioneer now stands, when Backus, who was in advance, saw through the heavy foliage, an exposed portion of a deer. He fired and the animal fell, shot through the neck,

but instantly sprang up, though it was thrown to the ground by the dog, and this procedure was repeated several times. Backus told Back to shoot, but the latter refused, saying he might kill the dog. Without further parley, Backus drew his tomahawk and ran forward, but the deer lunged furiously at him, and was again thrown to the earth by the dog. Backus instantly took advantage by seizing the buck by the antlers, and knocking it in the head with his tomahawk. Backus, at times, had several severe tussels with wounded deer, and, on one occasion, had his clothing almost all torn from his body. He was not afraid to attack any animal which roamed the woods. On several occasions he chased bears, fired at them, drew blood, but, so far as he could learn, did not kill one. Bears would attack and kill hogs belonging to the settlers. Sheep were not safe unless securely housed by night and guarded by day. The Lindsays at one time had a fine flock of about thirty sheep. The animals strayed away several miles from home, and owing to the approach of night could not be found. The next morning they were traced, and when found, twenty-nine were dead, killed by the wolves. They were skinned, and when the pelts were placed on the old horse, the combination looked like a hay stack in motion. The destruction of this flock of sheep was no laughing matter to the Lindsays. It was a long time ere they had another flock as fine.

FIRST SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

Nathaniel S. Dewey located in the southwestern part some time during the year 1839, and began selling from a small stock of goods worth, perhaps at first, about $100. Martin Perkey, then a resident of Northern Florence Township, and a very generous tobacco chewer, used his last "chew of the weed," and went to Dewey's store for a fresh supply. Dewey exhibited his stock of tobacco, consisting of "twist," which filled a small box about the size of those now used in the cigar trade. Mr. Perkey, in his enthusiasm and thankfulness, and thinking, doubtless as the boy did that "gimlets would be gimlets next year," wanted to purchase the entire supply, but Dewey would not sell all, as others of his customers must be accommodated. Two good sized "twists" were sold, however, and the Judge to be went home reasonably happy. Dewey traded quite extensively with the Indians, who, at the early period, wandered in small bands all over the country. He kept powder, lead, whisky, tobacco, calico and trinkets, which were traded for furs and skins of all kinds. One day, two Indians, while in his store, became enraged at one another, drew their knives, and prepared for the encounter which seemed inevitable. Mr. Dewey, who was standing near, quietly opened the door, and when one of the Indians came past it, he violently pushed the blood-thirsty red skin

out into the yard and closed the door. A little parleying settled the matter. Joseph Back tells a laughable incident of Metea, the Pattawatomie chief. This fine old fellow came one day to Back's cabin, and was invited to dine with the family. He seated himself at the table with the others, and after a few minutes took out a big bottle of whisky and passed it around the table, all taking a hearty drink of the fiery liquid. This soon served to warm and mellow all hearts, especially that of Metea, who repassed the bottle till all the liquor had disappeared. As soon as the last had been swallowed, Metea took from his clothing a deer bladder filled with a fresh supply of whisky, and raising the nozzle to his lips, filled his capacious mouth, and then squirted its contents into the bottle, repeating the performance to the intense amusement of those around him, until the glass vessel was again full. He then, nothing daunted by the mirth of his companions, handed the bottle out to be again passed around, but this was refused; all had had enough.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The following is quoted from the records of the County Commissioners of March, 1839: "Upon application made by W. H. B. Smith and others, the board order that there be a new township created and organized, to be known and designated by the name of Bridgewater Township, to be composed of the following territory: All the original surveyed townships of Ranges 3 and 4 west, Townships 9 and 10 south, and the west tier of sections in Townships 9 and 10 south, Range 2 west, of the Michigan Meridian. Election to be held at the house of Daniel Smith on the first Monday in April, 1839." All the men then living in the township except, perhaps, some two or three, met to effect the organization of the township. It will be noticed that, at this time, Northwest was attached to Bridgewater. From the township record of this election, which is yet in existence, it seems that this first election was held on the 1st day of April. The Judges of Election were Daniel Smith, Miles Putnam and Robert Follett; and the Clerks, Nathaniel S. Dewey and Curtis Cogswell. The following officers were elected: Trustees, Hiram Covell, Asa Church and Chandler Holt; Clerk, Anson Smith; Overseers of the Poor, Robert Follett and Miles Putnam; Superintendent of Roads, Asa Smith; Fence Viewers, N. S. Dewey, Erastus G. Back and Asa Smith; Constables, Erastus G. Back and Asa Smith; School Inspectors, N. S. Dewey, Curtis Cogswell and Robert Follett. On the 16th of April, the same year, the Trustees appointed Asa Smith, Treasurer. All these officers-elect qualified except Erastus G. Back, as Constable. In October, 1839, Asa Church ran off with a woman living in the neighborhood, and Curtis Cogswell was appointed Trustee to fill his

unexpired term. On the 28th of September, 1839, Daniel Smith and Chandler Holt were elected Justices of the Peace. It will be noticed that, at this election, no officer was elected from the attached township of Northwest. On the 2d of March, 1840, the township was laid off into the following school districts: 1—To commence at the southeast corner of the township, thence north to the quarter-post of Section 30, thence west to the quarter-post on the west side of Section 26, thence south to the old State line, thence east to the place of beginning. 2—To commence at the quarter-post on the east side of Section 30, thence north to the State line, thence west on said line to the west side of Section 7, Township 9, Range 3, thence south until directly west of the quarter-post of Section 30, thence east to the place of beginning. 3—To commence at the southeast corner of Section 10, Township 10 south, thence north to the quarter-post on the east side of Section 27, thence west on the quarter-line to the west side of Section 30, thence south to the southwest corner of Section 7, thence east to the place of beginning. 4—To commcommence at the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 10 south, Range 4 west, thence north to the State line, thence west on the Michigan line to the Indiana line, thence south on this line to the southwest corner of Section 8, Township 10 south, Range 4 west, thence east to the place of beginning. At the same time, three road districts were established: No. 1, coinciding with School District No. 1; No. 2, with School District No. 2, and No. 3 including the remainder of the present Bridgewater Township, and all of the present Northwest Township.

THE SECOND GENERAL ELECTION.

This was held on the 6th of April, 1840. Chandler Holt, Hiram Covell and Curtis Cogswell were Judges of Election, and Anson Smith and Ozias M. Billings, of Northwest, Clerks. The following officers were elected: Trustees, Hiram Covell, Owen McCarty and Robert Follett; Clerk, Chandler Holt; Treasurer, Miles Putnam; Overseers of the Poor, Erastus Back and David P. Wilcox; Constables, D. P. Wilcox and William P. Back; Supervisor of Road District, No. 1, Chandler Holt; No. 2, Miles Putnam; No. 3, Hiram Covell; Fence Viewers, E. G. Back, Miles Putnam and D. P. Wilcox; Trustees of School Land, Robert Follett, Hiram Covell and E. G. Back; Treasurer of School Land, Curtis Cogswell; Inspectors of Schools, Robert Follett, Chandler Holt and Curtis Cogswell. On the 16th of April, 1840, David P. Wilcox was elected Justice of the Peace. About this time, nearly all the old settlers began to record their *ear marks*. That of Erastus Back was a square crop off the end of the right ear, and a *haping* under the same. That of Chandler Holt, a *haping* under both ears. On the 1st of March,

1841, the school districts were reduced to three, or rather, they remained the same, for Northwest then had a separate township organization. Another road district was created at this time. As time went on, the road districts and school districts were constantly altered to meet new demands and conditions. The first highway was the Angola road. In 1842, the Trustees ordered paid to Simeon Cobb, as relief fund, the sum of $8. Some time later, the following appears upon the record: "Proceeded to examine Owen McCarty's account for milling seven bushels of grain for Simeon Cobb, and ordered him paid $1.75. Proceeded to examine Miles Putnam's account of provisions for Simeon Cobb, and gave him an order of $6 for the same." In April, 1858, there were fifty-eight men in the township liable for military duty.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In 1839, Curtis Cogswell planted the first orchard in the township, and several of the trees are yet standing, the top of one measuring fifty feet in diameter. The trunk of another is about seven and a half feet in circumference. George H. Smith, son of Asa Smith, was born in the township March 5, 1838. This was the first birth. The death of Mrs. Adams, in 1842, was the first. The marriage of E. G. Back and Lucy Sumner, in October, 1839, was the first. A post office was established at the house of Chandler Holt April 14, 1846, he being the Postmaster. The name of the office was Bridgewater. Dr. William D. Stout, who came to the township in about the year 1846, was the first resident practicing physician. He was a noted deer hunter and was notoriously lazy, an indispensable constitutional element in the "make up" of a successful hunter. If an early settler sent in the morning, in great haste, for him, for the relief of some member of his family, the good doctor would take his rifle, hunt all day and reach the sick person about night. It is humorously stated, that he was so inordinately lazy that when he accidentally fell down while hunting in the woods, he would remain down until he had killed four or five deer. There is truth as well as humor in this statement. The best way in the world to hunt deer is to find a spot where they are likely to pass, and then sit down and patiently wait for their appearance. The most patient hunter would kill the most deer. The doctor was most patient. In the meantime, his patients suffered by his neglect. Much of the wheat raised in the township very early was conveyed to Adrian, Mich., and not a little was carted to Toledo. Defiance was also a market often visited. Its streets were often lined with wagons loaded with wheat, the teams being one, two and three yoke of oxen. In 1840, there was not a horse in the township and only fifty-one cattle, but in 1842 there were six horses and sixty-two cattle. The total

value of personal property the latter year was $736, the tax on the same being $14.35. A man named Brown killed a bear in the township many years ago; under what circumstances could not be learned. The severest obstacle for the earliest settlers to contend with was the utter absence of money. This forced all the earliest families to be almost wholly self-supporting. They fed themselves, clothed themselves, paid their taxes with coon skins, worked hard and finally came "out of the woods." Whalon Lindsay says, with the greatest sincerity, in a figurative way, that "silver dollars were as big as wagon wheels." The figure needs no explanation. Men dressed largely in buckskin, and, if not in that, in linsey-woolsey, colored with bark or leaves from the woods. Ready-made clothing could not be obtained in those days, even in the older settlements. The wives and mothers did all such work, buying the cloth by the yard and having a "sewing bee" when the winter or summer suits were to be made for the family. Ordinary dress goods for the women was *common factory cloth*, colored a grayish brown with maple bark. When robed in a clean, new suit of this colored cloth, the pioneer girl or woman looked as handsome as need be, and when her head was surmounted with one of those sun-bonnets whose limits knew no bounds, and whose countless colors surpassed anything ever dreamed of by Dolly Varden or Oscar Wilde, the picture was too intensely supreme for any use. Many of the able-bodied male residents of the township between 1840 and 1850 belonged to the militia company of Capt. Cressey, of Montpelier. As early as 1840, this company met at the very new village of Bryan, where they were introduced to the rudiments of military maneuvering. Training day was an important event in that early time that is unknown to the present generation. In a very early day, Clark Backus and one of the Sumners, while hunting in the southern part of the township, discovered, on fractional Section 12, two large mounds, some six or seven feet in height and fifty or sixty feet in diameter. They afterward went back and opened one of the mounds, and took therefrom two skeletons, one very large and the other of ordinary size. Mr. Sumner had some conscientious scruples in thus invading the sanctuary of the dead, and refused to open any others, and insisted on placing the skeletons already taken out back in their resting place. This was accordingly done. The bones belonged to members of the race of Mound-Builders (not the Indians), which inhabited this country, the majority of authorities say, long before the Indians appeared, and thousands of years ago.

EARLY TAVERNS, STORES, ASHERIES, MILLS, ETC.

Curtis Cogswell kept one of the first public houses in the township, opening his doors to the public not far from the year 1848. He hung

out a sign with "Traveler's Home" emblazoned thereon. Several pettifogers were suffered to live in the township in early times. A man named Thompson was one of them. Mr. Back's barn, raised on the 4th of July, 1840, was the first frame building in the township. A large crowd of men and boys assembled, and all were served with a splendid picnic dinner. The first attempt in the township to build a saw-mill or a grist-mill, was that made by Tucker, as narrated in the beginning of this chapter. The second attempt—a successful one—was made in 1844, by Riley W. Parker, Benjamin B. Van Court and Richard Wittington. A dam was constructed across the Little St. Joseph, at Bridgewater Centre (the remains of which are yet in existence, about a hundred feet west of the bridge), and a rude frame structure was erected, in which was placed the machinery. The mill in its time was an excellent one, and was a blessing to the settlers for miles around. It attracted immigration, many locating there almost wholly on account of the mill. When it is recollected that the prime object in a new colony is the rapid settlement and improvement of the country by honest, industrious and intelligent new-comers, and when it is known that this saw-mill attracted such men, its vast benefit to the township will be partially understood. In a short time, a small set of "niggerhead" buhrs were placed in an apartment of the mill, and used for about eight years. How well the settlers appreciated this rude grist-mill will never be thoroughly understood, for it is practically impossible to realize the extent of the hardships and privations to be encountered by the pioneers. The stones were about two feet in diameter, and the bolt was made of muslin. The saw-mill saw its best days from 1845 to 1850. Wittington did not long continue a partner, and Parker sold out to Thomas Hodson and Nathaniel Pettinger, and finally David Iler bought the entire mill about 1855. The mill was discontinued many years ago. In about the year 1848, Elias Depew erected a very large, three-storied frame grist-mill in the southeastern part, on the St. Joseph's River. The structure was about 40x60 feet, containing three or more run of stone, and required the united labor of over one hundred men three days to erect the heavy frame work. A saw-mill was built near it, and after both mills had done an excellent work for the township, until about the commencement of the last war, they were destroyed by fire under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Nathaniel Pettinger and Clark Backus erected a saw-mill at the Centre about 1856. Chandler Holt devised a new motor, which he called the "lever power." A horse was to turn a sweep, and then, by means of a mysterious system of levers, a power was to be generated that was to do wonderful things. The owners had considerable faith in the "lever power," but when it came to be tested, it proved a lamentable failure, as it was an utter viola-

tion of the simplest mechanical principles. An engine took the place of the "lever power," and the mill is yet in existence, doing excellent work under the ownership and management of Stedman & Fisher. A steam saw-mill was built some eighteen years ago, on the site of the old Depew grist-mill, by Poynter & Davis. It was mysteriously destroyed by fire. Some twelve years ago a steam saw-mill was built in the western part at "Fuddletown." Mr. Brown owns the mill at present. Another water mill was built in the southwestern part, on Nettle Creek, some years ago, and is yet in operation. Many portable saw-mills have been operated in the township. B. B. Van Court and Francis Lindsay erected frame dwellings in 1850, the first in the township. Wittington conducted an ashery and a small store on Section 36, beginning about 1843. After about a year and a half, Alexander Parker bought the business. Riley Parker also owned an interest there. Two tons of potash were manufactured per week. Goods were given from the small stock for ashes. Clark Backus, Whalon Lindsay and many others, conducted asheries in early times. Asheries were very profitable when properly managed. Hill & Marshall conducted a store during the last war, on Section 36, and did an excellent business from a stock worth probably $4,000. John Wisman has a store at present in the western part; he is Postmaster, the name of the office being Ainger. Men named Babcock and Strong turned wooden bowls many years ago. An excellent brick and tile yard is in full operation in the southeastern part at present. The Grangers and Good Templars have had organizations in the township for short periods. A horse-thief society flourished for a short time. The first blacksmith was J. M. Face; the first shoemaker, Daniel Smith, and the first carpenter, E. G. Back.

VILLAGE OF BRIDGEWATER CENTRE.

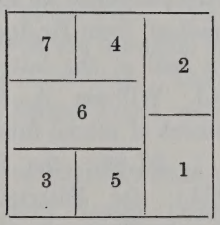
On the 6th of March, 1871, Joseph Diebely, owner and proprietor, employed A. T. Bennett, County Surveyor, and laid out twelve lots on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 9 south, Range 3 west, and named the village as above. The lots were all west of State street, three being south of School street, and nine north. The town, however, had started long before this. In about the year 1850, Edington Sterner opened a country store about a mile north of Centre; but, three years later, moved his store to the latter place. At the end of some two years, he sold out to Robert Scannel. Clark Backus and Henry Bennett were in with goods soon after this. They were followed by Putnam & Corbett, Horace P. Moore, James Beatty, Waldo Corbett, T. C. Whitney (who has continued in business there until the present) and John Hagerman (also in business at present). Among the doctors who have resided at the village are W. D. Stout,

Weldon, James Stewart, Munn, William Denman, W. T. Clute, J. W. Williams, and the present physician, Richard F. Lamson, an excellent man and an experienced and well-read doctor, who located in the village some sixteen years ago. Nathaniel Pettinger was the first blacksmith there, and Isaac Davis the second. Russell & Co. manufactured tables, stands, bedsteads, etc., a number of years ago. The census of 1880 gives to the township 7,520 acres of plowland; 4,658.41 acres of meadow and pasture land; 9,321.94 acres of uncultivated and woodland; value of lands exclusive of buildings, $317,097; value of houses, $22,523; value of mills, $2,400; value of other buildings, $19,065; average value of land per acre, $14.75; three churches valued at $5,200; four cemeteries, each covering an acre of land, and all valued at $170; and ten schoolhouses, with four and three-fourths acres of land, all valued at $3,600.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

In 1840, the township was divided into school districts, as stated in this chapter a few pages back. District No. 1 was in the southeastern part; District No. 2 was in the northeastern part; District No. 3 was in the southwestern part; and District No. 4 was the present Northwest Township. There does not seem to have been made any disposition of the northwest part of the township, doubtless from the fact that such section of country contained no settlers; but, finally, when Northwest Township was detached from Bridgewater, and had a separate organization, all the northern half of the latter became School District No. 2. In February, 1841, William A. Brown, County Auditor, made the following apportionment of school funds for Bridgewater Township: For District No. 1, $7.86; for District No. 2, $5.548; for District No. 3, $0.924; for District No. 4, $2.311. In the spring of 1841, the first schoolhouse in the township was built in District No. 1, on Anson Smith's farm; and during the summer of the same year Miss Mary McCrillis was employed to teach a term of three months. The house was a small, rude, log structure, with rough clapboard desks and seats, small windows, and a huge fire-place, which, when filled with burning limbs and logs, was the most cheerful feature in the room, except, perhaps, the handsome teacher. The summer was cold and wet, and it was found necessary to keep a fire a portion of the time. Curtis Cogswell, Chandler Holt, Asa Smith, Anson Smith, Daniel Smith and Simeon Cobb sent children to Miss McCrillis. This young lady was handsome, lively, good company, and quite a flirt. One of the oldest men now living in the township, then a handsome, stalwart young fellow, conceived a passion for Miss McCrillis, and, with her permission and sanction, "sat up" with her the greater portion of three nights during

each week at the beginning of the term. In consequence of this habitual nocturnal wakefulness, the young lady was very drowsy the following days in the school room, and would often fall asleep in her chair, only to awake with a start at some unusual noise occasioned by the mischief of her scholars. It is even asserted that she would sometimes stretch herself at full length upon a seat and slumber sweetly, while the scholars, on tip-toe, with constant warnings to each other to make no noise, would convert the school room into a curiosity shop; or, perhaps, desert it altogether. Finally, she was discharged by the Directors, and on the 12th of July, 1841, Asa Smith, Treasurer, paid her $7.50, her wages in full for the time she had taught. Miss Heritage was employed to teach the remainder of the term. In March, 1842, the following apportionments of township school funds was made by the County Auditors: For District No. 1, $9.115; for District No. 2, $6.438; for District No. 3, $1.074; and for District No. 4, $2.681. Total, $19.308. Changes and additions were slowly made to the school districts, until, in 1846, they numbered seven, and were located as follows: No. 1, in the southeastern part; No. 2, in the northeastern part; No. 3, in the southwestern part; No. 7, in the northwestern part; No. 4, between Nos. 2 and 7; No. 5, between Nos. 1 and 3; and No. 6 between Nos. 3 and 7. The following will further illustrate the position of each district:



In 1848, No. 1 enumerated thirty-eight scholars; No. 2, forty-nine scholars; No. 3, twenty-six scholars; No. 4, twenty-two scholars; No. 5, thirty scholars; No. 6, nine scholars, and No. 7, five scholars. The first schoolhouse in District No. 1 was referred to above. Albert Sumner taught about two weeks in this house the winter of 1841–42, and Abigail Gordon the following summer. The house was used about three years, when a hewed-log schoolhouse was erected half a mile south of the present building. Joseph Rogers, who taught the winter of 1844–45, was the first teacher in this house, and John Updike taught the following winter. Abigail Gordon and Mary Clark were also early teachers. About the time this house was built, another was erected near the present residence of Joseph Back. In about 1852, the Leonardson District, a mile and a half south of Back's, was provided with a frame schoolhouse. In about 1850, the frame yet standing near

Cogswell's was built. A log schoolhouse was built in the southwestern part as early as 1843, and was located on James Allman's farm. This house was used some twelve or fifteen years, when the district was divided, and the Waterston house, a frame, was built in the western part, and a frame was also built near the site of the old log house. School had then been taught in District No. 5 and in District No. 6 as early as 1845; but no houses had been constructed, so far as recollected, until this division was made, at which time frame buildings were built in the three districts, 3, 5 and 6. This was not far from 1857. In 1866, the Waterston Schoolhouse was destroyed by fire. The early teachers in this house had been Lucy Frisbee, Cornelia Squires and Jeremiah Rockwell. In the fall of 1866, a log schoolhouse was built a short distance north of the one that was burned, Angelica Gay being the first teacher. Nine years ago the present frame house was built, Libbie Waterston being the first teacher. The second Brandeburg Schoolhouse was built about 1857, and, at about the same time, one was also built about a mile south of it. The present house, in the former district, was erected a few years ago. A log school building was built in the Sumner neighborhood, in the northern part, in about the year 1843, and was used until about 1850, when it was succeeded by a frame structure. Sumner, Ayres, Willcox and Lindsay sent children to the old log house. Not far from 1845, a log schoolhouse was erected in the McCarty District, in the northeastern part. It was succeeded by the "Round Schoolhouse," built near Mr. Shapley's in about the year 1853. Five years ago the school districts in the northern part were re-arranged, and new houses built. A log schoolhouse once stood in the northwest part in the Osborn District, but a frame house succeeded it about twenty-five years ago. Van Court and Wittington built a frame schoolhouse at the Centre thirty-four years ago (1848), the house being located just north of the present church, and Sirena Lindsay being the first teacher. This is said to have been the first frame school building in the township. It was used until 1870, when the present frame was erected at a cost of $600. Bridgewater has good schools.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

But little could be learned concerning the early church history of the township. It is certain that services were held at a very early day at the residences of the settlers, and that a small class of Methodists assembled in the old log schoolhouse near Mr. Cogswell's. Circuit riders visited this little band of worshipers once every two to four weeks. In almost every school district, religious classes have met some time in the history of the township, and almost every denomination has been thus represented. The first church structure was erected in the southern part, in 1870, by mem-

bers of that denomination known as Church of God. The building is said to have cost nearly $3,000, and was dedicated January 1, 1871. The class had been organized a few years before, though, when they came to build the church, they were not financially strong enough, and were materially assisted by members of other denominations and outsiders. The class grew stronger when the church was built, and founded a well-attended Sunday school, which has continued, with intervals, to meet until the present. The old Sumner frame schoolhouse, when disused for educational purposes, was purchased for $78.75, and, after passing a critical period of its existence, was transformed into a church, and formally dedicated to God. The house is open to any and all religious denominations. The United Brethren, the Church of God and the Free Methodists have had classes there. These classes were organized from ten to fifteen years ago. Rev. David Green founded the Methodist class; Rev. Joseph Neal started the Church of God, and Rev. Aaron Lilly instituted the United Brethren Society. The last two classes are yet in existence. The Disciples and Universalists and Spiritualists have used the house. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Centre was constructed in 1875, and cost $2,600. At that time Rev. L. E. Prentice was the pastor in charge. He was succeeded by Rev. L. T. Clark, and then by Rev. J. L. Rusbridge, and then by Rev. Alderman, the present pastor, who resides at Pioneer. This class was organized many years ago, and, until their church was built, met in schoolhouses. The class now numbers about twenty-five, and are out of debt and in good financial condition. They received much help from other denominations and outsiders in the construction of their frame church, with the understanding that the house was to be used by other orthodox denominations when not used by the Methodists. A fine Sunday school has been in session nearly all the time since the house was built. Joseph W. Back, one of the best citizens of the township, is class leader. The United Brethren Church, in the western part, erected their church (Liberty Chapel) eleven years ago. The class had been organized by Rev. David Holmes many years before, in the Brandeberry Schoolhouse. The first class consisted of Conrad Brandeberry, Jane Brandeburg, Lucina Covell, Catharine Rainey, Willaim Rainey, Sarah Rainey, John W. Rainey and a few others. The pastors, in succession, have been Revs. David Holmes, Crossland and Cross, Crossland, George Stewart, J. Lower, Joseph Brown, G. Bowersox, D. Holmes, Miller and Bundy, Miller (the pastor when church was built), Waldorff, Tuttle, Redman, Allwood, Bechtel, Holmes, Clay and Martin. The church cost about $1,700. William Rainey gave of this $275; John Gardner, $200; John Miller, $100; Alexander Waterston, $75; Simon Waterston, $50; James Waterston, $50; Thomas Waterston, $35;

William Waterston, $25; Ezra Welch, $50; Jennett Waterston, $25; Sarah Ann Rainey, $25; the Friends, $45; Francis Crawl, $30; Jackson De Long, $25; George Skinner, $25; John Bailey, $25, and a host of others for small amounts. A Sunday school was started when the church was built. A fine frame union church was built near Mr. Cogswell's last year, at a cost of about $1,600, all denominations in the neighborhood and outsiders uniting means for that purpose. The house was designed for any and every religious creed or class, and for the purpose of holding funeral services in, as it is located near a cemetery of the citizens.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BY C. F. GRISIER.

"Here shall the spring its earliest sweets bestow,
Here the first roses of the year shall blow."

Mill Creek Township was settled about as early as any township in the county. The soil is of the best, the lands comparing favorably with any in Northwestern Ohio. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax and other grain are always a full crop. Of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Mill Creek always furnishes its share. The citizens are thriving, social and accommodating. The Detroit & Butler Division of the Wabash Railroad runs through the township, and has two stopping places—Mill Creek and Alvordton.

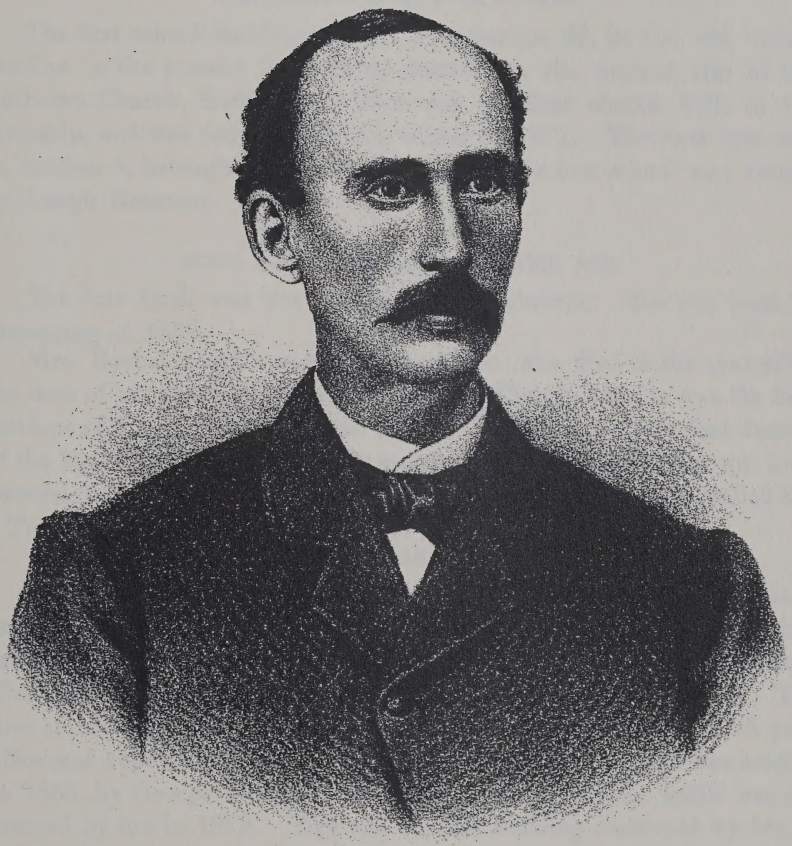
FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers were Theron Landon, Josiah Woodworth, George Berone, James Black, Joseph Haines, John Haines and some others who moved in the years of 1835 and 1836. Talman and Joseph Reasoner, Justice Alvord and Samuel G. Wallace were also among the early settlers. Among those who settled in the strip which has since been set off to Fulton County were Abijah Coleman, David Severence and John Gillett; Alanson Pike, Nathan Fellows, Calvin Ackley and Elijah Masters were also among the early settlers of the eastern portion of the township; Jacob Landis and Joseph Miller of the western portion.

ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.

In the early days, and before Jackson ran for President the first time, John Gillett had an adventure with a bear, which he used to tell to his neighbors and children in after years. The adventure happened near the Mill Creek River, and we give it in his own words as near as possible: "I had known for some time, by the signs, that there was a nest

of cub bears somewhere in the neighborhood, so one day I concluded that I would put in my time finding them, as a party in Adrain wanted a pair to send over to Baltimore to a friend who was fond of outlandish pets. You see that it was along about the first of September, and pretty warm at that, and after walking up and down the creek, I began to get pretty tired; so I sat down by the side of a smooth stump about twelve or fourteen feet high to rest. I hadn't sat there more than a minute until I heard something inside the stump, and soon made out that it was a couple of cub bears playing with one another. I looked on all sides of the stump to find an opening, but none was to be seen. Then I happened to notice the marks of claws up the side of the stump, and I understood it. The hole went in at the top. I set my gun against a bush, up-ended the branch of a tree, and was soon at the top of the stump, looking in at the two cubs, which were about the size of full-grown rat dogs. I was so excited that I jumped down into the stump and grabbed the cubs. They at first began to squeal, and then turned on me for fight. But they were small enough to handle, and in a minute or two I had their mouths tied so they could not bite, and their feet fastened so they could not scratch. I knew that the old bear would be along pretty soon and make it hot for me if she found me in the nest, so I swung the youngsters into my buckskin belt preparatory to getting out. Get out? Did I get out? Land of love! It makes me shiver to think of it yet. I could no more get out of that stump than I could fly. The hollow was bell-shaped, larger at the bottom than at the top—so large, in fact, that I could not put my back against one side and my feet and hands against the other and crawl up, as rabits and other animals climb up inside of hollow trees. In no way could I get up a foot. There were no sticks inside to help me up, and I made up my mind I had to die certain. About the time I came to this conclusion I heard the old bear climbing up the outside of the stump. With only my hunting knife as a means of defense, and in such close quarters, you may possibly imagine the state of my feelings. The old bear was not more than half a minute, at the outside, climbing up the stump, but it seemed like a month, at least. I thought of all my sins a dozen times over. At last she reached the top, but she didn't seem to suspect my presence at all, as she turned round and began slowly descending, tail foremost. I felt as though my last hour had come, and I began to think seriously about lying down and let the bear kill me, so as to get out of my misery as quickly as possible. Suddenly an idea struck me, and despair gave way to hope. I drew out my hunting-knife and stood on tip-toe. When the bear was about seven feet from the bottom of the hollow, I fastened on her tail with my left hand with a vise-like grip, and with my right hand drove my hunting-



James Garside

knife to the hilt in her haunch, at the same time yelling like a whole tribe of Indians. What did she do? Well, you should have seen the performance. She didn't stop to reflect a moment, but shot out at the top of the stump like a bullet out of a gun. I held on until we struck the ground. Then the old bear went like lightning into the brush, and was out of sight in half a minute. I took the cubs to Adrian the next day and got $5 apiece for them, and in those times $5 was as good as $50 now."

SCHOOLHOUSES AND CHURCHES.

The first school building was built on Section 26, in the old limits, the first in the present limits being erected on the present site of the Lutheran Church, Section 20. This was the first church built in the township, and was dedicated in the winter of 1871. The next one was on Section 5, belonging to the Evangelists. The first school was taught by Joseph Reasoner.

FIRST BIRTH, MARRIAGE, DEATH, ETC.

The first birth was that of Hannah Woodworth. She was born in the spring of 1839.

Mrs. Rachel Aldrich was the first person who died in the township; the date of her death was April 18, 1836. Theron Landon was the first resident of the township who was married. He was also the first Justice of the Peace. The first cemetery was started on Section 34, but was soon vacated, and another, now in use, started on Section 27, and called the "Town Cemetery."

VILLAGES.

Four villages have been started, but until the present time have amounted to very little. Since the railroad went through, Alvordton has taken a jump, and improvements are being made in the town every day. The names of the other places are, Primrose, Millcreek and Hamer. The first store was opened by Landon & Haines in 1853, at Hamer. A post office was kept at this place until 1874. The first saw-mill was erected in 1855, by George Berone. The store kept by O. S. Smith was destroyed by fire in 1873. This was the first building destroyed by fire in the township.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The township is drained by Mill Creek and its branches, and is the smallest township in the county. When Mr. Landon settled, he had his choice of going either to Adrian, thirty-seven miles, or to Brunersburgh, thirty miles, to get his milling done. Mr. Landon was a resident of Mill Creek Township until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1879. Of the earliest settlers, only a few remain.

AMUSING INCIDENT.

Many stories could be told of the early settlers, but Mr. Landon used to tell of one amusing incident that happened to him, which does not look as there was "much fun in it." He was rolling a piece of plowed land, when he slipped and fell. Before he could rise, the roller passed up his legs, and rested in the hollow of his back. At this point the oxen, which were supplying the motive power, becoming conscious of an unusual resistance, and feeling no special inducement to move on, came to a halt, and began to chew the cud in placid enjoyment of an unexpected rest. Manifestly, it would not do for Mr. Landon to start them, for in that case the roller would inevitably pass over his head, to the great detriment of that valuable organ. He accordingly began to dig himself out as noiselessly as possible, and he had almost succeeded, when the oxen advanced a step, and drew the roller across his shoulders. Thus pinioned, his only resource was to wave his legs silently in the air, in the hopes that some passer-by would be attracted by the unusual spectacle. This tedious maneuver was unsuccessful, but at the end of an hour some men at work in an adjoining field, wondering why the oxen should stand so long in one spot, and unattended, approached to ascertain, and the farmer was rescued, out of breath, very dusty, but uninjured.

ALVORDTON AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Time with places, as with everything else, brings changes. So it is with the town of Alvordton. Since the railroad has been running through the place everybody is prospering; buildings are going up on every hand, some new business starting up every month. H. D. Alvord, in honor of whom the town is named, is Postmaster and Notary Public. Mr. Alvord has done more for the advancement of the town than any other man, and at present is erecting one of the largest and finest stone and brick hotel buildings that can be seen in this section of the country, and one of which the citizens of Alvordton may well feel proud. It is far the best constructed building in the county, and we might say on this side of Toledo. The building is three stories in height and covers about forty-four by fifty-four feet of ground. The grounds around comprise three lots and are laid out with shade and evergreen trees. But one forgets to think of the outside when once he has entered the door. The interior of the house is simply elegant. The parlor and drawing room, both large rooms, can be thrown into one, at pleasure, having folding doors between them. The dining room is very large and handsomely finished. Single and double bed-rooms are sufficient to accomodate all who may stop at this house. William C. Gill, of West Unity, was the architect. The business men of Alvordton are as follows:

Catlin & Treat, dry goods, groceries, etc. Their present stock of goods is very large and complete, consisting of a finely arranged stock of notions, a tasty assortment of dry and dress goods, while the shirting and jeans department cannot be beaten. A large portion of the shelving is filled with one of the best boot and shoe stocks in town. The counters are variously piled up with clothing, prints, cloths, muslins, etc., and the show cases are filled with an assortment of lighter articles belonging to this business.

Isaac Shaeffer, drugs, groceries, paints, etc. A fine apartment amply filled up for the purpose. The shelving on one side is filled with a large stock of prescription drugs, and everything else used by our medical men. On the opposite side is a complete assortment of every imaginable patent medicine, enough, if one-half of their ample promises were true, to forever banish disease from this suffering world of ours. A full line of groceries and paints is also kept. The show cases are filled with a tasty variety of the light articles incident to a business of this nature.

Shipman & Page, hardware, etc. The store of this firm is filled with an ample stock of shelf and heavy hardware, iron, stoves, etc. The excellent variety of stoves embraces nearly every size, price and style, suited to a country trade. They deal largely in wagon material and farm implements. A good tinshop is connected with the store.

William Keiser, butcher, carries on quite an extensive meat market, which has a large share of patronage. He is accommodating, and the people find him a clever gentleman to deal with.

William Cassel, harness dealer, deserves attention. He carries a full line of the stock goods incident to the trade, and, being a man of good business ability and an excellent workman, and as his class of goods are a staple, his success is assured.

PRIMROSE.

One mile north of Alvordton is the live little town of Primrose. Below we give the names of the different firms doing business at this place:

R. Gamble, dry goods, groceries, etc. This gentleman is a man of recognized business abilities. He has one of the best stocks in the county, and as good a trade as any other house in similar business. The business carried on embraces dry goods, notions, fancy goods, hosiery, gloves, shirts, under-garments, laces, hats and caps, boots and shoes, crockery, groceries, etc.

Bricker & Stahl, hardware, etc. This firm is extensively and favorably known, although they have only been in business a few years. They keep a full stock of everything in their line, and customers cannot fail to be accommodated. Their trade is constantly increasing and they have a stock second to none in the county.

William Moyer's nursery. This gentlman has at present the full trade in the nursery line, as he owns the only one in the county. Mr. Moyer has been located many years on this farm and has at present a fine lot of fruit and ornamental trees which he is selling at reasonable rates. For want of a hotel in the village Mr. Moyer accommodates the traveling public with board and lodging.

John Sampson keeps the post office and a full line of fruits and confectioneries.

A. A. Yagley is a practical boot and shoemaker, and understands everything connected with his trade. He uses nothing but the best material.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The Township Trustees of Mill Creek are: Silas Crum, Robert Newcomb and Thomas Moss. Township Clerk, G. W. Cassel. Township Treasurer, John Bavin.

PHYSICIANS.

The doctors of Mill Creek Township are: Dr. William Noff, of Primrose, and Dr. A. Flora, of Alvordton.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

The first school building erected in School District No. 1 was in the year 1851. The first school teacher was Miss Sarah McClean. She is now living five miles east, at Fayette, having married Dr. Allen. A new schoolhouse was built in 1874. The teachers have been as follows: Sarah McClean, Marion Coman, Asher Axtell, William Ogle, Louis Baldwin, from 1857 to 1863; 1863, H. J. Heron; 1864, G. W. Cassel and H. J. Heron; 1865, Aaron S. Fox; 1866, Amillia Snyder and G. W. Cassel; 1867, A. M. Coman and G. W. Cassel; 1868, Malinda Doty and A. Ayers; 1869, Louisa Amsbaugh and A. A. Baxter; 1870, Lizzie Doughton and L. Amsbaugh; 1871, Sarah B. Doty; 1872, T. C. Derbin and Malinda Doty; 1873, Lloyd Mann and Homer Masters; 1874, S. B. Doty and Lloyd Mann; 1875–76, James Mechan; 1877–78, Emma Gillett and Orlando Hershiser; 1879–80, Anna Hansey; 1881, Helen Smith; 1882, Cassie Shilling.

District No. 2 commenced school in the year 1853; but the records have been destroyed, and we can only go back to the year 1870, when the present schoolhouse was erected. The cost of this building was $600. The teachers were as follows: 1870, S. B. Doty; 1871, John White and Lucy Champion; 1872, Charley Hill and John M. White; 1873, Julia Spade and Homer Masters; 1874, Julia Spade and C. W. Marvin; 1875, Sarah R. Doty; 1876–77, Adula Huffman; 1878, John B. Bradhurst; 1879, Adula Huffman; 1880, O. H. Nill and John White; 1881,

Hattie Lovelass and Olive B. Richardson; 1882, Orlen Heshiser and Alice Stewart.

Districts No. 3, 4 and 5 have kept no record of teachers employed.

The first school in District No. 6 was taught in 1853. David Black was the first teacher; Jacob Clay, Chairman; Samuel Amsbaugh, Secretary of first School Board. Below we give the names of teachers from the commencement to 1881: 1854, Mahala A. Masters and M. H. Smith; 1855, Anette Ely and M. H. Smith; 1856, Sarah J. Baxter and M. H. Smith; 1857, Agnes M. Heron and Samuel Amsbaugh; 1858–59, Ellen Grant and M. H. Smith. In 1859, the school was repaired and remodeled. 1860, Charlotte Cogswell and D. K. Bushong; 1861, Anna Rings and M. H. Smith; 1862, Mary A. McMahan and D. Booth; 1863, D. Booth and Elanda Clay. In 1864, the board passed a resolution to build a new school building, and the contract was given to Philip and George Widner for $600. The old school building was sold for $5. The next teachers were: In 1865, Theodosia Snyder and Martha Snyder; 1866, Martha Snyder and W. H. Tiffany; 1867, Martin Hart and M. H. Doty; 1868, Miss S. Baxter and L. Baxter; 1870, Margaret Spade and L. Baxter; 1871, John Jones and Margaret Spade; 1872, W. B. Greek and Matilda Beck; 1873, Marcus Moris. (No record for 1874.) 1875, James Crawford and George W. Finch; 1876, Elizabeth Bryan and F. Cooper; 1877, Ellen Smith and William Baltosser; 1878, Maggie Huffman and William Baltosser; 1879, Anny Hansey and D. C. Kimmell; 1880, Adula Huffman and H. C. Smith; 1881, Alice M. Stewart and E. S. Gay.

NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

BY WESTON A. GOODSPEED.

The territory embraced within the present limits of Northwest Township belonged to that historic ground which, in early years, involved two States in what was known as the "Ohio and Michigan Boundary War." Bounded on the north by the Harris line, the one which Ohio maintained was the true boundary; and on the south by the Fulton line, which Michigan claimed was the true boundary, the territory of Northwest, with the strip of land of which it was a part, became the subject of a protracted and bitter controversy, that was not adjusted until the year 1836, at which time Michigan lost the disputed ground, more from her lack of power to enforce her claim, than from any other cause. Had Michigan been as powerful, numerically, as Ohio, she, with that old hero, President Jackson, as her friend and supporter, would undoubtedly have se-

cured the coveted territory. As it was, the entire strip between the Harris line and the Fulton line, became part and parcel of the Buckeye State.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

The situation of Northwest Township in the extreme corner of the county and State, and the fact that a portion of its territory was very low and wet in early years, postponed the settlement of the land until surrounding and better lands had been occupied and partially improved. It thus occurred, that nearly all the land in the township, except a few tracts of marsh, was entered by speculators and others, who never expected to reside in the township, but who designed to hold possession until the soil had risen in value, when it was sold, not to other speculators, but to those who expected to become actual and permanent settlers. In 1841, the following men, so far as the records show, were the only land owners in the township: Calet Dodge, Township 4, Range 9, Section 12; Benjamin Joy, Township 4, Range 9, Section 10; Matthew Keith, Township 4, Range 9, Section 12; Israel Parish, Township 4, Range 9, Sections 9 and 15; Robert Talbot, Township 4, Range 9, Sections 10, 13 and 14. During the same year, the following were the only men who paid tax on personal property; William Billings, Ozias Billings, James Knight, Richard Parish, Asa Parish, Adolphus Rogers and Thomas Whaley. These men, with perhaps a few others, were then the only residents of the township. At this time there was not a horse in the township, and only twenty-three cattle, valued at $184, the tax on the same being $2.42, all the tax paid that year, on personal property, by the township. In 1842, the following men owned land in the township: William Bancroft, James Beatholf, N. C. Baldwin, Amos Bigelow, Enos Beals, William Barnes, Edward Ripell, M. F. Baker, Lyman Brewer, Irvin Camp, Nathan Comstock, Calet Dodge, J. W. Devoe, Townsend Ellis, Russell Forsythe, Pliny Foster, Mr. Lester, Mr. Hance, W. P. Green, Benjamin Hornbeck, Jedediah Huntington, James H. Johnson, James D. Johnson, Benjamin Joy, Charles and Dwight Johnson, Matthew Keith, A. H. Morris, James Mather, Israel Parish, G. L. Perkins, John Reed, F. Q. Root, Peter C. Rowe, M. Steely, Mr. Sumner, Stiles Stanton, Thomas Southard, Robert Talbot, J. F. Trumbull, James White, Oliver Prescott, W. R. Rodman, C. W. Morgan, Thomas Whaley, James White, William Watson, Lucius Watson, Noah A. Whitney, Horace Waite, Calvin Welcher and Jonathan Petty. In 1842, those who paid personal property tax (on horses or cattle), were J. B. Butler, William Billings, Ozias Billings, George Matthews, Richard Parish, Asa Parish, Adolphus Rogers, Thomas Whaley, Jr., and Thomas Whaley, Sr. Not a horse was taxed this year, and only

twenty-one cattle, the tax being $2.35. At this time there were not more than twelve families living in the township.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

As near as can be learned, the first settler in the township was Aaron Burr Goodwin, about whose life a great deal of romance and mystery lingers. He was a man of fine education, was an excellent surveyor, and for years before the settlement of the township had been an Indian trader in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. He was possessed of a violent temper, which, when kindled, raged like a conflagration within him. He was brave, but cautious, and was wholly unscrupulous in his dealings, not only with the Indians, but also with the white settlers who were associated with him. He appeared in the township as early as the autumn of 1837, and might have been in a year or two before, as the exact time of his arrival could not be determined. He had taken two orphan children (a girl and a boy) from Cleveland, Ohio, to rear. The girl, Anna, afterward became the wife of Hiram Russell, who owned the land in the extreme northwest corner of the township, upon which the log cabin of Goodwin was located. The cabin was situated about forty rods northwest of the present residence of the old settler, Aldis Johnson, and was within about forty rods of the State lines of both Ohio and Indiana. Goodwin was an experienced gun-smith, and derived no little revenue from the Indians in tinkering their guns. He kept powder and lead, tobacco, calico, whisky and various trinkets and ornaments for the Indian trade. He kept just such things as the Indians must have, and, when his unscrupulous character and violent disposition are taken into consideration, the result of his constant intercourse with the red men may be easily guessed. His business was to take constant advantage of their wants by getting them drunk, and fleecing them to the uttermost farthing of their annuities and their valuable furs. He had many severe altercations with them, but managed to shield himself and his property from their attacks. It is said that he once shot an Indian whom he found stealing his potatoes, though this circumstance is purely traditionary. He told Aldis Johnson that on one occasion he succeeded in getting one hundred Indians drunk in the woods near his cabin, at which time he cheated them of large quantities of valuable skins and furs. One of the Indians, when thus drunk, was ugly, and wanted more whisky, but was refused. He drew his tomahawk and struck a violent blow at Goodwin; but the latter avoided the stroke, and sprang into the cabin, quickly closing and barring the door. The infuriated Indian split the door down with his tomahawk, but was driven away by the rifle of Goodwin. On another occasion a very untractable and savage Indian was cheated of an unusually large and fine

bear skin, whereupon he threatened to kill Goodwin at the first opportunity. The Indian, whose name was Big Jack, was one of the most desperate and revengeful of his band, and was greatly feared by Goodwin, who knew that he would lose no chance of putting his threat into direful execution. This threat and other hostile demonstrations from Indians who had been cheated and abused, rendered the situation of Goodwin precarious, and he became very cautious in all his movements. He scarcely dared to venture from his cabin at night, and was constantly on his guard during his cabin at night, and was constantly on his guard during the day. This led to the report that he was cowardly, but precisely the reverse was the case. He was simply prudent, and had reason to be so. At last, when he found that Big Jack was slowly and stealthily getting the advantage of him, he offered Thomas Knight a $10 gold-piece to shoot the Indian, but the latter refused to commit the murder. Events went on without any serious occurrence until a short time afterward, when the removal of the Indians westward terminated the siege of Goodwin's cabin. Goodwin had formerly lived, it is said, near Jackson, Mich., where he had been an Indian trader. He was for a time mail-carrier in that section of country, and carried the valuables of Uncle Sam in his hat, if reports are reliable. After a residence in the township of some six or eight years, he moved to Iowa or Illinois. His subsequent movements are unknown.

THE POTTAWATOMIES.

Previous to about the year 1843, members of the above tribe habitually encamped temporarily in the vicinity of Nettle Lake, around which, in the swamps, almost every species of wild game could be found. On the old Knight homestead, just north of the lake, was a spot where the Indians had assembled at certain seasons for many years. Wigwams of bark and poles had been constructed, which survived the intervals of non-occupancy, and were soon made tenantable for the Indians by coverings of skins and fresh supplies of basswood bark. Any abundance of fine fish inhabited the lake, and afforded an excellent variation in the limited food for the Indian. Along the shores of the lake, finding a home in the swamps, minks and otters dwelt; and, it is said by Thomas Knight, a few beavers also were there. The township was one unbroken forest of heavy timber, except in the southwestern part, where, on the sandy soil, were a few oak openings. Considerable swampy land was to be seen, more than at present, as the ax of the husbandman has remorselessly leveled scores of acres of magnificent natural forests, and the rays of the sun, unchecked by the natural covering of the soil, have drank up the superficial waters. Not a road was to be seen, but here and there, throughout the tangled wildwood, old and well-traveled Indian trails wound

around on the higher lands, centering at the permanent and temporary villages. Hundreds of deer wandered through the township, browsing on the rich verdure of grass and bush. Packs of ravenous wolves infested the woods, chasing down deer or other inoffensive animals, and filling the affrighted air of night with their wild and discordant music. Panthers and catamounts were sometimes heard at night, uttering their peculiar and terrifying cries. Bears were frequently seen, walking the kings of the woods. Nothing human was to be found, save the few bands of Indians who were almost as wild as their daily companions, the beasts. Dangerous and venomous reptiles inhabited every acre of land, and all was silence and solitude. This was the Northwest Township of forty-five years ago. Goodwin was the first man to herald a change, but soon after him came

THE SECOND SETTLER.

In September, 1838, James Knight, with his sons Thomas, Philip, Samuel, James and Joshua, established himself in a rude log cabin about eighty rods north of Nettle Lake. He was a professional hunter, but soon after his arrival became afflicted with white swelling in the hip. which rendered him almost helpless, and from which he never fully recovered. Much of the care of the family fell upon Thomas, who became one of the most expert hunters and trappers ever in the township. At that period, an experienced hunter and trapper could make five times as much money as he could who turned his attention to farming. Deer skins sold quite readily at $1 each; bear skins at from $3 to $8; and the furs of the mink, otter or raccoon, at from 50 cents to $5. These facts caused the Knight boys to spend almost their entire time in the wonderfully exciting sport of hunting, trapping and fishing. They carried flint-lock rifles, and always went armed with huge knives. The lake was a great resort for deer, which came there in the night to drink. The boys spent many a night upon the lake hunting these animals. That was a strange place to hunt deer, but the old settler will readily understand what it means. A canoe was made of some large log, and provided with oars. A large beeswax candle was made, and fastened in a socket on the bow of the canoe. Just back of it, a large piece of bark was fastened upright in such a manner as to conceal the occupants of the boat. When darkness had descended, two of the boys, thoroughly armed, would enter the canoe, and silently and slowly row along the margin of the lake. Deer that had come to drink would stand motionless in the edge of the water, staring, apparently fascinated, at the light, until the canoe would almost touch them. It was an easy matter then for the hunters from their concealment to shoot the deer. In this manner. five or six were killed in a single evening by Thomas and Philip Knight, and doubtless

by others of the first settlers. One evening, while thus engaged, Thomas shot and wounded a very large buck, which ran up the bank a few yards and stopped. The canoe was darted to the shore, and Thomas sprang out and up the bank after the wounded animal. He came to it almost immediately, and instantly seized it by the antlers; but the animal made a lunge, pinning the hunter fast against a tree. He shouted for help, but ere his brother could arrive, the wounded buck fell upon the ground in the agonies of death. The wound had been mortal. Thomas became an expert trapper of raccoon and mink. He used an ingenious wooden trap which held the animals securely. The most money he made in any one day through his prowess as a hunter and trapper was $11.50, as follows:

A BEAR STORY.

One day Thomas Knight went out to inspect his pole traps, which had been set for raccoon. He had many in the woods near his father's cabin, and expected to bring in five or six skins that morning. While he was walking along in the direction of his destination, he suddenly heard quite a noise off at one side, and looking in that direction saw what at the first glance appeared to be an Indian pony. Nothing but the back of the animal was visible above the intervening clump of bushes, and without thinking much about the subject, the hunter continued his walk. A moment later he glanced around for the second time, and was astonished and somewhat frightened to see walking directly toward him the largest bear he had ever before encountered. The animal was some distance away, and had not yet observed the hunter, as it was moving almost directly toward him. Knight instantly concealed himself and examined the priming of his rifle, and, finding it all right, anxiously awaited the re-appearance of the bear. A minute later it came leisurely along, and when it had approached within easy rifle shot, the hunter took careful aim, and pulled the trigger. The sharp report was followed by a terrific growling and tearing of the leaves and bushes, and the hunter began loading with his utmost dispatch to be in readiness, if necessary, for a second shot. About the time the loading was finished the noise ceased, and, when Knight looked out, he saw the huge animal lying motionless on the ground. The bear proved to be one of the largest of its kind, and was found to weigh almost five hundred pounds. When alive, it had stood at least three feet in height, and was a formidable animal for a hunter to encounter. The rifle ball—a heavy one—had struck a vital part, and it was lucky for Knight that it had done so. The skin sold for $8, and, when to this amount the value of the skins of the raccoons he caught during the day was added, the total footed up to $11.50. The fore paw of this bear was taken to Columbus, Ohio, and for many years could be seen

in a museum in that city. Mr. Knight contracted to clear ten acres of timber land for some man just across the line in Indiana, for which he was to receive as payment a large fine sow—the prospective mother of a numerous family. While cutting on this tract of timber one day, he suddenly heard his sow, off some distance in the woods, begin to squeal in the greatest distress, and, surmising the cause, he seized his rifle and started at his best pace in the direction whence the sounds proceeded. He soon reached the spot, and beheld a scene which roused every fiber of courage and passion within him. A large, savage-looking bear had seized his sow, and was tearing her in pieces alive. A great rent had been torn in the tender flesh near the loin; and when the enraged owner reached the spot, panting, on the run, the bear angrily raised its head with a furious growl, showing two rows of gleaming teeth, discolored with blood. Without a moment's hesitation, the enraged owner raised his rifle to his eye and fired, and a half ounce of lead went crashing through the brain of the bear, entering at the eye and emerging at the base of the skull. The huge animal released its hold and dropped upon the ground, and after a few feeble kicks, lay motionless and dead. The unfortunate sow was so mangled that she died soon afterward. Such scenes were often enacted in early years, and many incidents of a similar nature might be related. There was scarcely an early family that did not have swine killed by bears.

THE WAY TO TRAP A BEAR.

One evening, when the country was new, Mrs. Aldis Johnson, then a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Myers, who lived just across the line in Michigan, was sent a short distance to bring up the cows which were in sight. She soon returned with the animals, and reported that she had seen a bear; but her folks thought she must be mistaken, and paid little heed to her statements. That night a great commotion among their swine convinced her folks that the little girl had not been mistaken, and when the morning dawned, and search was instituted, the half-eaten carcass of a hog was found in the woods where the squealing had been heard. It was concluded to build a "dead-fall" trap to catch the bear if possible, and, accordingly, H. C. Johnson, brother of Aldis, proceeded to construct one after the following fashion: A log about a foot in diameter was fastened upon the ground at a suitable place, and wooden pins were driven into holes bored on the *upper* side, after which the upper ends of the pins were sharpened. Another log fully as large was partly suspended over the lower one, and provided on the *lower* side with sharpened pins as above described. A trigger was made and baited with a portion of the dead hog, and arranged in such a manner that the bear must stand directly over the lower log and under the upper to secure the meat. To get the bait the bear must nec-

essarily pull the trigger, which would cause the upper log to fall, thus pinning the animal like a vise between the two logs, and piercing it with the sharp pins. The trap was fully prepared and left to perform its work. It worked like a charm, and when examined, at the proper time, the bear which had returned, as was expected, for another feast from the carcass of the hog, was found dead between the logs, pierced through and through by the pins.

AN UNFORTUNATE AND LAMENTED OCCURRENCE.

About thirty-eight years ago, two young men, Phillip Knight and John Crum, entered a canoe on Nettle Lake for the purpose of spending a few hours in hunting and fishing. Time passed away, but they failed to return, though no uneasiness was felt by their friends, as it was well known that the young men were abundantly able to take care of themselves in the woods. Something over a day passed, but still no serious misgivings were entertained by the relatives of the boys. The second day of their departure, Thomas Knight, having occasion to pass along the lake, discovered, greatly to his alarm, the canoe, in which the boys had ventured out, floating bottom upward in the murky water. The boat was brought to land, and, when the circumstances became known to the friends of the boys, it was thought that possibly they had been drowned, and search was immediately instituted to ascertain if such was the case. After about an hour of sounding and dredging the bodies of both were recovered. From appearances they had been dead some time; but the cause of their death has never been, and, in the nature of things, will never be, unraveled. Both boys were bright, manly, and well known, and their untimely and melancholy death was widely and bitterly lamented.

FURTHER EVENTS OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

A few families arrived in the township for permanent settlement in 1839, 1840 and 1841, among them being those of William H. Billings, Ozias Billings, Thomas Whaley, John Whaley, Hiram Russell, Johnson Butler, Richard Parish, Asa Parish, Adolphus Rogers and George Matthews. After 1841, the settlers came in quite rapidly. The Whaleys, Billingses, Russells, Rogerses, and soon after several families of Johnsons, and others established themselves in the northwestern part near what afterward became Billingstown. The western part was much more attractive and inviting in early years than any other portion of the township. The soil was sandy, and was tolerably free from those marshy and unhealthful appearances which were so uncomfortably suggestive of fevers, ague, and their kindred ills. These facts caused the bulk of the early settlers to locate the western part, though scattering families were located, in 1843, in other portions. Early settlers had but little time to

spend in idleness or play. The question of successful life in the backwoods was a staggering one, and required unflinching hardihood and resolution to be met and overcome. Mills and stores were miles away, and the distance was rendered practicably double by the bottomless condition of the roads and the want of bridges. Sometimes a week would be spent in going to town, to Defiance, or to some distant village in Michigan or Indiana; after the return the ox or horse teams would be so harassed by the journey as to be unfit for work for many days. And even when the settlers went to the villages, the price of all supplies or commodities was so exorbitant as to be almost wholly beyond the reach of the settler's purse. Grain and other farm productions were scarcely worth hauling to market for the mere pittance they brought; and the almost total absence of money and the spiritless condition of the demand for farm supplies, compelled the settlers to forego, not merely all commercial luxuries, but too often the actual necessities of life. They were thus forced to rely almost wholly upon their home productions to sustain life. Pork and wild game were the meats; corn and wheat, ground often at home, and by hand, were the breads; and the hide of the deer, and linen, and (later) woolen, with the supply of clothing brought into the woods, were the clothes. Wild honey was abundant in the woods, and was often candied and of the finest quality. Maple sugar was easily obtained. Tea and coffee were rarities, their substitutes being barks, herbs and grains. In this manner the early settlers lived and labored. All subjected themselves to the severest labor to clear the farms and fit them for remunerative cultivation. Women and men worked day and night, chopping and burning, and the results of their unceasing toil are the splendid farms and homes of to-day.

CATALOGUE OF EARLY SETTLERS.

It is impossible to give the names of all the early settlers in the township, as many remained but a short period, and their names have slipped the memory, and do not occur on the tax duplicates of the county. Those who paid tax on personal property for the year 1845 were James Burke, William H. Billings, J. B. Butler, O. M. Billings, A. C. Johnson, Aldis Johnson, George Matthews, John Maybee, William McLain, William Phelps, Adolphus Rogers, James Whaley, Washington Whaley, Thomas F. Whaley, Thomas Whaley, Richard Parish, Daniel Smith and Anson Smith. At this time, there were five horses and seventy-three cattle in the township. The settlers went to Defiance the greater portion of the time to do their trading, but often they went north to some of the larger towns in Southern Michigan, or to Lima, Ind.

MILLING INTERESTS.

No grist-mill, not even a corn-cracker, so far as known, was ever erected and operated in North West Township. Almost all the early families obtained their flour at Martin & Depew's Mill, in southern Florence, and those that did not were compelled to go nearly twice as far before finding another. The most of what little lumber that was brought in was obtained at New Buffalo also, as a small village had been laid out there in 1836 by Martin & Depew, who had erected a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Probably the first saw-mill constructed and operated in the township was built, between 1840 and 1845, by Richard and Jacob Parish, and located on Nettle Creek, above the lake, on the farm now owned by H. Waldron. It was a small, rude affair, with an up-and-down saw, set in motion by water that moved so sluggishly that, it is averred by old settlers, the sawyer could set the mill in operation on a large log, and take a nap before his services would again be required. The mill was conducted during the wet months for a few years, and was then abandoned, and has long since been almost forgotten even by the old settlers. Although this mill sawed but little, still it supplied the demand for four or five miles around, which is not saying very much. The second saw-mill, a much better one, was erected on Nettle Creek, below the lake, in about 1845, by Daniel Smith and Alpheus Petty. Smith had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and during the remainder of his life was a pensioner of Uncle Sam. The mill was located at the outlet of a large natural pond, and an easy and excellent water-power was secured by means of a dam. The mill, under different forms, managements and structures, is yet in existence, though the appearance of rapid portable mills has stolen the patronage of the older and slower. Thus it has ever been, the young and quick taking the place of the old and slow. During the early history of the township, this saw-mill was one of the most, if not the most, important industrial features within its limits. Settlers, after the earliest ones, preferred to locate near mills, stores, etc., that many of the privations of life in the backwoods might be avoided, and therefore this mill was one inducement for emigrants in search of homes to locate near it. During its more active career, it sawed enormous quantities of lumber. Two of the earlier owners were Adam Crum and Robert Russell. George Kint has owned it since not far from 1850. No steam has been used as a motor in this mill. A steam saw-mill was built during the early part of the last war by Alfred Gamber, and located about forty rods east of the Columbia schoolhouse. It passed to Ford and to several others, and was finally removed about ten years ago. About twelve years ago, Mr. Casebeer built a steam saw-mill in the western part. It passed to Robbins and Brown. It is yet owned by the family of Robbins. The Spielman steam-mill was

built about five years ago. At the center of the township, Mr. Taylor has a saw-mill, a tile factory, a shingle mill and a small brick kiln. He is doing, in these various pursuits, an extensive business.

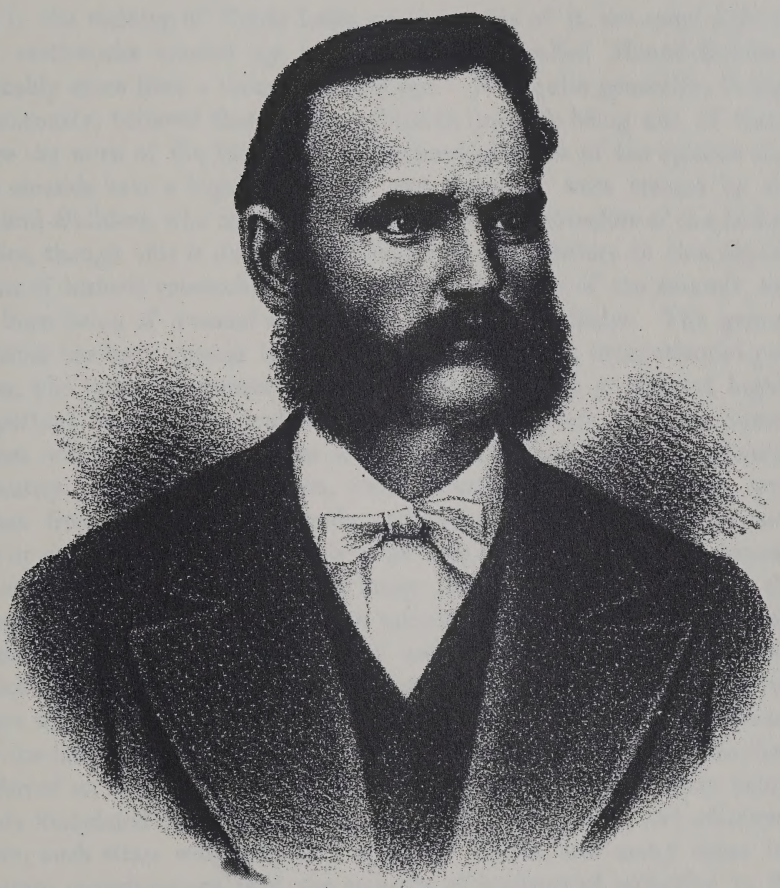
STORES, POST OFFICES, ASHERIES, ETC.

The first mail route that passed across the township started from Pulaski; thence passed to Eagle Creek, in Superior Township; thence to Spring Lake, in Florence; thence to Northwest and thence on northward to Hillsdale, Mich. It was established by Congressional enactment in 1843, and the office of "Northwest" was located at the house of William H. Billings, in the northwest corner of the township. Jabez Perkins is said to have been the first carrier over this route. He traveled on horseback, and was always loaded down with articles which the necessities of the settlers along the route required. Billings was, of course, Postmaster at Northwest. In about the year 1846, Mr. Billings opened a small store on his farm. He slowly increased his stock until it was probably worth about $3,000, and continued selling some fifteen years. A small village, named Billingstown, in his honor, sprang up around him. S. B. Braman, a blacksmith, built his shop there quite early. Whitney Foster, an excellent blacksmith and a well-known and respected citizen, worked at his trade there for a number of years, but lately has been at Columbia. Israel Shook is the Vulcan there at present. Charles Hall and Orin Fenton succeeded Billings in the mercantile trade, but they retired after a few months and were followed by Jacob Kintigh, who, for many years, kept a well-patronized country store. No goods are for sale at present. The post office "Northwest" has been changed to various residences until at present it is located at the store of E. W. & E. F. Welch, in the northern part, S. W. Houtz being the Postmaster. This store was opened about five years ago, but about three and a half years later the Welch brothers obtained it in a trade. They have for sale a fine general assortment of goods valued at $2,000. The brothers deal largely in produce, and have a wagon on the road six months of the year. Jacob Shake conducted a cooper shop at Billingstown for a short period, some ten years ago. The steam saw-mill in the northeastern part, near the Winebrennarian Church, was built by Ezra Welch some ten years ago. At his death it passed to Joseph Esterline, and is yet owned by him. Joseph Strayer had an interest in the mill for a time. Jacob Kintigh built an ashery at "Kintightown" in about the year 1854, and at the same time began selling from a small stock of goods he placed in his dwelling. For the first few years his goods were weighed with steelyards; but, after about 1856 or 1857, when his small store-building was erected, he had a much larger stock of goods, and much better means for weighing the same. He did

a thriving business. Citizens without money could take their ashes to him and get goods from his store in exchange. This was a great accommodation to the neighborhood. Mr. Kintigh manufactured a large quantity of fine pearl-ash, which was carted to Defiance, where it found a ready sale to Brice Hilton and others. His son, George, succeeded him in the mercantile trade in about 1866, while the father, as above stated, opened another store at Billingstown. At the death of George, some eight years ago, his brother Cyrus secured the store, but some time later sold to his father. Kintightown has had no store for the past three years. Dr. James Steward was located there for a short time some twenty years ago. Aaron Shinn was the first blacksmith there, and Mr. Butts the second.

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP AND FIRST ELECTION.

On the 30th of March, 1835, the territory embraced within the township limits became, by the action of the County Commissioners, a part of St. Joseph Township. At that time the boundary difficulty between Ohio and Michigan was in full blast, and, while Ohio claimed the township with the remainder of the disputed land, and the Commissioners of Williams ordered its attachment to St. Joseph and its creation, Michigan likewise claimed the land, and attached it to the territory on the north. In 1836, the township became, definitely, the property of Ohio, but at that time not a settler, so far as known, resided within its limits. In 1837, Florence Township was created, and comprised the present townships of Florence, Superior, Bridgewater and Northwest. In March, 1839, Bridgewater was created, and comprised the present townships of Bridgewater and Northwest. At last, in December, 1840, upon the petition of William H. Billings and others, the Board of Commissioners ordered the creation of a new township, to be called "Northwest," by reason of its being in the extreme northwest corner of the county and State, to be composed of the present territory, and an election was ordered held at the residence of Adolphus Rogers, on the second Monday in January, 1841. Since this action, the boundary has not been changed. It has been stated (upon what authority the writer cannot tell) that the first township officers were as follows: Adolphus Rogers and William H. Billings, Justices of the Peace; J. C. Whaley, Treasurer; T. F. Whaley, Constable; William H. Billings, Clerk; Thomas Whaley, William H. Billings and Adolphus Rogers, Trustees. Thomas Knight says that, at the Presidential election in 1844, only eleven votes were polled in the township, nine of them being Democratic. It is highly probable that, while Northwest was attached to Bridgewater, some of the officers of the combined townships were chosen from what is now Northwest. The facts in this particular cannot be learned, although in the past it has



H. D. Moore

been quite currently stated that, at one time (possibly at the election last referred to), William H. Billings held every office in the township except that of Constableship.

PRE-HISTORIC OCCUPATION OF NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

In the vicinity of Nettle Lake, on every side of it, are some eight or ten earthworks erected by an unknown race called Mound-Builders, probably more than a thousand years ago. It is quite generally, though erroneously, believed that these earthworks (mounds being one of them) were the work of the Indians; but archæologists are of the opinion that the mounds have a higher antiquity, and that they were erected by the Mound-Builders, who might have been the remote ancestors of the Indian tribes, though this is disputed by many eminent scholars in this department of historic research. On Section 23 are a few of the mounds, two of them being of unusual size for this section of the State. The greater number has been opened in past years by curious and inexperienced persons, who failed to properly notice features which are considered highly important by archæological students. In almost every instance, human bones were unearthed, as was also charcoal, sometimes in considerable quantity. Copper implements, such as arrow and spear heads, were taken from several of the mounds, and in one was found a piece of mica six or eight inches square, and about an inch thick. In several instances, it was definitely ascertained that many individuals were buried in the same mound. The Indians had no knowledge, traditionary or otherwise, concerning these people, save what was derived from their works, the same character of knowledge which we have. If the Mound-Builders were the ancestors of the Indians, such fact was unknown and unsuspected by the latter tribe. Indians never buried their dead in mounds like those referred to, neither did they erect altars where animals and human beings were immolated to secure the favor of the Great Spirit, and afterward cover such altars with a mound of earth. These, and many other important considerations lead the majority of students of antiquity to the opinion that the Mound-Builders were a distinct race of people, and that they inhabited a large portion of America several thousand years ago.

EARLY AND SUBSEQUENT SCHOOLS.

In the early winter of 1841, a small log schoolhouse was erected in the northwest part of the township, on land now owned by Isaac Parsons, by William H. Billings, Jonathan Butler, Thomas Whaley, John Whaley, T. F. Whaley, Adolphus Rogers, Hiram Russell, and possibly a few others, who resided either in the township, or in the adjoining States of Michigan or Indiana. The first teacher in this house, and, so far as known, in

the township, was Miss Abigail Hills, now the wife of T. F. Whaley, who taught two or three months during the winter of 1841–42. She had enrolled about ten scholars, received her pay from the public school fund, and during the term was married to Mr. Whaley, which occurrence did not stop school until the end of the term. This house was used by all the families in the northwest part, and by several in the other States, until about 1846–47, when the district was divided, those families along the center of the western side of the township erecting another log school building where Samuel Cain's orchard now is. The log house on Parson's farm was used a few years, perhaps until 1849, when a frame was built a short distance north of it, Mariah Marquart being the first teacher. This house was used until about four years ago, when a larger and better frame schoolhouse was constructed a short distance east, for about $900. The old frame is now used by a Grange lodge, which was organized a few years ago, and which is yet in active working order, with many of the most prominent citizens in the township as members. The second school house in the Whaley neighborhood was built, about 1848, in T. F. Whaley's orchard (on the land now his orchard), and was a small frame structure. This house was use l for educational purposes until about 1860, when another frame building, called the "Old Red Schoolhouse," was erected on the old Whaley farm, and used until about four years ago, when it was succeeded by a neat brick structure, which cost about $1,100. The first schoolhouse at Columbia was built in 1849 or 1850, and is now occupied as a residence by Mr. Reeves. The first teacher is said to have been Rebecca Tomus, who taught during a few months of the summer of 1852, the house not having been completed before that time. Mariah Kinney taught the second term. The second schoolhouse in this district, a frame, was constructed, during the last war, by Mr. Gillis, for about $1,000. The building was two stories in height, containing two neat school rooms, one above, and one below. For several years two teachers were employed, and the school enumeration in the district was about 130. Among the teachers were Robert Carlin and wife, and Jefferson Friend and wife. One year ago, the present brick schoolhouse was erected at a cost of $1,500. The schools taught by two teachers in the second frame house in Columbia were much the best ever taught in the township. The school was graded, and during one winter, Mr. Friend and his wife were paid $100 per month. Several finished scholars received the foundation of their education at the "Columbia Graded School." The first schoolhouse in the northeastern part was built about four rods west of the Winebrennarian Church, not far from the year 1845. It was erected by Daniel Smith, William Stickney, Anson Smith, Thomas Knight, and perhaps two or three others. This house, a frame structure,

was soon burned to the ground by a man, it was thought, who had been put out of the house for disorderly conduct while Divine service was being held there. Nothing could be proved, however. A second house was built about 1854, and the present one some five or six years ago. The other districts throughout the township had their first schoolhouses built from 1848 to 1855. The present Centre Schoolhouse is a large, fine brick, and cost in the neighborhood of $2,000.

DEVELOPMENT OF MORALS.

The Methodist Episcopal class at Columbia was first organized at the house of James Coon in the northern part of Florence Township, in the year 1843, by Rev. James Alderman, who then lived at Pulaski, doing missionary work over a circuit of Evansport Mission, which mission comprised all Northwestern Ohio. The first members were James Coon and wife, James McClarren and wife, Martin Perkey and wife, J. R. McConnell and Benjamin B. Tomus. As soon as the schoolhouse in the northwestern corner of Florence was built, services were held there, and later in the schoolhouse at Columbia. Finally, the frame church was built some ten or twelve years ago. Some of the ministers of this class have been James Alderman, Ferris and Coleman, Winter and Mower, Boggs and Fairchild, Burgess and another, Chapman and another, Parker and another, Lindsey and Albright, Warner and Nickerson, Thomas and Albright, Poucher and Boyers, Miller and Kemp, Zimmerman and Barnes, Cameron, Powell and Bowers, Dunham and Hill, and Poucher at present. Great revivals were conducted by Everhart, Cameron, Dunham, Thompson and Olds. The Close Communion Baptists organized a small class at Thomas Whaley's at quite an early day, but later met at the schoolhouse near there. A Free-Will Baptist class was early organized at William Billings'. Neither of these classes survived many years. The Winebrennarian class, in the northeast corner, was organized at an early day. Adam Beaver, Wesley Houtz, Aaron Culbertson are said to have been among the first members. The church was built some eight or ten years ago, and cost about $1,800. Other denominations assisted with the understanding that they were to have the use of the church. There were a few United Brethren, Dunkards and Methodists in the neighborhood. Some trouble arose a few years ago over the use of the church, which culminated last year in the erection of a new church near there by the United Brethren for about $1,400. Among the Dunkards are Adam Kimmell, David Throne and Jesse Collins. Among the United Brethren are Ira McLain, Ambrose Hoverstack, John and William Hyserman, Alfred McCloe, George Kint, Ferris Kintigh and William F. Kintigh. The German Reformers once had a small class in the northeast corner. A

Methodist class once met at Centre Schoolhouse. One man in the township, it is said, has been converted twenty different times, and still he is not satisfied with the mercies given him. The United Brethren organized a class many years ago in the southern part. The society grew and finally built a fine frame church that cost about $1,600. The Presbyterians have a fine frame church building on Section 36, which was built a number of years ago. The class at first was strong, and its strength was increased by meetings. It is at present in good working condition.

VILLAGE OF COLUMBIA.

This little hamlet was laid out in February, 1854, by J. R. McConnell, William Rannels and Alfred D. Gambell, proprietors, on the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 10 south, Range 4 west, there being a total of forty-five lots. In about 1850, George Porter opened a small store about half a mile east of Columbia, and at the same time began making black salts and some pearl-ash. About three years later he moved to what is now Columbia, which was at first called Porter's Corners, from his store and ashery. Since his commencement the following-named men have been in busines in the village: Fenton & Hall, William & Bartholomew, Ferrier, Lehman, Crawford, Long, Maddon, Bates, Gamber, Lyon, Goodrich, Beck, Shepard, Hamilton, Cameron, Pierce and Poucher. The first blacksmith was Barger, and the second, White Foster. The village has had the usual number of doctors, and at times in its career has been bright and promising. Of course, if the town had a railroad, it would soon treble in population, and no doubt become a power in the land.

The following table, from the assessment rolls of 1880, shows the present school valuation:

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.	Building.	Location.	Acres.	Value.
1	Frame	Section 17	.50	$500
2	Brick	Section 20	.60	800
3	Frame	Section 32	1.00	100
4	Frame	Section 34	.50	500
5	Brick	Section 27	.60	800
6	Frame	Section 14	.60	500
7	Frame	Section 13	.50	400
8	Brick	Section 25	.50	800
9	Frame	Section 1, Range 10	.25	400

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BRYAN AND PULASKI TOWNSHIP

JAMES T. ASHTON was born in Paterson, N. J., August 1, 1836, to James and Elizabeth (Balch) Ashton, natives respectively of England and Connecticut. These were the parents of three children—James T., who came to Bryan in 1862; Oliver C., who came here in 1857, and engaged in merchandising, and Elizabeth, who is married and residing in the Empire State. The father having died early, the duty of rearing these children fell upon the mother, who gave them a good academic education. James T., was reared in Colchester, Conn., attending the Bacon Academy until fourteen years of age, when he engaged as a clerk in Colchester, served his employers a number of years and then bought them out and ran the business until 1862, when he came to Bryan and entered into mercantile business with his brother, Oliver C., and for many years did a lucrative trade. They have now withdrawn from mercantile affairs and are looking after their landed interests. September 19, 1865, Mr. Ashton married Miss Mary L. Stevens, a native of this county, born June 20, 1844, and daughter of William A. Stevens, one of its first settlers and officials. To this marriage have been born five children, viz.: Clara E., James T., Frederick W., Walter and Emma. The two brothers Ashton are members of the Masonic fraternity and in politics are Republicans.

D. C. BAXTER, one of the prominent citizens of Bryan, was born April 29, 1840, in Fulton County, Ohio. His father, James Baxter, was a native of Pennsylvania, where his youth was passed. He went to Knox County, Ohio, at an early day, where he married Miss Marcia Morrison. In about 1828, they emigrated to what is now Franklin Township, Fulton County, Ohio, then a part of Williams County, and consequently were among the first settlers of that locality. Mr. Baxter entered 200 acres of land from the Government, it at that time being in a state of nature. He erected on this one of the old-fashioned backwoods cabins, into which he moved his household goods and family, and in this manner began life's battle in the backwoods of old Williams County.

He always made that his home, dying in 1856 on the land he had entered. His widow married Timothy Hickson, since deceased, and is now living in West Unity. D. C. Baxter is the third of a family of nine children, seven of whom are yet living. He received good educational advantages in youth, and began for himself in the capacity of pedagogue, continuing the same in Fulton and Williams Counties a total of twelve terms. In 1866, he went to West Unity, where he engaged in stock trade and merchandising, and for some time held the position of Postmaster under Lincoln's administration. In 1871, he moved to Bryan, and in January, 1872, was elected Cashier of the First National Bank—of which he was a stock-owner—a position he held until February, 1882. Besides his interest in the First National Bank of Bryan, Mr. Baxter is a partner in a private bank at Fayette, is junior member of the firm of Gleason & Baxter. hardware dealers of Bryan, and owns an interest in a hardware store at Hicksville. He possesses valuable town property, including a half-interest with Hon. J. N. Nelson in the Armory Hall, and conjointly with A. J. Tressler and A. M. Pratt, owns one of the finest farms in Williams County. This he has acquired entirely by his own labors, having began life a poor boy. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and is a Sir Knight of Defiance Commandery and Camp degree Odd Fellow of Bryan. He is of Scotch descent on his father's side, his great-grandfather being the progenitor of the name in America. His mother is a native of Vermont and of English descent. Mr. Baxter was married in March, 1861, to Miss Maria Shepardson, who has borne him one son—Charles E., now a student of Williams College. Mr. Baxter is a stanch Republican in politics and one of the prominent men of Williams County.

JAMES Q. BEATTIE was born in Cumberland County, Penn., April 25, 1817. His father, Robert Q. Beattie, was born in the same county March 11, 1791, and January 30, 1815, he married Mary Kelso, who was born in 1798. To this marriage were born nine children, of whom three brothers and three sisters are yet living. In 1838, the family moved to Richland County, this State, and located on a farm near Mansfield, where Mrs. Beattie died July 19, 1845. In 1848, Mr. Beattie married Eliza Cook, and to this union six children were born. December 5, 1872, Robert Q. Beattie took his departure for "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler e'er returned." James Q. Beattie is the second son born of his fathers' first marriage. He was reared to manhood in his native State, where he received only very limited educational advantages. Notwithstanding this fact, he has paid considerable attention to educational matters, and to-day is one of the well-posted citizens of Bryan. He has always made farming his oc-

cupation, and owns good farming interests in Williams County. He married Miss Asenath W. Cleland, November 18, 1841, who was born July 5, 1819, in Washington County, Penn. They remained in Richland County until October, 1849, when they emigrated to Williams County, Ohio, where they have been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1874, they removed to Bryan, where they are esteemed and respected citizens. They have had born to them a family of eight children, only two—Robert C. and Mary A.—of whom are yet living.

EZRA E. BECHTOL, County Clerk, was born in Superior Township, Williams County, March 7, 1841, and is the son of Adam and Mary (Starr) Bechtol, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Adam was a molder, and worked at that trade till about 1837, when he came to this county and entered 320 acres of Government land in Superior Township, which at that time was a dense forest. Here his wife, who had borne him seven children, died in January, 1851. His second and present wife, who was Elizabeth A. Hight, has borne him five children, of whom four are still living. Ezra E. Bechtol was reared in this county, and August 30, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to join his regiment at Bolivar, Tenn. His regiment made its first important move through Mississippi the winter of 1862–63, worked along the line of the Memphis & Charleston R. R., and then co-operated with Grant until the fall of Vicksburg, and participated in a number of severe engagements, among others, Port Gibson, Jackson and Champion Hill. At Vicksburg his regiment was veteranized; subsequently it joined Sherman at Acworth, Ala., and fought through all that campaign up to and including the 22d of July, 1864, when the battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought, in which our subject was shot through the left shoulder by a musket ball, which caused his confinement in hospital till September 25, when he received a thirty-days furlough, came home, then reported at the hospital in Columbus, and April 10, 1865, received his discharge. On his return home, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University four years, during and after which time he taught school five terms. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Clerk of the Common Pleas and District Court of Williams by the Republicans; served three years; was defeated at the next election, but in 1881 was re-elected over his successful competitor of 1878. November 11, 1869, he married Miss Louanna M. Griffith, who has borne him one daughter—Florence. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES S. BENTLEY was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, September 5, 1846, and is the son of Stoughton and Orsey (Baldwin) Bentley, natives of Ohio, to which State their parents came at an early

day. The elder Mr. Bentley died in Erie County, Ohio, September 5, 1852. His widow (now the relict of Joel Chapman) resides in Bryan with Charles S. Adamson Bentley, the grandfather of Charles S., was one of the earliest Disciple ministers in this State, and was quite renowned in his day. Baldwin Bentley, eldest brother of Charles S., at the breaking-out of the rebellion, enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry—which regiment was almost wholly made up of students from Hiram College, of which James A. Garfield was then the President—and died in his country's defense. Charles S., after eleven years of age, lived on a farm until sixteen, attending in the interval the common schools. He then entered Hiram College, and afterward Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1865. For three years thereafter he clerked in a store at Portage, Ohio, and then entered Hillsdale (Mich.) College, from which he graduated in 1870. He next engaged in the wholesale lumber business at Allegan, Mich., and while there employed his spare hours in the study of law. In the spring of 1872, he entered the law office of Hon. D. Cadwell, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of the same year. February, 1873, he formed a copartnership with the Hon. A. M. Pratt in the practice of law at Bryan, which association still continues. May 1, 1874, he married Miss Isabel Kempton, who was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., January 20, 1849, and to this union one daughter was born—Isabel L.—March 30, 1875. Mrs. Bentley died October 30, 1877. Mr. Bentley has filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Williams County, and also has been School Examiner and City Solicitor. He is a stanch Republican, a leading member of the bar and an influential citizen.

SCHUYLER E. BLAKESLEE, attorney at law, was born near Avon Springs, N. Y., and when a child was taken by his parents, Ozi and Achsa (Taylor) Blakeslee, to Geauga County, Ohio, where the father engaged in farming. The parents were natives of the Nutmeg State, and to them were born eight children. The father was a Captain in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y. At this battle, Col. Samuel Blakeslee, father of Ozi and grandfather of Schuyler, was in command of the American forces, the General in charge of the same being absent at the time. The father lived in Ohio after the war, serving in many minor offices, and for a time was Captain of a company of State Militia. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving in early years an academic education, and when twenty-one years of age entered the law office of Gov. Seabury Ford, who resided at Burton, Geauga Co., Ohio. Here he remained until he graduated in law. In 1844, he came to Bryan, where he began the practice of his profession,

which he has continued until the present. Mr. Blakeslee is a man of unusual mental endowments, and since 1844 has been one of the recognized leaders, not only of the Williams County bar, but also of the bar of Northwestern Ohio. He has been Commissioner of Insolvents, Prosecuting Attorney, and has represented Williams County three terms in the Lower House of the State Legislature, first in 1856, and then in 1869 and 1871. He was the author of several bills which became laws of the State, and was one of the most active members of the sessions in which he served. He was an Old-Line Whig, but since the formation of the Republican party, has been an earnest soldier in its ranks. The county has no better citizen.

MELVIN M. BOOTHMAN, merchant, was born in Jefferson Township, Williams Co., Ohio, October 16, 1846, and is one of nine living children, of a family of ten, born to Lemuel M. and Melisendra (Hart) Boothman, who were natives of Trumbull County, Ohio, and of English descent. Lemuel Boothman was reared and educated in his native county. At the age of eighteen months he was left an orphan, and was reared by a Mr. Mitchell. The spring of 1843, he came to Williams county; purchased eighty acres of land in Jefferson Township, it, at that time, being all woods; cleared a place, sufficiently large in which to erect a log cabin, and shortly afterward married, moved upon his place and began clearing and improving it. He lived on this farm until 1873, when he sold out and moved to Bryan, where he has since resided. M. M. Boothman was reared in Williams County, assisting his parents on the farm at clearing and farming. He received a fair common-school education, and January 4, 1864, enlisted for three years, or during the war, as private in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Toledo, a few days after his enlistment. He participated in his first battle the 7th of August, 1864, at the right of Atlanta, known as Utoy Creek, when his company lost eleven men killed and wounded. After that occurred the battle of Jonesboro, September 1, 1864, in which the company went in with thirty-three men and came out with a loss of nineteen. It was here that Mr. Boothman was one of five who lost left limbs. He was shot directly through the left knee, by a musket ball, which resulted in the amputation of that limb the next morning. The wounded went into hospital on the field, and after a few days were removed to Atlanta; remained there until October 29, and thence were removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ind., Camp Dennison, Ohio, and from there received a thirty-day furlough. He received his final discharge June 7, 1865. He began then going to school, afterward engaged in teaching, and in this way acquired a good practical education. He attended the law school at Ann Arbor in October, 1869, graduating in September, 1871. He then came home, and the 20th of

June of that year married Miss Angeline Bushong. That same fall, he was elected County Treasurer by the Republican party, and re-elected in in 1873, serving two terms. He then began the practice of his profession, in partnership with B. E. Sheldon; subsequently (1881), with Thomas Emery. Mr. Boothman has made the practice of law a success, and he and Mr. Emery are doing a good legal business. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents of four children—Howard E., Grace, Dale M. and one as yet unnamed.

CHARLES A. BOWERSOX, present Representative from Williams County to the State Legislature, was born October 16, 1846, in St. Joseph Township, Williams County, Ohio. He is the youngest but one of a family of seven, four of whom are yet living, born to John W. and Mary Jane (Breckenridge) Bowersox, who were both natives of Maryland, and of German and Scotch-Irish descent respectively. John W. Bowerson was reared in his native State, and when a young man, moved into Pennsylvania, where he married, after which he moved into Stark County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade, shoemaking. He came to St. Joseph Township, Williams Co., Ohio, in October, 1838, where he entered a large tract of land from the Government. He has lived on this farm ever since. At the time of his arrival, settlers were very few, and wild animals and Indians were far more pentiful than civilized people. His wife died in March, 1868. Charles A. Bowersox was reared in Williams County, receiving his education in the log schoolhouse of that early day. The winter after he was sixteen years old, he began teaching school and vocal music, and from the proceeds of his labor as teacher, together with what he earned farming summers, he has educated himself. He entered Otterbein University at Westerville in 1870, and graduated from the classical department in June, 1874. He then came back to Williams County, and for two years superintended the schools of Edgerton, during which time he was a member of the Board of County Examiners. In 1875, he was elected Probate Judge of Williams County, and after serving his term of three years, formed a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. Edward Foster, which has since continued with success. The fall of 1881, Mr. Bowersox was elected Representative to the State Legislature by the Republican party, and is at present occupying that position. He was married, June 10, 1875, to Miss Laura A. Jarvis, of Westerville, Ohio, also a graduate of Otterbein University. She was born December 8, 1854, in Stark County, Ohio. The log cabin erected by John W. Bowersox in St. Joseph Township on his arrival is yet standing, and in this cabin five of his seven children were born.

ANDREW CALVIN was born in Portage County, Ohio, April 10, 1834, and is a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (McGowan) Calvin, who were respectively born in Virginia and Ohio, and parents of twelve children. In 1848, they came to Williams County, and here the mother died in 1850; the father then married Nancy Cosity, who died in August, 1858, the remains lying interred in Lick Creek Cemetery; for his third wife he selected Esther Norris. Andrew Calvin was married, January 1, 1860, to Emily Byres, of Portage County, and to them have been born six children—Jerome B., Emil E., Charles, Rosa, Harry and Ella Dell. Mr. C. always resided with his parents, and now owns the old homestead. He and wife are members of the church of the Disciples, in which his father is an Elder.

F. M. CARTER, druggist and grocer, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 11, 1828, and is the eldest of two children, a son and a daughter, born to Eden and Susanna (Hann) Carter, who were natives of Virginia, and of English and German descent respectively. Both families came to America about the same time, settling in New Jersey, the Carters being Quakers. Eden Carter was a stone mason by trade, but after his marriage engaged in farming. In September, 1852, he and family moved to Williams County, Ohio, having a previous knowledge of the county and his daughter being the wife of Dr. Kent, of Bryan. They located in Bryan, then a village of between 400 and 500 people. Mr. Carter did not engage in active life, but lived retired until his death, which occurred August 15, 1857, preceded by his wife April 29, 1855. He and wife were respected and esteemed people, and were widely known and universally beloved. F. M. Carter's advantages in youth were but limited, and he received only a common school education. He preceded his parents to Williams County in 1850 to look at the country. He purchased an interest in Dr. Kent's drug store in the building Mr. Carter yet owns, and enlarged their stock to a general stock of goods besides their drugs. Since that time, he has been actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in partnership and alone. He is now doing business alone, and has two rooms, one drug and the other grocery, and carries a stock valued at upward of $10,000. He does a first-class business, averaging annually $20,000. He came here a poor boy, but has made a comfortable home and established himself in a good trade by his honorable dealings. He has been three times married. First, to Lucy A. Moore, who bore him two sons, both of whom are now dead. He married Miss Moore November 29, 1855; she died April 5, 1861. His second wife was a niece of his first, Ellen M. Moore, to whom he was married April 7, 1862. This lady died November 9, 1871, leaving two children—Frank L. and Minnie B. His third and present wife is Zilpha E. Myers, to whom he was married June

23, 1873. To this union was born one son, George M. The mother is a daughter of G. W. Myers, whose biography accompanies this volume. Mr. Carter is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Democrat in politics. He was elected to the State Legislature the fall of 1877, and served in the regular and special sessions of 1878 and 1879. Besides the above, he has held various other positions of honor and trust.

W. W. DARBY, marble dealer, is one of six living children of a family of eight born to Darius and Ann (Gardner) Darby, who were natives of Maryland, and of English descent. Darius Darby, who had made agriculture a life pursuit, died on the Maryland homestead in 1851, at the age of sixty-one; his widow came to Williams County in 1868 where her son, our subject, was then living, and here died in 1879. W. W. Darby was born June 13, 1845, in Montgomery County, Md., and was there reared to manhood, receiving an ordinary education. He remained farming in his native State until 1863, when he came to this county, where his brother-in-law, Judge Willett, was then living. He began working at the marble cutter's trade, at which he continued about four years, when he formed his partnership with J. H. Willett, which has ever since continued. Mr. Darby has been steadily working at his trade since 1863, with the exception of four years when he was elected to the office of County Sheriff by the Democratic party, and re-elected and served in this position with honor to himself and satisfaction to the citizens of the county. Mr. Darby is one of Bryan's prominent and enterprising citizens, having been identified with its best interests since becoming a resident. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the O. F. Encampment, having passed through all the chairs of these two lodges, and also a member of the Patriarchal Circle, the Royal Arcanum, and the F., & A. M. He was married in June, 1868, to Miss Olive A. Griffith, who died in 1869, and in February, 1881, he married Miss Laura M. Reynolds. Mr. Darby began life principally with his own resources, and by good management has acquired a comfortable home, and secured a trade in marble that promises to meet all reasonable expectations of reward.

A. C. DILLMAN was born in Centre Township, Williams Co., Ohio, April 6, 1844. His father, Jacob Dillman, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent; was a wheelwright by trade; went to Canada when a young man, and there married Mariah Crocker, afterward moving to Summit County, where he remained working at his trade until his removal to Williams County. In 1834, he started west through Ohio to look up a mill location. He was attracted to Williams County by its bright prospects, and selected a location in Centre Township, but made no entries that year. He then returned to Summit County, and in March of

that year sold his interests there, and the same year moved out, locating on Section 34, when he took up a large tract of land and engaged in a general trading business, having brought out a stock of goods that would be needed in a new country. He came to the county a comparatively wealthy man, and with this wealth did more for the general welfare of the county than perhaps any other one man. He took an active part in the building of churches, schools, etc. He built the first schoolhouse in Centre Township with his own means; built the first steam saw-mill in the county; was active in the support of the County Agricultural Society at its organization, and, in fact, all matters of a public benefit found in him a warm supporter. He was a temperance man in principle, a rare thing among our pioneers, who deemed pure corn juice a necessity; was a member of the United Brethren Church, and a Republican in politics. His first wife died January 8, 1843, leaving a family of six children. The same year, June 29, he married Mrs. Lois (Horton) Stoddard, widow of Israel Stoddard, with four children. To this union were born three children, all living. The mother died in August, 1855, Mr. Dillman afterward marrying a Mrs. Maynard. Mr. Dillman continued a long life of usefulness, and died in March, 1870, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. A. C. Dillman was reared in Williams County, and at the age of seventeen joined the regimental band of the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, afterward with the One Hundredth and Twenty-eighth. He received his final discharge from the service July 13, 1865. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of militia in 1863 by Gov. Tod. For seventeen months succeeding the war, he was in Kansas and the Indian Territory, afterward coming home, where, October 30, 1862, he married Miss Mell E. Huffman, who has borne him three children—Loal B., Grace E. and Jessie B. Previous to his coming to Bryan in 1871, he resided in Indiana, working at carpentering and cabinet-making. Since being here, he first started a dimension mill, afterward engaging in a general furniture trade, also undertaking, still carrying on the last named. In 1882, he took charge of the wheel-barrow factory, and is doing well. Mr. Dillman is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

R. D. DOLE, Postmaster at Bryan, was born May 5, 1838, at Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio; is one of seven children (six of whom are still living), born to Michael and Leanorah (Dunlap) Dole. The father of this subject, Michael Dole, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., of English ancestors, June 19, 1808. He was born, reared, and died in the Quaker faith of religion. His mother, Leanorah, was born the 17th of May, 1814, near Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio (of Irish parents); these parents lived in Butler Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, after their marriage,

to wit: June 18, 1835, until 1847, when they moved into Edinburg Township, Portage Co., Ohio., on a small farm of sixty acres, purchased by them, where they lived and prospered till in May, 1854, they, with seven children, came to Williams County, Ohio, and settled on 150 acres, nearly all woods, part in Jefferson and part in Superior Township, and with the boys cleared up the farm, and carried on farming. Here, January 25, 1867, Michael Dole departed this life, his widow, Leanorah, still surviving him. Our subject worked at farming and carpenter work up to September 1, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was discharged November 25, 1863, re-enlisting as a veteran in the same company and regiment, continuing in the service until May 25, 1865, when he was finally discharged a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Dole served through the great Shiloh campaign, and also the siege of Corinth; was among the first to enter this city on its evacuation; participated in the campaign from Corinth, Miss., to Winchester, Tenn., and from there in the great forced march to Louisville, Ky., a distance of 600 miles, in the months of August and September, and immediately after this, in the Perryville and Crab Orchard campaign; still later in the Stone River, and Triune and Tullahoma campaigns; then in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga campaigns; was among those who made the gallant charge up Mission Ridge, and here, after his re-enlistment and veteran furlough of thirty days, he rejoined the army, and set out with it and Sherman in the great march to the sea; continued with it till September 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga.; in that terrible charge upon the enemy's works, he was wounded in the left knee-joint, which necessitated the amputation of the leg above the knee. Thus totally disabled, after remaining in different hospitals till May, 1865, he was discharged, having served three years and eight months at the front, in active, hard campaigning, and returned home very much emaciated, and unable to do anything until January, 1867; having been elected by the Republicans to the office of County Recorder, he entered upon the duties thereof. He was twice re-elected, and served nine years; and in the meantime, in the summer of 1868, suffered a second amputation of his leg, which had not as yet, up to that time, become sound. Since the expiration of his third term as Recorder, he has been engaged in insurance, pension and real estate business. In politics, he has been a Republican from the organization of the party. He was one of the Representatives of this (then Sixth) Ohio Congressional District in the Chicago Convention that nominated the lamented Garfield for President, and in 1871 the Republicans again put him on their ticket, this time for Probate Judge, against the Hon. Martin Perky, who was the Democratic candidate for re-election, and who won the office. On October 24, 1868, he was mar-

ried to Miss Jennie E. Terpening, of Hudson, Mich., and to them have been born three children—Georgie E., Fred and Roy Emor. In March, 1882, Mr. Dole was commissioned Postmaster of Bryan, which office he now holds.

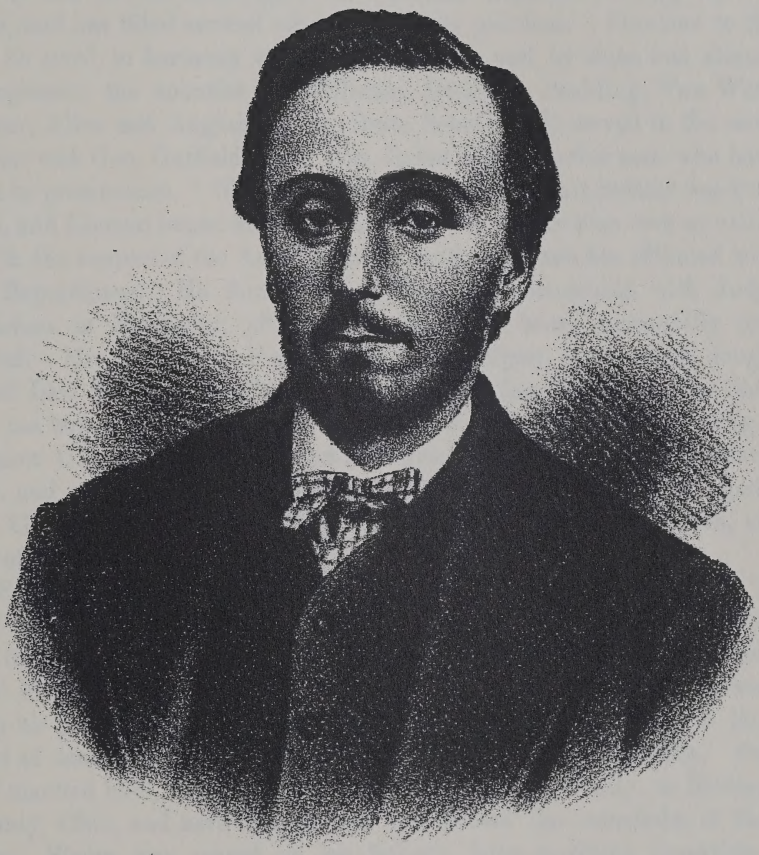
J. A. DORSHIMER, County Sheriff, was born in Jefferson Township, this county, November 30, 1838, one of five children (three yet living) born to George D. and Catharine (Andre) Dorshimer, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The father was reared a farmer and moved with his wife to Seneca County, Ohio, about 1835, and thence, in February, 1838, to what is now Jefferson Township, this county, where he entered 200 acres of forest land, which he cleared up and on which he and wife now live. On this farm our subject was reared. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as private, and during the late war took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Metamora, Thompson's Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Fort Hill, Vicksburg, Monroe raid, Bayou Chitto, Meridian, Big Shanty, Bush Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta, twice, and in the siege also, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Milledgeville, and some nine others. February 14, 1863, he was made Commissary Sergeant, and December 24, 1864, was commissioned First Lieutenant; January 27, 1865, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and July 26, 1865, received his discharge. He then came home and engaged in farming, and in 1876 he entered into the drug and grocery business in Montpelier, which he followed till 1881, when he was elected Sheriff of the county by the Republicans. He was married, April 27, 1864, to Margaret M. Durbin, who was born in Jefferson Township, November 18, 1840, a daughter of George W. Durbin, one of the old settlers. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Mary K., M. Belle and Bertha May.

E. G. FAY was born in Madison County, N. Y., December 13, 1824, and is one of six surviving children of a family of fourteen, born to Perrin and Sally (Farr) Fay. Mr. Fay's ancestors were English people, and came to America in about 1650. They settled in Boston, Mass., and the family have since scattered and have became prominent in all trades, professions and business, and have been known in both legislative affairs and in the defense and support of their country. E. G. Fay was reared in his native State, working in a woolen factory, his father's occupation being that of carder and cloth-dresser. He came to what was then Williams, now Defiance County, Ohio, in 1844, and began teaching school. He came with his parents, his father dying in Defiance County in 1852, followed by his widow in Bryan in 1871. E. G. Fay taught school and clerked in Ohio for a number of years, and was married in

1848 to Miss Cynthia D. Haymaker. This lady died in 1873, leaving two children—Frederick E. and Frank E., now Mrs. Joseph Neumann, and residing in Berlin, Germany. Mr. Fay married his first wife's sister, Miss Frances A. Haymaker, in December, 1879. In 1848, Mr. Fay kept hotel in Brunersburgh, and in 1853 traded his hotel for land, moved upon it, and there remained until 1856, when he came to Williams Centre, Williams County, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1862, he returned to Defiance County and farmed until the spring of 1864, when he sold out, came to Bryan and engaged in the manufacturing of woolen goods. In 1865, he sold out this and engaged in the manufacture of plows, at which he has since continued. Mr. Fay began life's battle without a cent. By hard work and economy he has acquired a comfortable fortune. He is a seventh degree Mason, is a Republican in politics and is a Universalist in religion; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN FAY, a native of Northern England, is the first of that name who came to America, the descendants of whom are now living in Bryan, Ohio. At the age of eight years (1656) he took passage on the good ship "Speedwell" bound for the new country across the Atlantic Ocean where he had friends living. On the arrival of the ship at Boston, he learned of his friends' death, and at that age he began for himself. After remaining there a short time, he drifted to different places, and finally died in Boston.

HON. EDWARD FOSTER, attorney at law, was born October 27, 1824, in Portage County, Ohio, and was the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Eggleston) Foster, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are still living. The father was born October 25, 1773, and was a farmer, an occupation which he followed chiefly through life. At the age of twenty-one, he emigrated to Portage County, this State, where he married, about 1807, Miss Betsy Eggleston, who was born in 1783, and was a daughter of Benjamin Eggleston, who settled in Portage County about 1804. The mother died September 20, 1866, and was followed by her husband six days later, after a married life of nearly sixty years. He enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and was elected by them to several offices, among them, Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, County Commissioner, etc., and was also appointed by the Legislature Associate Judge. He was also a member of the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the House, and of the nineteenth and twentieth of the Senate of the General Assembly. Edward Foster's youth and early manhood were passed in Portage, with the exception of the time passed at school. He acquired a thoroughly practical education, finishing at the Western Re-



R Gamble

serve College. In 1844, he began the study of law under the instruction of Judge Day, of Ravenna, afterward under Tilden & Ranney, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1846. In 1848, he came to Bryan, engaged actively in his profession, and occupied a leading position as a member of the bar of Williams until the spring of 1867, when, because of ill health, he sold out his practice and retired to a less active life. He has been prominent in county affairs ever since his arrival; has been President of the Bryan Bank (now the Farmers' National Bank), for ten years, and has filled several other responsible positions. Previous to the war, he acted in harmony with the Democrats, and by them was elected to represent the counties of Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Mercer, Allen and Auglaize in the State Senate. He served in the same session with Gen. Garfield, Gov. Cox, Judge Key and other men who have risen to prominence. While in the Senate in 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon, and Lincoln issued his call for troops. Mr. Foster then took an active part in the support of the Administration, and since then has affiliated with the Republicans. He formed his present law partnership with Judge Bowersox in December, 1879, which has since been successfully conducted. Mrs. Serena C. Foster, wife of our subject, is the eldest daughter of Levi and Amanda Cunningham, and was born in Zanesville, Ohio. She has borne her husband four children, three of whom are still living—Emmett C., aged twenty-six, and a lawyer; B. Douglas, aged twenty-four, and a student of medicine at Jefferson University, Philadelphia, and George C., aged twenty. Mr. Foster is a Royal Arch Mason, and one of the oldest residents of Bryan.

SIMON FRASER was born in Perry County, Penn., March 3, 1817. He is one of the seven sons of Paul and Jane (Kirkpatrick) Fraser, the former being a native of Scotland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Paul Fraser, at the age of about seventeen, left his native land and came, with his parents, to the United States. The family purchased a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, upon which a fine home was made. Paul was married here, but, in 1832, he moved, with his family, to Richland County, Ohio, and here himself and wife passed the remainder of their lives. Simon was reared on his father's farm, receiving, meantime, a common education. He lived with his parents until the age of twenty-five, when his marriage with Miss Rebecca Cooper was celebrated, February 15, 1842. This lady was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 16, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser have had no children of their own, but they have reared four other children, and have given them a good education, and a start in life. In 1844, Mr. Fraser and wife came to this county, locating on a farm of eighty-three acres, on Section 6, Brady Township, which Mr. Frazer had bought two years before. Here he

farmed until 1874, when he moved to Bryan, in which place he has since resided. He owns a small property in the city, besides considerable land outside. At one time he owned an eighty-acre farm in Hillsdale County, Mich. Mr. Frazer was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a man who says but little regarding the good deeds he may have done in life, but the past speaks for itself; it tells of a good citizen and an honest man.

PETER S. GARLOW was born in Alleghany County, Md., June 22, 1824. His parents, John and Barbara (Shockey) Garlow, were natives of Pennsylvania, and passed their lives in that State and in Virginia and Maryland up to 1831, when they moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where they resided until 1841. They then came to this county, and for a number of years resided in what is now Washington Township, Defiance County. The father died September 28, 1863, at Georgetown, and after that sad event, the mother resided with her son, Peter S., until her death, May 6, 1877. Of their eight children, two sons and one daughter only are now living. Peter S. Garlow was reared on a farm, and received such education as the common schools of his youthful days afforded, until twenty-three years of age, when he entered upon a two years' course of study at Edinburg Academy, Wayne County, Ohio. He then taught school for several terms in that county. In 1850, he started, with a company, for California, overland, and after considerable trouble with the Indians and a tedious journey of seven months, reached his destination in safety. There he engaged in mining and merchandising, and accumulated considerable property. In 1859, he returned to Williams County, and in the fall visited Dubuque, Iowa, where he married, September 8, 1859, Miss Mary L. Bostater, who was born in Wooster, Ohio, August 11, 1837. Shortly after marriage, he came to Bryan, and three years later purchased 160 acres of land, one-half mile south of the town. On this farm he now resides, and owns, besides, seven and a half acres on Portland street, Bryan, and considerable other property. He is a Democrat, and for three years filled the office of County Commissioner. He is a member of the Universalist Church, a Mason, a member of Toledo Commandery, No. 7, and was also a prominent member of the Grange. Mr. Garlow began life a poor boy, and has gained all he has by his own exertions. He has done much toward enhancing the resources of the county and toward liquidating its indebtedness, and has been identified with all enterprises that have tended to build up the town and advance the interests of the community in which he lives.

JOHN A. GARVER was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 11, 1832, and is one of eight children (three now deceased), born

to Martin and Susan (Shaffer) Garver, who were of German descent. John A. Garver was reared on his parents' farm, and received a fair district school education. When about seventeen years of age, he learned the tinner's trade in New Philadelphia, and in 1850 came to Bryan, opened a shop, and began general manufacturing and dealing in tinware. September 22, 1853, he married Miss Helen Fay, sister to E. G. Fay, of Bryan, and the same year of his marriage moved to Williams Centre, where he kept a general country store. In 1859, he returned to Bryan and established the firm of Garver Bros. He continued this occupation for about ten years, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to relinquish active business, which he did, turning the same over to his two younger brothers, who yet continue it. Mr. Garver was identified with some of the leading industries of Bryan, and without doubt contributed largely to making the town what it now really is. Through his endeavors, the Morrison & Fay Manufacturing Company was established, and he was the founder of a factory for the manufacture of a wheelbarrow, of which he was the inventor. When in the hardware trade, he also was connected with like stores at Wauseon, Butler and Edgerton. He came to Williams County with scarcely any capital whatever. By careful management and untiring labor he amassed a comfortable fortune, and in every sense of the word was a self-made man. In April, 1881, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he and family all now reside, except one daughter, the wife of C. W. Pitcairn, of Bryan. Mr. and Mrs. Garver were the parents of five children—Ella M., Emma (Mrs. C. T. Sperry), Warren F., Laura and John. Mr. Garver is a stanch Republican, and both he and wife yet retain their membership with the Universalist Church of Bryan.

SIMEON GILLIS, of the Bryan *Press*, was born near Iberia, Morrow Co., Ohio, May 2, 1842, and is one of eleven children, six yet living, born to William and Jane (McClaren) Gillis, who were natives respectively of Jefferson County, Ohio, and Northern Ireland. They were married in Ohio and engaged in farming. Mr. Gillis, Simeon's father, is one of the pioneers of Ohio, as well as of Williams County, having come to the latter place in 1845. They settled in Florence Township, where they are both yet living. Simeon Gillis was reared on the farm, in youth receiving but a very limited education. October 22, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They went into camp at Napoleon, afterward at Camp Chase. They left the latter place the Sunday previous to the battle of Fort Donelson, and were present but not actively engaged in that battle. Mr. Gillis was at the battle of Shiloh, and was with Grant on his Mississippi campaign in the fall of 1862. Was at Port Gibson, Jackson, and engaged in the battle of Raymond. Early

in the battle of Champion Hill, he was shot by a minie ball through the left leg, the result of which was the amputation of that limb below the knee. After lying on the battle-field from about 1 o'clock to sundown, he was conveyed to the field hospital, and ten days later, on the 26th of May, was taken prisoner and remained in rebel hands twenty-nine days. He was then in the hospital at Memphis until December 1, 1863, when he was discharged. The fall of 1866, he was elected County Auditor by the Republican party; re-elected in 1868, and again re-elected in 1870, serving in all six years; and by act of the Legislature, in changing time of taking seat of office, served eight months longer than six years. In 1875, Mr. Gillis engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business, which he ran until the fall of 1877, when he and Judge Bowersox purchased the Bryan *Press*, continuing as its proprietors and publishers for one year, when Mr. Bowersox sold his interest to Elisha M. Ogle, since when Gillis & Ogle have conducted the periodical. The *Press*, under the supervision of Gillis & Ogle, has increased its circulation, and has prospered, and to-day is the leading Republican paper of Williams County, and one of the best county papers of Northern Ohio. Mr. Gillis was married, July 7, 1870, to Miss Myra Ball, and to this union have been born three children—Ethel, Fay and Wright. The mother is a daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Wright) Ball, of Williams County, Ohio. Mr. Gillis is a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. James F. Gillis, brother of Simeon and two years younger, enlisted in the same company and regiment one year later than did Simeon. By exposure, he contracted bronchial consumption, and went to the hospital, when Simeon was wounded, and acted as nurse, not being able to do active service in the field. After doing efficient services in this capacity, he was paroled, sent to St. Louis, and a few days later sent to the hospital at Columbus. He was discharged September 23, 1868, and died at Mount Gilead, Ohio, four days later, while on his way to his home in Williams County.

PHILETUS S. GLEASON. Among the old pioneers of Williams County, Ohio, is the subject of this sketch, who was born June 24, 1814, in Tompkins County, N. Y. He is a son of Luther and Lydia (Ryder) Gleason, who were natives of Wales and Connecticut respectively, and farmers by occupation. Philetus S. was raised to manhood in his native county, and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. He was married, September 13, 1835, to Jane Douglass, and the following month emigrated to Williams County, Ohio, locating in Springfield Township. At this time, Williams County was in a state of nature. Mr. Gleason took up a piece of land, which he began clearing, at the same time working at his trade when opportunity afforded. From Springfield Township he removed to Pulaski Township, where his wife died,

April 29, 1854. They were the parents of six children—George B., Jerome D., Lettie J. (now Mrs. Frank Teeter), Sydney M., Emily (deceased) and Alfred (deceased). The father married his present wife, Mrs. Mary (Bostater) McNary, March 1, 1855, and in November, 1865, moved to Bryan, where he and second wife are yet living. To his second marriage there were born three children—Emma L. and Charles E. (deceased) and Alvin Frank. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JEROME D. GLEASON was born May 3, 1839, in Springfield Township. He was reared on a farm in Williams County, receiving only ordinary educational advantages, and September 1, 1861, enlisted as private for three years, or during the war, in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The winter of 1861–62, he was campaigning in Eastern Kentucky, succeeding which he participated in all the movements and engagements of his regiment. In the winter of 1863, he was discharged by reason of re-enlistment, took a thirty days' furlough home, after which he re-joined his regiment at Chattanooga as veteran. He actively participated in the engagements of Corinth, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Missionary Ridge, all through the Atlanta campaign, ending with the battle of Jonesboro. At this engagement, Mr. Gleason was Third Duty Sergeant, but, owing to all his superior company officers being either killed or wounded in the early part of the battle, he commanded the greater part of the time. After Lee's surrender, he went to Washington and participated in the grand review of Sherman's army. From here he was ordered, with his company, to Texas, but, while on the way, the order was countermanded, and they were discharged at Louisville July 5, 1865. Mr. Gleason then came home, and November 2, 1865, married Miss Sarah Newman, who has borne him a family of four children—Henry N., Fred S., Vera E. and Olin W. He engaged in the grocery trade in Bryan, but at the end of two years embarked in the produce-shipping business in partnership with Joseph B. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Gleason, which has since been carried on successfully. Mr. Gleason is a Republican in politics, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination Mr. Gleason is Elder, and in 1881 was one who represented the Maumee Presbytery, in the General Assembly of that church, that convened at Buffalo, N. Y.

SYDNEY M. GLEASON was born August 2, 1842, in this county, of which he is yet a resident. In 1861, he went to the State of New York, and engaged in farming. While there, he enlisted, August 18, 1862, as private in Company G, One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry. His company was detached from the regiment and detailed to

guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and arrest deserters, until the latter part of 1863, when they joined the Ninth Army Corps under Gen. Burnside, and in 1864 engaged in the Eastern campaign under Gen. Grant. Mr. Gleason participated in the battle of the Wilderness, where, on the 16th of May, 1864, he was shot through the left hip by a minie ball. He was sent to Fredericksburg, where he obtained such medical aid as the surrounding circumstances allowed, and twenty days after being wounded was transferred to Washington. He remained there until December 15, 1864, when he was discharged for disability. He then went to New York, and in January, 1865, was elected door-keeper in the New York House of Representatives. At the end of the session, he came back to his old home in Ohio, and engaged in the grocery trade with his brother, Jerome D., in Bryan. At the end of two years, he began clerking in a hardware store. In 1870, he and D. C. Baxter purchased the stock and have since been operating one of the leading hardware stores of the county. Mr. Gleason was married, May 3, 1866, to Miss Kate Shorthill, daughter of James Shorthill, deceased, an old settler of Williams County. To this union three children were born—Ora (deceased), Berta and Claire. Mr. G. is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., is a Royal Arch Mason, and, with his wife, is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. Q. H. GRASER is a native of Hungary, his birth occurring in 1822. He emigrated with his family to Baden, Germany, at the age of fourteen, where he at once commenced the study of medicine under some of the most skilled physicians of Germany. He entered a course of study at Prague Medical School, from which he graduated in 1847. Shortly after this, he came to America, and began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh and other portions of Pennsylvania. He married in this State, and in 1862 moved to Bryan, where he has ever since remained in active practice. He came to this place a poor man, with scarcely a dollar in his pocket. By industry, he has made a comfortable fortune, and by hard and indefatigable labor, he has acquired one of the finest and largest collections of natural curiosities to be found anywhere in the United States. He has given much attention to scientific writings, and his articles on evolution, and the "Crime of Vaccination" and various other articles on scientific subjects have attracted widespread attention from all classes. Many are the complimentary notices he has received at the hands of the press and distinguished citizens of the United States. His walls are graced by nine different diplomas, and for one year he occupied the chair of "Professor of Natural Science and Histology and Curator of the Museum" in the College of Physicians of Topeka, Kan. Since being a resident of Bryan, his presence has been highly appreciated in

many ways. He has carried on a most successful practice, and is now paying special attention to chronic diseases, and his fame has extended so far as to bring him patients from many hundred miles distant. To one who has attained the knowledge and standing of Prof. Graser under the difficulties he has had to surmount, is due great credit. Long after he is dead and gone his name will be known and honored. He is the father of three children, only two, a son and daughter, yet living. The Doctor is a fine linguist, speaking six different languages—English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German and Hungarian.

JACOB HALM, brewer, came from Wurtemberg, Germany, to America in November, 1854, and worked in a wholesale wine house in New York City until 1858, when he married Caroline Kiesel, and the same year came to Bryan, Ohio, to look for a location, his brother-in-law, Kiesel, then living here. Not being pleased with the country, he returned to New York, but in 1859 he returned and engaged in the grocery and saloon trade. This he carried on until 1864, when he sold out, purchased a farm in Washington Township, Defiance County, and engaged in farming. In 1865, he sold out and returned to Bryan, and purchased the old brewery of Henry Arnold, which was then very poor in comparison with the one he now owns. He carried the business on in that brewery until 1873, when he began the erection of his present brewery, which was completed in 1874. The building is a four-story brick with basement, 84x88 feet, on which he has all the latest and best improved machinery, together with ice houses, etc., etc. The beer manufactured by Mr. Halm is pronounced by those who know best to be superior in quality and taste to the greater part that is manufactured in our country, and this is not to be wondered at when it is known that he is one of the cleanest Brewers in the United States. Every day the whole building is renovated and cleaned up, and Mr. Halm can congratulate himself in having one of the best breweries in the State of Ohio. This has cost him between $70,000 and $75,000 and he does an average annual business of from $35,000 to $40,000, keeping employed from six to seven men. The machinery is operated by a twenty-five horse-power steam engine. Mr. Halm was born in 1834, March 16, in town of Baltmannsweiler, County of Schorndorf, State of Wurtemberg, Germany. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and Royal Arcanum, and he and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church, and the parents of six children, only the following-named yet living—Rosa T., Jacob, Julia and William. The dead are Caroline and one that died in infancy. Mr. Halm is a Democrat in politics, has served two years as a member of the Town Council, and is an enterprising citi-

izen, favoring the advancement of all laudable public enterprises. In connection with his brewery he operates an extensive grocery store.

WILLIAM HARDING, JR., son of William and Matilda (Bayliss) Harding, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 9, 1848. The father was a native of Buckinghamshire, England, and was born April 5, 1809. In 1832, he came alone to America, and engaged in boat-building at Utica, N. Y. January 8, 1834, he married Miss Bayliss, who was born in Oxfordshire, England, December 4, 1811, and also came to America in 1832. They came to Licking County, Ohio, in 1837, where he worked at carpentering and farming, and in 1863 moved to Bryan, where Mrs. H. died December 17, 1876. In October, 1877, he married Mrs. Maria (Freeman) Baker, a native of Virginia, and they are now living in retirement at Bryan. He had born to him by his first wife the following children: Sarah A., deceased; Annie, deceased; Matilda, now Mrs. Dally; George W.; Joseph H.; Susanna, deceased; Hattie, now Mrs. Perkins; William; and Levi, deceased. Mr. Harding is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the English Lutheran Church. William Harding, Jr., came from Licking County to Bryan with his parents, and here enlisted, February 13, 1865, as private in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was at first engaged in active duty with the Twenty-second Army Corps of the Shenandoah Valley, but latterly was chiefly engaged in guard duty, and received his discharge December 16, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. On his return home, he resumed his trade as harness maker at Waterloo, Ind., and in 1868 opened out in Bryan on his own account. He was married, April 2, 1878, to Miss Ida Haller, and to his marriage has been born one son—Bert O. Mr. Harding is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and one of Bryan's successful business men.

GEORGE W. HOPKINS, son of George S. Hopkins, was born in New London County, Conn., April 1, 1844. His father was born in Rhode Island, and was a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of English descent. He married, for his first wife, Mrs. Esther (Rose) Cooley, who died in 1838. September 1, 1843, he married Dianthia Robinson, who bore him one son—George W. George W. was reared in his native State, receiving a good common school and academical education. At the age of about fifteen, he began doing for himself, and in 1862 came to Bryan, Ohio, where he had friends living. He has remained here ever since. He first embarked as clerk in O. C. Ashton's dry goods store, with whom he continned six years. He then became a partner of Samuel White, in the hat and cap trade, in the building they now occupy, and they have ever since carried on the business with success. He was appointed U. S.

Express Agent at Bryan the spring of 1882, and is serving in that capacity at present. May 15, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Tillie E. White, daughter of his present partner in business. To their union has been born one daughter—Edith L. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hopkins is a Democrat in potitics and held the position of City Clerk of Bryan for eight consecutive years, beginning in 1870. He has also been Clerk of the Board of Education for a number of years, and was Democratic candidate for County Auditor in 1881, but defeated by a Republican majority in the county. Mr. Hopkins has taken an equal part with the citizens of Bryan and Williams County in the support of all laudable enterprises, and he is one of the successful business men of Bryan.

SETH B. HYATT was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 1, 1818. His father, Meshach Hyatt, was a native of Maryland, where he was reared, afterward moving to Pennsylvania, where he married Sarah Brownfield, and this couple in 1815 moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and were among the first settlers of that part of the State. They both died in Wayne County, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living. S. B. Hyatt is the eldest son and second child of this family. He was reared in Wayne County, Ohio, first receiving a good education from the common schools, afterward attending Apple Creek Academy, where he studied the higher branches, paying particular attention to mathematics and surveying. He expected to come West and make surveying his business, and accordingly thoroughly posted himself in all the different branches of that study. In the fall of 1843, he came to Williams County, Ohio, and that same fall was appointed by the County Commissioners to the office of County Surveyor, to fill the unexpired term of Miller Arrowsmith, who was the Surveyor of the county before the boundary lines were changed. The reason of the change was the making of Williams County what it now comprises, and Mr. Hyatt was its first County Surveyor. After serving out his appointment he was elected to the same office, and after serving out the regular term of three years was re-elected. In 1843, he purchased his first land in the county, consisting of town property in Bryan. He has made his residence in the county since his first arrival, and in this time he has figured considerably in important work here; has farmed, taught school, etc. He was among the early teachers of the county, and has had an experience of several terms. He is at present living retired in Bryan, and confines his attention to brokerage. He owns 160 acres of land in Brady Township, besides good town property in Bryan. The 160 acres of land when he went upon it was only worth $400. Time and improvements have wrought wonderful changes in the price of the property, as

it is now worth $10,000. Mr. Hyatt is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of long standing with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married first to Ellen Bodel, November 27, 1845, and this lady died February 28, 1854, leaving three children—Alonzo R., Sarah I. and Cordelia G. Mr. Hyatt's second marriage was solemnized May 23, 1856, his wife being Emily Keeler.

JOSEPH B. JONES, Secretary and General Manager of the Bryan Boot & Shoe Company, is a native of Logan County, Ohio, and was born September 28, 1832. His father, William Jones, was three times married, his first wife being Margaret Beath, by whom he had six children, Joseph B. being one; his second wife, Catherine Stevenson, bore him three children; his present wife was a Mrs. P. Smith, and they are now living in Putnam County, Ohio. Mr. Jones was a farmer, and Joseph B. assisted on the farm till he was sixteen years old, when he began teaching a country school. At the age of twenty he purchased a stock of goods and opened a general store at Columbus Grove. In 1853, he there married Miss Anna Edmon, and continued in active business until 1864, when he removed to Bryan and engaged in a general grocery and provision trade. In about 1867, J. D. Gleason was admitted a partner, which has ever since continued. The spring of 1882, he was elected by the Bryan Boot & Shoe Company, of which he was a stockholder, Secretary and General Manager, and at once entered upon the performance of his duties at which he is yet engaged. Under his management the business of the company has materially increased and is one of the leading industries of Bryan. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics and has been since the organization of that party, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church of which he has occupied all the official positions. To him and wife have been born six children, only four of whom, Elwood S., Laura E., Charles H. and Florence A. are living. The two eldest of these are married, the former to Miss Ada Fitch, and is one of Bryan's successful merchants, and the latter is the wife of William R. Starr, of Williams County, Ohio, formerly; now of Iowa.

E. B. KAUKE, one of the oldest merchants of Bryan, is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, where he was born May 11, 1830. His father, Frederick Kauke, was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and was educated by the Dutch Government, receiving good, practical instruction, for which he gave his services about three years. He studied navigation and spoke eight different languages. He came to America at the age of eighteen years, and for some time was at Philadelphia engaged in morocco dressing, afterward going to Wilkes Barre, Penn., where he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Blaine) Inman, a widow with two children. He remained there for some time and moved to Wayne County, Ohio, at a very

early day, where he assisted in laying out the county seat—Wooster. In 1850, he went to California, and after remaining there that season returned to the States, and while on his way home took sick and died in New Orleans in the fall of 1850. To his marriage with Mrs. Inman, there were born nine children, two of whom are yet living. E. B. Kauke, of Bryan, is the youngest of this family. He remained in Wooster until the age of eighteen, when he began learning the tinner's trade. In 1848, he went to Medina County, finishing his trade and working at the same there about six years. He married there, in 1851, Jane I. Pardee, and in the spring of 1854 moved to Bryan, then a village of about five hundred inhabitants. He began working at tinning alone, afterward putting in stoves, and in about 1870 added hardware. He carries a full line of hardware, tinware, etc., and is doing a good business. His wife died in 1856, leaving one son—Walter E. His second and present wife, Sallie E. Caldwell, to whom he was married the fall of 1856, has borne him three daughters—Evelyn E., Cora A. and Emma L. Mr. Kauke began as a poor man, but has succeeded in acquiring a comfortable home and a lucrative business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Bryan, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

KEISER BROTHERS. Dr. E. A. Keiser was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 4, 1838, and was there reared to manhood, receiving such education as the county schools afforded. He is one of a family of twelve children, nine of whom are yet living, born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Worst) Keiser, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Jacob Keiser was reared in Somerset County, Penn., and at the age of about twenty-three moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where he married and engaged in farming. He moved from there to Richland County, Ohio, in about 1833, and was among the old settlers of that county. He continued farming there until 1875, when he moved to Williams County, where his sons were then living, and here Mr. Keiser died in 1876, followed by his widow in Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1878. The parents of the Doctors Keiser were honest, respected and industrious people, beginning poor and acquiring, only through hard and continuous labor, a comfortable fortune. Dr. E. A. Keiser came to Williams County, Ohio, in 1860, and began the study of medicine with Dr. A. Netz, of Primrose, remaining here two years. He then returned to Richland County and completed his studies in 1863, under Dr. Francis Stohl. He attended medical school at Cleveland the winter term of 1863–64, and graduated from the same institution (Homœopathic Medical College) the spring of 1866. Dr. Keiser then began the practice of his profession near where he was reared, and in 1867 came to Bryan, entering into active practice. In this he has been quite successful, and has by diligence and close at-

tention to business acquired a first-class practice. He began a poor boy, and by laboring at odd times, while pursuing his studies, acquired sufficient means to carry him through college. He was married, October 10, 1867, to Miss Lydia J. Brown, and to them have been born two children —Romeo O. and Forest L.

SAMUEL KEISER, D. D. S., was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 11, 1840, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Worst) Keiser, and there reared till twenty-one years old, when he engaged in farming on his own account till about 1865, when he moved to Madison Township, this county, purchased eighty acres of new land, and began clearing up, but was compelled by ill health to abandon farm life. In the fall of 1874, he began the study of dentistry, and for two years read under the instruction of his brother, Dr. G. W. Keiser, of Bryan. He then attended the Philadelphia Dental College, and graduated in February, 1879, since when he has been engaged in professional work. He was married in 1863, to Miss Sarah A. Hall, of Richland County, and to this union have been born four children—Minnie J., Ora A., Zella M. and Pearl G. The Doctor is a Democrat, but liberal in his views of local politics, and he and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

G. W. KEISER, D. D. S., is a native of Richland County, Ohio; was born August 20, 1845, and is one of the twelve children of Jacob and Elizabeth Keiser. His early life was passed on the home farm, and at the age of twenty-one he began the study of dentistry under Dr. William Mitchell, of Mansfield. After reading for two years, he began practice for himself, and in 1870, located in Shelby, Ohio, where he practiced three years, attending, meanwhile, the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1873. The fall of the same year, he located in Bryan, and has here remained in practice ever since. He was married in December, 1870, to Miss Hettie W. Duffee, of Shelby, and by her is the father of three children—Gertie B., Zula S. and Bessie E. The Doctor is a Democrat, and a member of the German Baptist Church. Keiser Brothers have been very successful in their practice, which has from the first rapidly increased, and now extends over Northwestern Ohio, Northeastern Indiana, and Southeastern Michigan.

JACOB KELLY, was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 3, 1822, and is the son of John and Christina (Brothers) Kelly, natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Stark County, in 1820, moved to Holmes County in 1830, thence to Wayne in 1839, and to this county in 1854. In 1840, Jacob Kelly began milling in Wayne County, and for fourteen years followed that business at various points. In 1850, he made an overland trip to California; returned in 1851, and purchased seventy-two acres of land in this township, on which

he now has his home. January 2, 1855, he married Miss Elvira J. Shorthill, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him nine children—James Jeff, John C. Fremont, Maryauzonetta, Lew Wallace, A. Sherman, Lincoln, Earl, Harry M. and Tina. Of these, Earl and Tina are dead. In 1872, Mr. Kelly was elected by the Republicans to the Auditor's office, and re-elected at the expiration of his first term. In religion, he and wife are Methodists. In 1861, Mr. Kelly enlisted in Company H, Thirty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served two years, and re-enlisted at Defiance, September 10, 1863. On the 7th of August, 1864, he was shot through the jaw, near Atlanta, Ga., and was discharged at Cincinnati, December 22, 1864, with rank as Second Lieutenant.

FREDERICK J. KLEIN was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 12, 1854, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Deszloch) Klein, also natives of Bavaria, and is the youngest of a family of ten children. He was left an orphan when about thirteen years of age, lived with an elder brother, a farmer, until 1869, and then came to Williams County. He was employed at ditching for some months, and then engaged with Charles Nebelong, a barber of Bryan, with whom he remained nearly three years, and then started business on his own account; ran his shop about four years, then started as an insurance and real estate agent, which he followed about two years, and then resumed his trade. He was married, May 25, 1875, to Caroline Arnold, who was born in Bryan, November 9, 1854, and is now the mother of his two children—Mary L. and Caroline M. In 1878, Mr. Klein was commissioned a Notary Public, and again in 1882; he is agent for the Hamburg and Bremen Steamship line; keeps employed in his shop two barbers, and is prospering in his three vocations. Mr. Klein is well educated, both in German and English, and has acquired a thorough understanding of the laws and business customs of his adopted country.

SAMUEL KEMBLE was born in New Jersey, July 21, 1805, and is the fifth child of a family of thirteen, only two of whom, a daughter and our subject, are now living. The parents, Samuel and Susan (Blizzard) Kemble, were also natives of New Jersey, the father of English and the mother either of Irish or Scotch descent. They moved from their native State to Columbiana County, Ohio, near New Lisbon, in the year 1810, and consequently were among the pioneers of Eastern Ohio. They were farmers, and lived there until their respective deaths, the father dying in about 1847 and the mother being drowned by a flood in 1861. Samuel Kemble was reared in Columbiana County, receiving only such education as the common schools of that early day afforded. He was married, February 27, 1828, to Miss Jane Hollingsworth, who was born near Wilmington, Del., August 20, 1809. Succeeding their marriage, they engaged in

farming for a number of years in Columbiana County, afterward moving to Hancock County, where they remained until 1872, when they concluded to come to Williams County, where their only living son Seth was then and is yet living. They settled on the place where they now reside adjoining the corporate city limits of Bryan, where they have ever since resided. Mr. Kemble owns 196 acres of good land, and besides this owns town property. He makes no specialty in active farming as he is too old for that, and he and wife are really living retired. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have had born to them a family of ten children—Cynthiann, now Mrs. Lewis J. Dales; Seth, who married Thamer Crawford and came to Williams County in 1865; Err H., who died at home from effects of army life; Phebe, deceased; Susannah, deceased; John, who served his country in the late war and died at home from effects of exposure during the war; Carey, who served in the war, and during the engagement at Dallas was missed, being either killed or taken prisoner, and has never been heard of since; Samuel, deceased; Josephine, deceased, and Emma J., who is single and resides with her parents. The Kemble family are among the most respected and esteemed citizens of Pulaski Township.

FRANCIS KENNEDY was born in Ashland County, Ohio, September 25, 1842. His father, George W. Kennedy, was a native of Somerset County, Penn., where he was reared, was taught the saddler's trade, and when he married Charlotte C. Glessner, about 1840, he moved to Ashland County, and farmed and worked at his trade. In May, 1852, his wife died, leaving a family of six children. In the fall of 1854, he married Mrs. Ann R. Buchan, and in the spring of 1855 moved to Pulaski Township, this county, and purchased 200 acres of land on Section 1, where he died February 16, 1879. His widow is still living at the old homestead. Mr. Kennedy was a thrifty and thoroughgoing farmer. and a man of some considerable mark. In Pennsylvania, he was a commissioned officer in the State Militia, and during his life in this State held several positions of public trust. From the time he was thirteen years old, Francis Kennedy has made his home in Williams County. He received an ordinary education from the common schools, and September 1, 1861, became a member of Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in Buell's Campaign, the battles of Stone River and Hoover's Gap, the Tullahoma Campaign and Missionary Ridge, all through the Atlanta Campaign, and while he was at Atlanta, Ga., received his discharge September 5, 1864, and was mustered out of service at Louisville. On his return from the army, Mr. Kennedy engaged in going to and teaching school and farming. He finished his studies at Oberlin, and followed teaching in Ohio and in Kansas, being in the latter

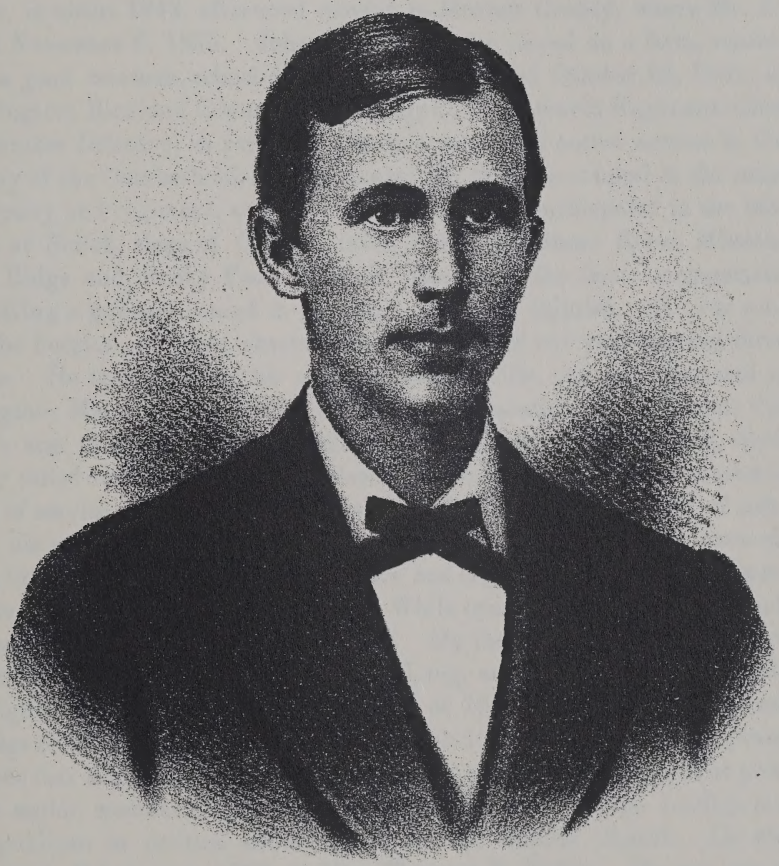
place eighteen months. In 1871, he came to Bryan and engaged as a drug clerk with Dr. H. Coomy. The fall of 1866, he engaged in the drug trade at Ottawa County, Ohio; in Elmore, under firm name of Hughes & Kennedy. He sold out the spring of 1878, and came back to Bryan, engaging as a clerk to Long Bros., druggists. In August, 1878, he became a partner in the store, and now owns a half-interest with William H. Long, under the firm name of Long & Kennedy. This partnership has ever since been continued with success. Mr. Kennedy is a Republican in politics, and a member of the K. of H. and the Presbyterian Church. John A. Kennedy and George W. Kennedy, both brothers of Francis, were members of the same company and regiment as Francis. John A. was wounded twice at the battle of Jonesboro, from the effects of which he died December 24, 1864, in the hospital at Evansville, Ind.

A. KENNINGER was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 28, 1832. His father, John Kenninger, was a native of Bavaria, Germany. He there married, and came to America in 1819, and began working at his trade, wagon and carriage making, in Philadelphia. They moved from the city of Brotherly Love to Columbiana County, Ohio, living there many years, and from there to Galion, Crawford County, in the spring of 1840, where Mrs. Kenninger died the fall of the same year, leaving a family of four children, all of whom continue to survive her. Mr. Kenninger continued to reside in Crawford County until his death, which occurred the fall of 1880. Mr. K. was a hard-working and industrious man, of steady and temperate habits, a member of the Lutheran Church, and an esteemed and respected citizen. The name of Kenninger is very familiar to the people of Crawford County, as some of that name are yet residents there. A. Kenninger was reared principally in Crawford, where he received a fair education from the common schools. He learned carriage-making in Bucyrus, and, in December, 1859, went west to Illinois, and from there to Glasgow, Mo., working at his trade. On the breaking-out of the late war, he returned to Illinois, and located at Salem, Marion County, where he continued his trade. In the meantime he had returned to Bucyrus, where, on the 24th of January, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaretta Kissinger. After living in Illinois until the fall of 1862, he returned to Bucyrus, where he remained until the spring of 1863, when he removed to Bryan, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Kenninger has been steadily working at his trade, opening a shop on meager means, and by doing good work and paying close attention to business, has become one of the leading manufacturers of the town. He now has three different buildings, employs from eight to ten men steadily, turns out from 75 to 100 carriages and buggies per annum, and transacts an average annual business of $12,000.

Mr. Kenninger is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Bryan, and he and wife are the parents of four children—Mary Myrtle, Mabel Rebecca, Anna E. and John Jay.

DR. THOMAS KENT was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 30, 1806, the son of Benjamin and Sarah Kent. The father was a plasterer, and about 1824 came to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade till 1840, when he came to Pulaski Township, this county, where he died, December 27, 1860, his widow following August 11, 1866. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living. Dr. Thomas Kent was reared in Virginia until seventeen years of age, when he preceded his parents to Ohio, and engaged in carding and fulling in Columbiana County. In 1835, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Hugh Martin, of Unity; then went to Willoughby, finished his studies under Dr. George McCook, and graduated in 1838. In 1839, he began practice at Lafayette, this township, and there remained till Bryan was located in 1841, in the midst of the woods, when he came here, and here has since remained, with the exception of a few years taken for rest in Michigan, where he was established in the drug business at Lansing. His then wife died September 14, 1875, when he returned to Bryan to pass the remainder of his days in retirement. Dr. Kent has been four times married. First, November 17, 1825, to Elizabeth Garretson, who died August 27, 1845, the mother of seven children —Oleva (deceased), Miranda C., Stanley E., Fenimore C., Somerton E., Arminda (deceased), and one that died unnamed. Second, in 1851, to Susan A. Carter, who died August 20, 1867. Third, June 4, 1870, to Hannah M. Edgar; and fourth, February 16, 1877, to Sarah Kittedge, who is yet living. The Doctor is the oldest physician in the county, and has been a very successful one, his practice having extended over the entire county. In politics he is a Democrat, and under the old constitution was one of the Associate Judges of Williams County.

ANDREW KUNKEL, was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 30, 1826, the son of Martin and Susanna (Mock) Kunkel, natives of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where they were married in about 1816. They soon after moved to Knox County, and, in 1848, came to Williams County, where Andrew settled in Jefferson Township, and cared for his father until the latter's death in 1852. The mother died in Noble County, Ind., in 1872. April 2, 1846, Andrew married Susanna Leedy, daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Holsinger) Leedy, and to them have been born eight children—Alexander (deceased), Daniel, Lyman, John, Abraham (deceased), Alice, Newton and Dora. Mr. Kunkel sold his land in Jefferson Township, and went for awhile to Bryan and worked out by the day; he then bought forty acres in this township, and engaged



Frank O. Hart M. D.

in getting out shingles and hickory timber, at which he did well; he cleared up his land, and, from time to time, has added to it, until now he owns 112½ acres. He is an active school worker, is a Democrat, and with his wife is a member of the German Baptist Church.

JUDGE JOHN W. LEIDIGH is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., his birth occurring April 4, 1840, and is a son of David and Catharine (Brownwell) Leidigh, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English descent, and the parents of ten children, six of whom are yet living. They were farmers by occupation, and moved to Knox County, Ohio, in about 1848, afterward moving to Morrow County, where Mr. L. died November 6, 1856. John W. Leidigh was reared on a farm, receiving a good common school education. He enlisted October 22, 1861, at Lexington, Richland County, in Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as private. He soon went into active service in the Army of the Cumberland, and, December 23, 1863, re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and was veteranized. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Perryville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge and Rocky Face Ridge in Georgia, at the latter engagement receiving a gunshot wound in the thigh and other injuries. He was sent to the hospital, and was absent from his command one year lacking three days. He then rejoined his regiment at Nashville, and was promoted to Sergeant Major, and from that to Second Lieutenant. His regiment was then sent to Texas, where he remained until December 15, 1875, when they sailed for home via New Orleans, Cairo, etc. They were mustered out of service at Camp Chase January 3, 1866. During his term of service, his mother and the rest of the family moved to Bryan, and, succeeding his discharge, he came to this place and engaged in carpentering summers, and teaching school winters. While operating in a spoke and hub factory, in 1868, he lost his left hand. He then began the study of law with Hon. S. E. Blakeslee and Judge Long, and clerking in the Probate Judge's office. At the October election of 1869, he was elected Probate Judge of Williams County, and re-elected in 1872, serving in all six years. Since that time, he has been engaged in the practice of law, and is at present senior member of the firm of Leidigh & Scott. Judge Leidigh is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. He was married, February 1, 1870, to Miss Florence E. Pollitt. He was one of the original incorporators of the Farmers' National Bank of Bryan, and is still a stockholder and one of its Directors. He began life a poor boy, but by his own exertions has placed himself in comfortable circumstances.

WILLIAM LONG (deceased), father of the Longs of Bryan, was a native of Donegal County, Ireland, where he was born in 1795, one of a family of six children born to John and Susanna Long. William Long

was reared in his native county; married Miss Mary W. Hamilton in about 1819, and, in about 1830, emigrated to America for the purpose of improving his circumstances, and located in Carroll County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He removed from Carroll County to Williams County in about 1849, settling in Superior Township, where he purchased half a section of land, all in the woods. He erected a log cabin into which he moved his household goods and family, and engaged in clearing and farming. Mr. Long was honest, hard-working and industrious, and in time he made a comfortable home. To him and wife there were born a family of nine children—George E., Henry C., William H., Rosanna (now Mrs. P. S. Slevin, of Toledo), Susanna (who died in childhood), John W., James H., Thomas (deceased), and Loretta (now Mrs. Dr. J. U. Riggs). The father of these died in about 1874. His widow is yet living and resides in Bryan aged eighty-one years. George E. Long, or Judge Long as he is more familiarly known, was born May 1, 1821, in Donegal County, Ireland. He came with his parents to the United States, and with them moved to Carroll County, Ohio. When about twenty-four years of age, he began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. H. O. Long, of Mount Vernon. He came to Williams County in about 1850, and began the practice of medicine in Superior Township. The winter of 1854–55, he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and, the spring of 1855, graduated, and came back to Williams County, which has been his home ever since. He was first a Whig in politics, but afterward an Abolitionist, and now a stanch Republican. He has held the position of Justice of the Peace and Mayor of Bryan, and, in 1864, was elected Probate Judge of Williams County. After serving his term of three years, was re-elected, serving in all six years. He was married, the fall of 1856, to Miss Harriet H. Parker, daughter of Judge Parker, of Williams County. Shortly after his marriage, Judge Long moved to Bryan, but remained here only one winter, when, owing to his father-in-law's death, he moved out to the Parker farm. He remained there until his appointment as Probate Judge. He owns a farm of 365 acres in St. Joseph Township, besides town property in Bryan. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents of three children—Mary J. (deceased), Parker W. and John P.

HENRY C. LONG (deceased) was born in Donegal County, Ireland, October 4, 1823. He came across the Atlantic with his parents and with them located in Carroll County, Ohio. He was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade when eleven years old, but owing to ill health, gave that up and read medicine. He began practicing in Waynesburg, Ohio, in partnership with Dr. Crane, but shortly after removed to Mount Vernon. From here he moved to and practiced in Wooster, Wayne County; thence

moved to Bryan, Williams County, and was one of the most successful practitioners of the county during his time. He married Miss Armenia Ehle March 20, 1851, and to them were born four children—Mary and Emma living, and Edwin and Hattie deceased. Dr. Long was a man of strong, energetic disposition; a Republican in politics; a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Baptist Church. He died April 11, 1867; his widow is yet living and residing in Bryan. Mrs. Long was born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 24, 1832, and is one of eight children, three only of whom are living, born to Abraham and Elizabeth (Godard) Ehle. The mother is dead, but Mr. Ehle is a resident of Bryan and makes his home with Mrs. Long.

ISAAC McQUILKIN was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in July, 1831. He is one of five surviving children of a family of ten born to John and Nancy (Laughlin) McQuilkin, who were natives of Pennsylvania. John McQuilkin was a farmer, and he and wife both died and were buried in Columbiana County. Isaac McQuilkin was reared on his parents' farm, receiving a good common-school education. In 1858, he began working as boatman on the Ohio River, taking loads of coal down the river to different destinations. At the end of three years he discontinued this occupation, and in October, 1863, came to Williams County, to look at the country and visit friends and relatives who were living here. In January, 1865, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Deakins) McHenry, and the same month and year came to Bryan, and embarked in a general grocery store on the west side of the square. That same fall he sold out, and during the season of 1866 was employed as clerk for Samuel S. Will. In 1867, he formed his present partnership with his brother Harvey in the grocery and provision trade. They have ever since continued the business with success, and the firm of H. & I. McQuilkin are the oldest grocers of Bryan. They carry a full and clean stock of everything found in a store of the kind, and their success can be attributed to close attention to business and a knowledge of how to carry on the business. Mr. Isaac McQuilkin is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are the parents of one daughter—Anna A., born in August, 1866.

PHINEAS H. MAGNUS was born in London, England, in 1837, and is one of five children (three yet living) born to Harry and Rosetta (Isaacs) Magnus, who were also natives of England. The father died when Phineas was only two and a half years old, and the mother died November 19, 1871. Phineas Magnus was reared and educated in London, and has been doing for himself since about his fifteenth year, engaging in various pursuits until 1860, when he came to America. When he arrived at New York, his capital amounted to only $10 cash, and this

he invested in pocket-books and notions, and began retailing. This he continued about six months, when he formed the acquaintance of Col. Christian of the Twenty-sixth New York Regiment, and at the same time became acquainted with Alexander Keller, book-keeper for a wholesale house in the city. Through the influence of the former he secured a position in Washington, D. C., as a member of the Citizens' Relief Corps, whose duty was the caring for sick and wounded soldiers, etc. Subsequently, in 1862, through the advice of Mr. Keller, who had a brother-in-law named Jacobs residing at Kendallville, Ind., he accepted a position as book-keeper for Mr. Jacobs and his subsequent partners. He remained at Kendallville till 1873, when he went to Ligonier as book-keeper for Sheets & Wertheimer, with whom he remained until the fall of 1874. March 23, 1874, he married Miss Paulina Pickert, and the fall of that year bought out Neuberger, a clothier of Bryan. The following March he moved to this place, and took control of the store, as a partnership concern, under the firm name of Magnus & Scheuer. Their stock amounted to about $5,500. In 1878, Mr. Magnus bought out his partner's interest, has since conducted the business alone, and now carries a stock valued at from $16,000 to $18,000, and does an annual average business of from $35,000 to $40,000, carrying a full line of clothing and gents' furnishing goods. Mr. Magnus has always taken an interest in American politics, and in his early days was strongly Abolitionist in his views. He allied himself with the Republicans on attaining citizenship, has since been quite active in furthering the interests of the party, and has been Secretary of every Republican County Convention held in Williams since he has been a resident thereof. He is considered to be one of the best book-keepers in Northern Ohio, as the many solicitations made to him to straighten complicated or mixed accounts at Toledo and other points fully testify. He and wife are members of the Jewish Church, and quite liberal in their religious views. They have had born to them three children—Edward (deceased), Lucille R. and Alfred J. Mr. Magnus is a Royal Arch Mason, is a Knight of Honor, and is an upright man and a merchant of undoubted integrity.

THOMAS F. MORRISON, born in Pennsylvania April 28, 1838, came with his parents to Ohio in early childhood. His father was a farmer and miller, and Thomas was reared on the farm and in the mill. In his early manhood, he learned carriage-making, which he followed in the beginning of his business career. April 8, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Olivia Burras, who was born in Olena, Huron Co., Ohio, October 12, 1840, and to their union two children were born—Blanche and Fred. Mr. Morrison came to Bryan in 1862 with Robert Park, for whom he worked, first in building and afterward in operating a

foundry. In the summer of 1864, Mr. Park sold out to John A. Garver, for whom Mr. Morrison worked till 1865, when, in company with George Garver and Eugene Leonard, he bought the property. The following May, E. G. Fay bought out George Garver's interest, and about eighteen months later Mr. Morrison and Mr. Fay bought out Mr. Leonard, and together they carried on the business until March, 1880, when, in consequence of failing health, Mr. Morrison sold out. He was an active and energetic man, and to his skill as a mechanic was largely due the success of the foundry. He devoted much time to the improvement of the Bryan plow, and hundreds of farmers can testify as to his success in that respect. He was of genial disposition, and affable alike in business intercourse and in society. At the time of his death, November 18, 1880, he owned one-third interest in the Bryan Manufacturing Company, and had made ample provision for the family left to mourn him. His widow still keeps her residence in Bryan, with her little family about her, and occupies a high position in the respect and affection of her friends and neighbors.

DAVID MORROW, son of Samuel and Margaret (Dysert) Morrow, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and was born September 29, 1814. He is of Scotch descent, and his father was a tailor by trade, but died when David was only an infant. His mother, with the family, moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1816, where she afterward married Oliver Day. Both are now deceased. They engaged in farming in Wayne, together with clearing, being among the first settlers of that county. David received only the limited education of a pioneer district, his school days being limited to those of a log schoolhouse, two and a half miles distant from home, with a clapboard roof, puncheon seats, greased papers for windows, etc. He lived with his mother and stepfather until manhood, assisting in clearing, farming and improving the place. He learned carpentering and house-joining when a young man, and has worked at that considerably through life. He was married February 2, 1837, to Miss Ruth Mitchell, of Stark County, Ohio, and they made Wayne County their home until 1854, when he sold his interests in Wayne County, with the expectation of going farther West to build a home for himself and family. Liking the soil, timber and water advantages in Williams County better than any of the other counties he had seen, he purchased the old Stevens farm in Pulaski Township, on Sections 12 and 13, consisting of 240 acres of land. It at that time was only partially cleared, and on this Mr. Morrow moved his family and engaged in farming and improving. As time passed on he gradually increased this farm, until at one time he owned about 700 acres, part in Centre and part in Pulaski Township. In 1872, he sold that property, and purchased his present place of 117 acres adjoining the corporate city

limits of Bryan, and has since been engaged in general farm work. Since being a resident of the county he has dealt largely in grain and stock, taking special pains in the rearing of good and blooded stock, mostly sheep and cattle. Mr. Morrow has been quite fortunate in his career, making the greater part of what he now owns by his own exertions. He is one of the substantial citizens of Williams County, is a Royal Arch Mason, a Republican in politics, has held various positions of honor and trust, among which was that of Infirmary Director. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he and wife are parents of four children—Elmer, Charles, Ellen and Walter. Mr. Morrow was one of the men who established the County Agricultural Society, and was its first President. He is also a stockholder in the Bryan Bank. Charles married Lydia Fields, and resides in Missouri; Ellen is wife of William McNary, of Bryan; and Walter married Effie Britton, and lives in Bryan.

GEORGE W. MYERS was born in Beaver County, Penn., December 24, 1808, and is one of two living children in a family of nine born to George and Susanna (Wenrich) Myers, natives of England and Pennsylvania respectively. The father came to this country when a small boy, and in the latter part of the Revolution served in the Colonial army, and again, in 1812, rendered the country effective service. In 1813, he came to Wayne County, Ohio, thence moved to Richland County, thence to Cranberry Township, Crawford County, in 1827, where he and wife ended their days. George W. Myers learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in Norwalk, Huron County, and in August, 1836, there married Emily Lewis, who was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 27, 1816. In 1835, Mr. Myers had visited Jefferson Township, Williams County, and entered 160 acres of land, cleared three acres, sowed in wheat, and put up a first-rate log cabin, and in 1837 moved his family and his few household goods upon the place, and thus began life in the woods. In connection with farming, he also worked at his trade, and erected many of the substantial buildings throughout this county and Defiance. In the spring of 1855, he sold his property in Jefferson, and removed to Bryan, with the intention of emigrating West. He made a prospecting tour through Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, but, finding nothing to suit him, returned home and resumed his old occupations, secured a comfortable fortune, and a few years ago retired from active life and is now a resident of Bryan. He and wife are parents of five children, viz.: Julia A., now Mrs. J. M. Welker; Zilpha, wife of F. M. Carter; Amzi V., who resides in Colorado; George W., who married Jennie Gilbert, and Elias, who married Caroline Reeves. The first farm owned by Mr. Myers in Williams is now owned by the county, and used as the Poor

Farm. At present he owns 180 acres in this county, some valuable town property, 2,000 acres in Texas, and an orange farm in Florida. He is a Democrat in politics; was Justice of the Peace nine years in Jefferson Township, and has filled various other offices; is one of the few remaining pioneers of the county, and is universally respected.

JOHN AND PHILIP NIEDERAUR. John Niederaur, of the manufacturing firm of Niederaur & Bro., of Bryan, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 28, 1833, the son of John D. and Barbara (Young) Niederaur, who were the parents of eight children, of whom five are yet living. John Niederaur came to America in 1851, landing at New York, where for two and a half years he worked at his trade of cabinet-making; he then came to Ohio and located at Mansfield; a few months later he moved to Tiffin, where he married Margaret Goffuy, in 1854. While residing at Tiffin, his parents and the rest of the family came over from the old country and joined him. Hearing of the superior advantages Williams County possessed, of its new county seat that would eventually make a city, of its splendid water facilities, etc., John and his brother Philip concluded to come to Bryan and locate, which they did in the spring of 1855, having paid the place a visit the previous fall, and having purchased property on which to locate. The Niederaurs have ever since resided here and have always engaged in active business. The father died in 1879, at the age of seventy-seven, preceded by his wife in 1870, at the age of sixty-five. The names of their children are John, Philip, Charles, Jacob and Barbara. On their arrival in Bryan, they all began working at cabinet-making, but after a year or two John branched off and engaged in carpentering, there not being sufficient business in Bryan to keep him employed at his trade. In 1866, John and Philip erected their present planing-mill, in which they have all the latest improved machinery, operated by a sixty-five horse-power engine. They give employment to ten or twelve men, and besides doing a general planing-mill business, handle a full line of all kinds of lumber, doors, sash, blinds, etc., etc. They came to Bryan when it was a village, and have assisted it to become one of the leading country towns in the State. John Niederaur and wife are parents of one child—Flora. Philip Niederaur was born in the old country, October 26, 1836; came to America in 1852, and with his parents, to Bryan, where he was married in December, 1865, to Sarah Hineman, and by her has two children—Bertha and Frank. The Niederaurs have been Independent in their political views, inclining toward Democracy. They are of the Protestant faith in religion, and John is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor. They have been fortunate in their business career, having acquired considerable property by hard labor and

good management. John is one of the present Town Councilmen, and Philip is a member of the Town School Board. They have been identified with the town's best interests ever since they came here, and are among the leading and substantial citizens of the place. The other two brothers, Charley and Jacob, emigrated West—the former in about 1858, going to Texas, where he married and is yet living; Jacob served in the late war in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry one year, as a musician, and in 1863 went to California, where he married and is yet living. Barbara married George Hineman, and resides in Centre Township. John and Philip, besides their town property, own 232 acres of land in Williams County, 160 in Defiance County and 120 in Iowa.

JOHN W. NELSON, banker, was born in Portage County, Ohio, April 10, 1840, and was the son of David and Esther (Garrard) Nelson. The father was a native of the north of Ireland, and when about fifteen years old crossed over to Canada; shortly after, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was employed in the construction of a canal in the vicinity, his superior skill soon securing for him the superintendency of a division. He was there married, and shortly after went to Kentucky, where he superintended the construction of a dam across Green River. About the year 1839, he removed to Portage County, Ohio, where he had a contract to build a feeder to the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. Some years later, he purchased a farm in Portage County, and followed agriculture till 1856, when he sold out and moved to Geauga County. In 1861, he returned to Portage, where he ended his days in 1873—his wife having died in 1855. Of his eight children, John W., our subject, was the eldest. The latter, until seventeen years of age, was employed upon the home farm and in attending the district school; then for two years he attended an educational institution at Hiram, and afterward the Law Department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating in 1862. In the fall of 1863, he came to Bryan, and entered the law office of Foster & Pratt, with whom he remained till 1867, except that, in August, 1864, he went to Tennessee, and remained there one year, acting as chief clerk to Capt. Robert McQuilkin, Commissary of Subsistence. In July, 1867, he formed a law partnership with A. M. Pratt, which was continued till 1870, when the Bryan Bank was instituted, and he was elected its Cashier. The bank is now known as the Farmers' National Bank, and was chartered under that name in June, 1880. Mr. Nelson retained the position of Cashier till January, 1882, when he became its President. In April, 1868, he was elected Mayor of Bryan, and was re-elected in 1869. He has been a number of times elected to the Common Council, and is now a member of that body. In 1873, he was elected by the Democracy to the Lower Branch of the State Legislature, and he was also

a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati in 1880. May 31, 1871, he married Miss Lou Ritchie, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 23, 1848. Mr. Nelson is a Knight Templar, and has always been active in the promotion of enterprises tending to the improvement of the town in which he resides.

ELISHA M. OGLE was born in Carroll County, Ohio, September 16, 1839, and is the seventh child of a family of nine, three of whom are yet living, born to William and Isabelle (Lyons) Ogle, who were natives of Jefferson County, Ohio, and Washington County, Penn. William Ogle's parents moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, at an early period in the history of Eastern Ohio, and he was among the first-born children of Jefferson County. He was reared a farmer. He and family moved from Carroll County to Williams County, Ohio, in 1850, locating on Section 1, in Northwest Township. Mr. Ogle here engaged in clearing and farming, and this was his home until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1863. He was one of the early settlers of North West Township, although not among the first. He was a hard-working and industrious man; was a Captain in the State Militia while a resident of Carroll County, and was a man self-made in every respect. His wife survived his death until April, 1881, when she, too, died. Elisha M. Ogle came with his parents to Williams County when eleven years old, and this has ever since been his home. He received a common school education, and, October 22, 1861, enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as private. They left Camp Chase in time to be present, although not actively engaged, in the battle of Fort Donelson. From here he went to Crump's Landing, where he was taken sick. After remaining at the hospital at Camp Dennison for a time, he received a furlough, went home, and then rejoined his regiment while they were at Bolivar, Tenn. From here, he was in all the movements of his regiment, until he was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, where he was shot directly through the head, the ball entering below the right eye, and passing out back of the left ear. He was left for dead on the field of battle, and was so reported to his comrades. On the retreat of the union forces, he was taken prisoner, sent to Atlanta, and from there to Andersonville, remaining at the latter place seven months, where he saw the suffering that only those know who realized Southern prison life. He and one other, one dark and rainy night, climbed the fence, and, by a miracle, escaped the guard, took to the swamps, and, after traveling all night, found they were within eighty rods from where they got out. The next night, they started again, and continued this some five or six days, when they were recaptured by a detachment of Hood's army, and were then sent to Macon, Ga., where they remained two months; and, on Lee's

surrender, were paroled, and finally regained their liberty. Mr. Ogle re-enlisted, and was veteranized in December, 1863, when his first enlistment had expired. He received his final discharge from the service at Camp Chase June 20, 1865, as Corporal. After the war, he returned to Williams County, and engaged in farming. He was married, October 1, 1868, to Miss Amanda Starr, and, in 1875, was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1877. He moved his family to Bryan in 1876, and, in 1878, became a partner of Simeon Gillis in the proprietorship and publication of the Bryan *Press*. Mr. Ogle is a Republican in politics; a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he and wife are parents of two children—Wilbur and Maud. Mr. Ogle owns the old homestead, consisting of 160 acres, besides 83 acres in Florence Township, and town property in Bryan.

JUDGE SELWYN N. OWEN, son of Horatio and Clarissa (Ransom) Owen, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., his birth occurring July 5, 1836. Horatio Owen was a native of New York State where he was reared, educated and married. He served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, and afterward worked as a journeyman tailor. He came with his family to Columbus, Ohio, in about 1837, shortly afterward moving to Huron County, where he engaged in merchandising and dealing in grain. He was killed October 6, 1860, at one of his elevators in Havana, Huron County, by the breaking of a rope used in drawing cars of wheat up in the elevator on an inclined track from the office below. His widow yet survives him, and resides with a daughter in Butler, Ind. Judge Owen is the second of a family of eight children, five of whom are yet living. He was reared to manhood in Huron and Seneca Counties, receiving a good common-school and academic education. For four years he was a student of the Norwalk Institute, paying for his tuition and books by acting as janitor. He finished his literary education by an elective course at Antioch College. The winters of 1856–57, he was Principal of a seminary in Clark County, Ky., succeeding which he came to Norwalk and began the study of law with Kennan & Stewart, attorneys of that place. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, beginning in 1861, and graduating in 1862. Mr. Owen began his career as an attorney at Fremont, Ohio, but remained there only until November, 1863, when he came to Bryan and engaged actively in law pursuits. This has been his home ever since, and, with the exception of one year, he has followed his profession alone. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1876 was elected without opposition Judge of the Common Pleas Court for five counties of the Third Judicial District. He served his first term of five years, and during this time the Territory of which he was then Judge was redistricted. In 1881, he was re-elected, and was assigned to the Judgeship of the subdivision, at

present comprising Paulding, Defiance and Williams Counties. In 1880, he was elected one of the Judges of the Inter-State Oratorical Contest, comprising the States of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. His Associate Judges in this contest were Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, Gov. Foster, of Ohio, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Judge Owen has been one of the leading lawyers of the bar of Williams and neighboring counties. He was united in marriage in 1870, with Miss Beulah B. Barrett, of Rochelle, Ill., and to this union has been born one daughter—Gertie L. Judge Owen owns, besides a valuable town property, a farm of seventy-five acres adjoining the city of Bryan. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and the Universalist Church, and is one of the most prominent men of Northwestern Ohio.

ROBERT N. PATTERSON, editor and proprietor of the Bryan *Democrat*, is a native of Delaware, Ohio, his birth occurring January 19, 1831. His father, Gen. A. H. Patterson, was a native of Huntingdon, Penn., his father being a native of Scotland. This gentleman, Thomas Patterson, came to America in 1773, a single man, served the colonies in the war of the Revolution and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. After the war, he married a Quaker lady, Jane Slack, a native of England. There was a large family born to this union, Andrew H., father of Robert N., being the fourth son. Andrew H. learned the saddler's trade, was an active politician thirty or forty years ago in Ohio, and held various positions of honor and trust—among them being that of State Representative. He married our subject's mother, Roxanna Vining, for his first wife, and by her had six children. This lady was a direct descendant of the Vinings and Carters of Puritanical fame, who settled in Massachusetts. She died in 1839, and Gen. Patterson then married Miss Lucy Bixby, who bore him three children. Gen. Patterson died in Bryan in August, 1863, aged fifty-five years. Robert N. Patterson lived with his father until the age of seventeen, when he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Buckeye Eagle* at Marion, Ohio. Since that time, he has worked on different papers in Ohio until 1862, and the spring of 1863 came to Bryan and established the Bryan *Democrat*, of which he has ever since continued publisher and proprietor. The *Democrat* has flourished and thriven under his management, and is the leading Democratic paper of Williams County, and among the best newspapers of Northwestern Ohio. Mr. Patterson was married, in 1852, to Miss E. J. Fulkerson, and to this marriage were born six children, only the following named yet living: Cora, Addie, Medary M. and Mary. Mr. Patterson is a Democrat in politics and principles, is a Knight Templar of the Masonic fraternity, a Patriarch of the I. O. O. F.'s and a member of the K. of H. He is a charter member of the Grand Temple of the

Patriarchcal Circle, has served nine years as Secretary of the County Agricultural Society, and is the present incumbent.

JAMES PAUL, civil engineer, is a native of Portage County, Ohio. his birth occurring June 16, 1844. His mother, a widow lady, married Jacob Byers in about 1850, and this couple, to better their circumstances, moved west in 1853, locating in Superior Township, Williams County, Ohio. They purchased eighty acres of land, partly paying for the same, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and are yet residents of Superior Township. James Paul was but nine years old when he came to Williams County, and he made his home with his parents until twenty-five years of age. His educational advantages were very limited, but through the influence and persuasions of his mother and a cousin, J. M. Welker. of Bryan, he succeeded, by close application, in obtaining an excellent practical education. Having an ardent liking for mathematics, he passed many hours in the study of that science, and while a student at the Normal School in Bryan perfected his knowledge in civil engineering. Mr. Paul has for many years been one of the most successful school teachers of Williams County. He taught the schools of Pulaski a number of terms, and in 1870 went to Stryker as the Superintendent of the schools of that place. Through his influence and mangement, the schools of Stryker became second best to none in the county, which reflects much credit on Mr. Paul as an educator, as he took charge when they were considered in very poor shape. Mr. Paul is a Republican in politics, and has served two terms as Surveyor of Williams County and one term as School Examiner. He is chief engineer of what is known as the "Forty-five-Mile Ditch," now attracting much attention in the county. In 1873, he married Miss Emma J. Carver, who became the mother of three children—Mary N., Charles C. (deceased) and Alice M. Mrs. Paul was a a member of the Presbyterian Church ; she died March 1, 1881, and her remains now repose in Bethesda Cemetery, Superior Township. April 27, 1882, Mr. Paul married his present wife, Miss Dr. Jennie Buckley. a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago. Mr. Paul is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 611, of Stryker, and is a popular man in his party, and with the community in general.

MARTIN PERKY, Probate Judge of Williams County, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., January 18, 1819, one of ten children, five yet living, born to Christopher and Elizabeth (Slater) Perky, who were also natives of the Keystone State. Christopher Perky was a farmer, and at an early day emigrated to Seneca County, this State, and there died in 1833, his widow surviving him till 1852. Martin Perky was reared and educated in Seneca County, and followed farming there till 1839, when he came to this county and located in Florence Town-

ship, where he entered 140 acres of Government land and resumed his vocation as farmer. In 1843, he married Catharine Gaudern, whose parents came to the county in 1840. He joined the M. E. Church in 1843, and in 1853 joined the North Ohio M. E. Conference, and from that time till about 1865, was engaged in pastoral work over Northwestern Ohio. In 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained with them until the fall of 1862, when ill health caused him to resign. In 1865, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Pioneer; he sold out in 1878, and was elected Probate Judge of Williams County, and re-elected in 1881. The Judge is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and he and wife are old and honored members of the M. E. Church. He is the father of two daughters, viz., Eugenia (now Mrs. Hilton), and Abbie L. (now Mrs. Lewis). The Judge is widely known because of his long residence in the township (there having been but thirteen voters in it when he located here), and is universally respected and esteemed.

C. W. PITCAIRN is a native of New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and was born March 23, 1849. His father, John Pitcairn, is a native of Scotland, a tailor by trade, and he came to the United States when about eighteen years of age. He married Catharine Small, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and of German descent. He followed his trade till about 1864, when he retired from business, and he and wife are now living in New Lisbon. They were the parents of nine children, C. W. being the eldest son and second eldest child. C. W. was reared in his native county, receiving a fair education. When in his sixteenth year, he enlisted as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served one year in the Army of the Shenandoah Valley. After his discharge, he returned home and engaged in clerking. In 1870, he began the study of law in the office of Clark & McVicker. He attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, the winter of 1872–73, and on April 1, 1874, was admitted to the bar. In December, 1874, he came to Bryan and began practicing his profession. In August, 1881, he discontinued practicing and accepted the Secretaryship and Treasurership of the Morrison & Fay Manufacturing Company, of which he was a stock-owner, at which he is yet employed. He is a Republican in politics and has been Mayor of Bryan about two years, having been elected in 1878. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1879, but resigned to fill the position he now occupies. He was married October 8, 1878, to Miss Ella Garver, daughter of John A. Garver. Mr. Pitcairn is an Odd Fellow, and Mrs. P. is a member of the Universalist Church.

M. B. PLUMMER, son of Jacob and Lucy (Berkshire) Plummer, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, where his birth occurred January 2, 1818. He was reared in Ross County to manhood, where he acquired a fair district school education. By trade he is a woolen manufacturer, but his life has been diversified with a number of different employments. At the age of twenty-two he began his career as a school teacher, at which he engaged both in his native county and in Williams. In November, 1841, he came to Williams County, Ohio, stopping first in Springfield Township, where he began teaching, and Williams County has ever since been his home. He was married, October 13, 1844, to Miss Emily Moudy, and the spring of that year moved to West Unity, and embarked in merchandising. In 1848, he was elected County Recorder by the Democratic party and moved to Bryan. The spring of 1851, he was appointed County Auditor to fill the unexpired term of Jacob Bowman, resigned. He continued as such until his term expired, afterward acting as Deputy County Auditor three years. In 1856, he engaged in merchandising in Bryan, at which he continued until 1860. He was one of the Census Enumerators for that year, and in 1862 he was appointed route agent on the Toledo & Wabash Railroad. The fall of 1863, he resigned this position to fill the position of Clerk of Courts of Williams County, to which he had been elected by the Union party, and in 1868 was appointed postal clerk on the same railroad on which he had been route agent. In 1870, he engaged in business in Bryan, at the same time embarking in a manufacturing enterprise at Pioneer. In 1874, he was elected Mayor and Justice of the Peace of Bryan, and in 1877 was re-elected Justice of the Peace. In 1870, he engaged in a general insurance business at which he is yet engaged. Mr. P. is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church and the parents of nine children—John M., Charles W., Edward E., Lizzie Z., Leroy D. and Alice, living; and Eliza J., Udora and Frank W., deceased.

JOHN W. POLLOCK was born December 28, 1825, in Richland County, Ohio, and is one of a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are yet living, born to Samuel and Frances (Wilkin) Pollock, who were natives respectively of Ireland and Pennsylvania. Samuel Pollock came with his parents to America when six years old; was reared in Pennsylvania and Harrison County, Ohio, at the latter-named place marrying in 1818. He served in the war of 1812; was a farmer by occupation; moved to Richland County in about 1820, where he died in 1876. His widow still survives him at the age of eighty-two years, residing in Mansfield. John W. Pollock was reared in Richland County, receiving in youth only such education as limited means in the common schools of that early day afforded. In August, 1848, he came to Williams County for

the first time, purchased a piece of land directly across the county line and then returned to Richland County, remaining there until the winter of 1849, when he returned to Williams County, where he remained one year, working at his trade of carpenter and joiner. The winter of 1850, he returned to Richland County, when, on the 19th of June, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Finny. He remained in his native county until August, 1851, during which time he erected two barns. He then moved to Williams Centre, Williams County, and recommenced working at his trade, which was that of barn building chiefly, until the breaking-out of the war. September 1, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company E, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained with them until November, 1863, participating in all the movements of his regiment until it was veteranized. He was sent home for recruiting services in November, 1863, and in April, 1864, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They went into active service, but soon after starting out, Lieut. Pollock was placed in the Quartermaster's Department, remaining therein until June, 1865, when he participated in the grand review of Sherman's army. In December, 1864, he was promoted First Lieutenant, mustered into Company D, of the Thirty-eighth, and in about June, 1865, was advanced to Captain of Company F. After the war, Mr. P. returned to Bryan, on the place he had purchased in 1852, and to which he had moved a year or two later. He has remained here ever since, first engaging in saw-milling, subsequently at his trade and farming. He owns twenty-four acres where he now resides, and 160 acres in Pulaski Township. His wife died January 15, 1877. To her marriage with Mr. Pollock there were born three children—James F. (deceased), Clayton E., and Ella B. (deceased). April 21, 1878, Mr. Pollock married his present wife, Mrs. Hattie (Newman) Eaton. To their marriage has been born one daughter, Fanny F. Mr. Pollock is a Republican in politics, and is one of the present Trustees of Pulaski Township. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

A. M. PRATT, lawyer, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., December 26, 1825. His father, Michael Pratt, was a native of Taunton, Mass., a direct descendant of the Puritans, and dated the advent of his forefathers in America as far back as 1623, and it is said that one of them surveyed and laid out the town of Plymouth. John, the father of Michael, served in the Revolution as a Massachusetts minuteman. Michael married Lydia Douglas, of New London, Conn., a distant relative of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. This lady died, leaving no children. His second wife, Sophia Humphreville, of Fair Haven, Conn., became the mother of eight children, five of whom survive their parents, the father dying Janu-

ary 6, 1862, and the mother in September, 1867. Our subject was the sixth child born to this union, and was reared on his father's farm in his native county. In 1846, he entered Williams College, and graduated in 1850. In December of that year, he came to Ravenna, this State, and under the instruction of John L. Ramsey, there began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Medina in 1853. The same fall, he came to Bryan, then a town of about 450 inhabitants, and began practice in partnership with Edward Foster, and here he has carried on his profession with gratifying success ever since. January 17, 1855, he married Elizabeth C. Atwood, of Portage County, who died July 20, 1870, leaving two daughters, Mabel E. and Cornelia A. His second and present wife was Mary W. Northrop, whom he married October 26, 1871. Mr. Pratt is a Republican, has served as Mayor of Bryan, and was a delegate to the last State Constitutional Convention.

OLIVER J. ROTSEL, M. D., is a native of Bucks County, Penn., and is a son of Matthias J. and Margaret A. (Hendricks) Rotsel, who were parents of four children, three of whom continue to live. Frederick Rotsel, great-grandfather of Dr. Rotsel, was a native of Germany, and the progenitor of that name in America. As a people, they have generally been agriculturlists with but few exceptions. The parents of Dr. Rotsel were farmers, although his father was a weaver by trade. They moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1832, and after living there until about 1850, moved to Ashland County, Ohio. The spring of 1853, Mr. Rotsel took the gold fever, sailed around South America to California, and engaged in mining and farming until the fall of 1855, when he returned to Ashland County. From this place he moved to Dallas County, Iowa, in 1856, where he died in 1877, followed by his widow in February, 1881. Between the ages of ten and twenty-two years, Dr. Rotsel remained in Columbiana County, Ohio, during which time he received a good common school education. In 1840, he began the study of medicine under Dr. N. S. Sampsel, of Columbiana, now of Delaware, and the winter of 1852–53 attended and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. Dr. Rotsel practiced his profession in Richland County, Ohio, for a number of years, and in 1865 moved to Pulaski Township, Williams County, where he recommenced practicing. In 1876, he moved to Bryan, where he now lives. He was married, May 17, 1845, to Elizabeth Purdy, who died two years later, leaving one daughter, Mary, since deceased. May 1, 1849, he married his present wife, Rebecca Backensto, who has borne him eight children—Amanda, Josephine, Oliver C., Q. C., James H., William C., Sarah A. and Ella M. Dr. Rotsel is one of the most successful practitioners of medicine in Williams County, and is, besides, popular in his township. He is a member of the

I. O. O. F., the O. F. Encampment, of the O. F. Temple, and also of the Universalist Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is owner of some good town property, besides 272 acres of good land in Pulaski Township.

ROBERT A. SCOTT, attorney at law, was born in Fulton County, Ohio, August 7, 1854, and is the son of William C. and Elizabeth (Millhouse) Scott. When Robert A. was about one year old, his parents came to Bryan, where the father engaged in the grocery trade for a time, and afterward with a brother engaged in saw-milling. About 1857, he moved to Centre Township and bought a farm, on which he and wife are now living. They are the parents of six children, viz., Margaret S., now Mrs. A. C. Bates, Robert A., Charles E., H. Winfield, J. Ellsworth and Matus R. Robert A. was reared on the farm in Centre Township, and there educated. During the winter of 1871–72–73, he taught school in this county, and in 1874 began the study of law in the office of Pratt & Bently; during the sessions of 1874–75 and 1875–76, he also attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and received his degree of LL. D. in the spring of 1876. He remained in the office of Pratt & Bently that fall, and in November of the same year formed a partnership with Judge Leidigh, which has been harmoniously and successfully conducted ever since. In 1878, he was elected by the Democracy to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, his competitor being C. S. Bently, his former preceptor. He served two years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and was again nominated for the office, but was defeated, although running ahead of his ticket, by a Republican county majority. He is a member of I. O. O. F., the O. F. Encampment, and the Patriarchal Circle, and has passed all the chairs in both lodge and encampment. He was married May 1, 1879, to Miss Minnie Meeks, of Wauseon, Fulton County, who has borne him two children—Herma and Bertha. Mrs. Scott was born in Wauseon, December 3, 1856, of a highly respectable family.

J. W. SMITH, merchant, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 26, 1833, and is one of seven children, six sons and one daughter, born to Andrew and Christina (Shaffer) Smith, who were respectively descended from Irish and Dutch ancestors, and natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Andrew Smith was reared a farmer, married in Coshocton County, and in 1834, emigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, and in May, 1835, removed to Williams County, Ohio, then an almost impenetrable forest, locating in Jefferson Township. They were among the first settlers in the county, and through years of continuous residence, have become a part of its history. They engaged in clearing and farming, continuing the same until within the past few years, when they removed to

Bryan where both are yet living, aged respectively seventy-one and seventy-two years. J. W. Smith was reared in Williams County, which has always been his home. He received only the education of a pioneer boy in youth, but in latter years attended and took a thorough commercial course in Folson's Commercial College, at Cleveland. In December, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Marium G. Richardson, and from that time until 1862, was engaged in threshing, farming, and teaching school. In 1862, he removed to Bryan, where he has ever since resided, engaged in buying stock, grain, soliciting insurance, and handling agricultural implements, the latter being his present employment. For two years—1865 and 1866—he was partner in the Bryan Woolen Mills, which were burned while he was a stock-owner. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, a member of the Royel Arch Masons, and a non-affiliative member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are the parents of five children—Eliza J. (now Mrs. C. W. Wertz), Willard A. (who married Sarah Folwell), Emma (deceased), Elmer E. (deceased), and John A. Mr. Smith began life a poor boy comparatively, and by his own exertions has placed himself and family in comfortable circumstances.

PHILETUS SMITH, son of Elijah T. and Caroline (Fisher) Smith, is a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, his birth occurring December 25, 1842. The Smith family are of English descent, and their genealogy is traced back to 1685, when they, with the religious sect known as Quakers, emigrated with William Penn to America. They have in this country been leading citizens, and ex-United States Senator Oliver H. Smith, of Indiana, was a brother of our subject's father. Elijah and Caroline (Fisher) Smith were the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter. Of these sons, three are lawyers, and two are doctors. The father was a farmer, and died in Michigan in 1869. His widow yet resides in that State. Philetus Smith was reared, until thirteen years old, in Cuyahoga County, afterward moving to Michigan with his parents. He received a common school education, and for six years taught public school. He began the study of law in 1863, but did not make it a specialty until three years later. He came to Bryan in 1868, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar, being sworn in by Judge William White, of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He has ever since remained in active practice, and at different times has had associated with him as partners Capt. B. H. Fisher, O. C. Beechler, L. B. Peaslee and his present partner, George Strayer. Mr. Smith was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Williams County, by the Republican party, and served two years, beginning in 1872. He has also filled the position of Mayor of Bryan for some time. He was married, in 1870, to Cordelia Bissell, of Cuyahoga County, Ohio,

where she was born December 19, 1847, and is one of eleven children born to Enos and Corinthia (Phelps) Bissell, who were among the early pioneers of the county named.

GEORGE F. SOLIER, Auditor of Williams County, is the second son and third child born to Francis and Catharine (Barber) Solier, both of whom were natives of France. The father was born in 1817, and resided in his native land until he became a young man, when he came to the United States, locating first in New York City, but afterward coming West, where for some time he worked as steamboatman on the Mississippi River. He then returned to New York, and in about 1854 came to Williams County, Ohio, locating at Lockport, Brady Township, where he purchased the grist-mill, and operated the same until about 1866, when he sold the property and moved to Stryker, engaging in the dry goods business, and continuing there until his death in 1867. His wife was Miss Catharine Barber, to whom he was married while in New York City. The children of these parents were Alfred, Amelia, George, Charles and Celia. The mother is yet living, well advanced in years. In October, 1880, Alfred was elected Auditor of Williams County by the Republicans, but, unfortunately, his death occurred April 18, 1881, while he was serving in that capacity. Soon after his death, his brother George was appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the unexpired term. This he did to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the county. He became a candidate for the same position in the autumn of 1881, and was elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the fact that other Republicans on the same ticket were defeated and some slipped in by a hair's breadth. He is universally respected by his associates in office and by all his acquaintances. All the sons, like their father before them, are stanch Republicans. George received a good education, having attended Oberlin College some four years. He is a young man of good habits and principles.

J. D. STARN was born in Melton Township, Wayne County, Ohio, October 7, 1851, and is the son of Alexander and Melinda (Schartzer) Starn, both natives of the Buckeye State. Alexander Starn for a number of years was a school teacher, and was favorably known as an educator. In 1856, he came to this county, and here died in the spring of 1861. His widow is a resident of Bryan. J. D. Starn attended school in Bryan until twelve years old; then for five years attended the Wayne County schools. He then returned to Bryan, and while still young began teaching, which he followed for several years with success, always receiving the highest salaries. In 1872, he began the insurance business, representing only one company. His business increased rapidly, and he is now the representative of thirty-one companies and is considered to be the best posted man in the business in Northwestern Ohio. He began as

a poor boy, but by fair dealing, strict business habits and a good share of native ability and energy, he has built up the most lucrative insurance agency in the county. He is district agent for a number of leading companies, who do all their business through him. In politics, he has always been a Republican.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM STOUGH. Some time during the last century, Nicholas Stough, a native of Germany, crossed the Atlantic Ocean with two brothers, and established himself in Cumberland County, Penn., where he married, secured himself a comfortable home, reared a large family and founded the town of Stoughstown. One of his sons was William Stough, Sr., a man of more than ordinary ability, who, like many others of his day, was compelled to face the world with a comparatively slight education. He became a husbandman, and, in about 1815, married Miss Barbara Whitmore, who bore him three children, two of whom are yet living, one being Gen. William Stough, of Bryan. The mother died in 1821, and the father married Elizabeth Terman, who likewise died about twelve years later, leaving five children. The father again married, his third wife being a widow lady, by name Mrs. Susanna Browneller, who died, leaving her husband five children. Mr. Stough's fourth wife was Eliza Patterson, who died of a fever, without issue, about a year after her marriage. His fifth and last wife was Mary A. McMann, who died in 1877, without children, her husband surviving her about a year. William Stough, Sr., lived in Pennsylvania until about 1833, at which time he moved to Richland County, Ohio; but, in 1850, moved to Whitley County, Ind., where he resided until his death. His third child by his first wife was Gen. William Stough, whose name heads this sketch. This gentleman was born in Cumberland County, Penn., January 22, 1821, and was about twelve years old when his father moved to Richland Oounty, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, serving, in the meantime, at Mansfield, an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade. In the autumn of 1840, his marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Reding was celebrated, and two years later he moved to the village of Pulaski (then called Lafayette), Williams Co., Ohio, and engaged in cabinet-making, carpentry and undertaking. Such occupations were followed until 1852, when he began merchandising in the same village; but at the end of three years moved the stock to Bryan, where for another year he conducted the mercantile pursuit. For nine years preceding his removal to Bryan, he served as Justice of the Peace, and also nine years after coming here. About a year after moving to Bryan, he engaged in lumbering and farming, and continued these pursuits until the fall of Sumter, when he was ordered by the Governor to raise a company of infantry, at the same time receiving his commission of Captaincy. Gen. Stough was not un-

known to the military officials of the State, as he had been commissioned Colonel of home militia a number of years before, at which time he had become thoroughly familiar with military tactics. He immediately entererd upon his task, and soon had a company of one hundred and twenty fine men, who became Company H, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. "Captain" Stoughton took his company to the field, leading it in all engagements until the fall of 1862, when, owing to increasing ill-health, he was compelled to resign and come home. But he was not permitted to rest long. In July, 1863, he received orders to enlist a company of cavalry, which he did, the same, under his command, going to the field as a part of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry. He engaged in active service in Kentucky and Tennessee; but, his health again failing, he was compelled to sojourn at Nashville to recuperate. At this time, he was called home by the illness and death of his wife. While at home, he received the news of his promotion to the Majority of his regiment over five ranking Captains. He rejoined his command, and, a few days later (October 1, 1864), was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel over two ranking officers. He joined Gen. Sherman on the march to the sea; but at Savannah his regiment with others was organized into a "dismounted command," owing to the fact that suitable horses could not be obtained, and formed a part of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of Kilpatrick's dismounted cavalry. On the 10th of March, 1865, the rebels under Gen. Wade Hampton swept down upon the dismounted cavalry, killing and capturing men and officers, and destroying property. The Ninth was thrown back about six hundred yards; but was then rallied by the gallantry of "Col." Stough, who wheeled his men about, charging the enemy with great spirit and pluck, forcing them back in full retreat and retaking his camp. For this splendid act, he was brevetted Colonel and Brigadier General, his commissions to rank from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fayetteville, N. C."* At the close of the war he was mustered out with his regiment. He returned to Williams County, where he has since resided. For six years he was Mayor of Bryan. He now represents several standard insurance companies. In 1876, he engaged in the boot and shoe trade with his son, but the latter now conducts the business alone. Mrs. Sarah A. (Reding) Stough bore her husband ten children, five of whom are yet living—William E., E. Amelia, Mary A., Alpheus L. and Ida M. This lady died, and Gen. Stough married Ellen M. Mickey, by whom he had one child, since deceased. His present wife was Mrs. Ellen (Wilson) Yates, widow of James B. Wyatt, a native of Marion County, Ohio. Mr. Wyatt's parents came to the county in 1838. Their son, the former husband of

*Ohio in the War;—Reid. Vol. I, page 984.

Mrs. Stough, became a prominent lawyer at Bryan, and also served as County Recorder. His death occurred in 1855. His wife bore him two children, both of whom are dead. Gen. Stough is eminently a self-made man. He has made his own name and fame, and can look back with pride over a trying but successful life. He is a Republican, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Reformed Church. His present wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bryan.

WILLIAM E. STOUGH, son of Gen. William Stough, whose portrait and biography appear in this work, was born in Pulaski Township, Williams Co., Ohio, September 18, 1843, and Williams County has ever been his home. He received a common school education in youth, and August 9, 1862, enlisted as musician in Company C, One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Its first service was in Kentucky, and finally it formed a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps. It remained in Kentucky about a year, and, in 1863, it crossed over with Gen. Burnside into Knoxville. A detachment of the One Hundredth Regiment, comprising Company C and a few other companies, were, in 1863, ordered to Bristol under command of Col. Hayes to intercept the rebels, who were attempting to re-enforce Longstreet,who was at that time contemplating the capture of Knoxville. While on their way, our troops were met at Tilford Station, and, after the engagement there, fell back to Limestone Station, where the rebels succeeded in capturing the Union forces, Mr. Stough among the rest. He was sent to Richmond, and after remaining two days in Libby Prison was transferred to Belle Island, where he suffered all the horrors of rebel prison life for six months. March 7, 1864, he was paroled and came to Columbus, where he received a furlough to visit home. At the end of one month, he rejoined his regiment in the field, and remained in active service until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Greensboro June 20, 1865. Mr. Stough took part in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war, and was ever at his post of duty. Since its close, he has resided in Williams County, and for the past seven years has been a leading merchant of Bryan, carrying a full line of boots, shoes, etc. He was married, October 3, 1867, to Miss Frances J. Newman, and to their union have been born two children—Henry W. and Ray W. Mr. Stough is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE STRAYER, present Prosecuting Attorney of Williams County, was born February 15, 1853, in Superior Township. His father, Eli Strayer, is a native of Stark County, and his grandparents were among the old settlers thereof. They moved from Stark to Lucas County, and thence to Superior Township, this county, about 1838. George

Strayer was reared in his native township, received a fair education, and for five years traveled through Michigan, engaged in various pursuits. He taught two terms of public school in the winters of 1877–78 and 1879, and began reading law in August, 1878, under Hon. S. E. Blakeslee, of Bryan. In October, 1879, he attended the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and continued there six months. March 17, 1880, he passed an examination at Columbus, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar, and immediately afterward opened an office in Montpelier. In August of the same year, he formed a partnership with W. O. Johnston at the same place, Mr. J. being the present Mayor of Bryan. That winter they were burned out, but they remained as partners until September, 1881. In May, 1881, he received the Republican nomination for Prosecuting Attorney of Williams County, and, in October of the same year, was elected. Owing to the resignation of the Prosecuting Attorney at that time, he received the appointment, and immediately moved to Bryan in discharge of the duties of his office, and immediately formed his present partnership with Philetus Smith, which has ever since continued. He has here met with good success as an attorney, and also will make a popular and competent official. He was married, June 17, 1880, to Miss Alice Stauffer, who was born in Montpelier, March, 1860. Mr. Strayer is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., the O. F. Encampment and the Patriarchal Circle of Bryan Temple, No. 9. His mother was Mary Kagg, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born about 1832, and came with her parents to America when eighteen months old. Her parents first settled in Lucas County, Ohio, but removed to Williams County in about 1842, where she married our subject's father in about 1851.

TAYLOR BROS., druggists. W. S. Taylor and Hiett B. Taylor were born respectively in Wayne County, July 8, 1854, and in Coshocton County, Ohio, May 18, 1856, and are the sons of William H. and Rachel (Lewis) Taylor, who were natives of Washington County, Penn., and Holmes County, Ohio, and of English descent. William H. Taylor resided in his native State until about twenty-two years of age, when he came to Coshocton County, Ohio, shortly afterward entering Martinsburg Academy of Knox County, becoming a room-mate of William Windom, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, and of Hon. George P. Money, who served Williams County, Ohio, in the State Legislature. While a student in 1847, he enlisted in Company G, of the Second Ohio Infantry. He was under the command of Gen. Scott, and participated in the battle of Vera Cruz, Mex. After this war was over, he came back home and began teaching and going to school. In about 1848, he became a member of the M. E. Church, and in 1849 was licensed to

preach. Up until the fall of 1861, he traveled, engaged in ministerial labors, then came to Bryan and engaged in the hardware trade. Two years later, he sold out and recommenced preaching, continuing the same until 1871, when he settled in Bryan, where he and wife are yet living. Their two sons, William S. and Hiett B., were reared chiefly in Williams County. The former, after going to the public schools of Bryan, attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for two years. Both brothers served in Dr. Snyder's drug store three and four years respectively, the elder also taking a course in the Chicago Pharmacy. In March, 1880, they began the drug trade on their own account in Bryan, and now carry a full line of pure drugs, books, stationery, cigars, etc., their stock invoicing over $6,000. Hiett B. takes considerable interest in the live stock of the county, and for the last two years has been manager of the horse department of the County Agricultural Society. Both brothers are Republicans, and members of the Masonic fraternity. W. S. was married, December 12, 1881, to Miss Emma Long, daughter of Henry C. Long, deceased, appropriate mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work.

THOMAS TANEYHILL was born in Calvert County, Md., December 7, 1803, the son of John and Ellen (Sunderland) Taneyhill, both natives of the same State, where the father died in 1811, and his widow in 1832. Thomas left the home farm in his twenty-fifth year, and began to study for the ministry in the M. E. Church. In 1858, he came from Pennsylvania to this State, and for nine months stopped at West Unity; he then purchased the eighty-acre farm on which he now resides in this township. February 28, 1832, he married Miss Elizabeth B. Berryman, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 11, 1811, and to this union have been born nine children, viz., Sarah Ann, Mary Ellen, John Emery, George Lane, Charles Wesley, Elizabeth G., Adam Clark (deceased), James Thomas and Olin Venson. Politically, Mr. Taneyhill was formerly a Whig, but became a Republican on the organization of that party. His son, Charles Wesley, now living on the home farm, is the owner of some very fine Jersey cattle, to the rearing of which he devotes most of his attention.

COLIN THARP is s native of the Keystone State, his birth occurring in Columbiana County in 1808. His parents, John C. and Rachel (Perry) Tharp, were natives of Sussex County, N. J., where they were married, and where they lived until the latter part of the last century, when they removed to Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1820, when they moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and to near Lima, Ohio, in 1835, where they lived until their respective deaths. The father in early years was a miller, but later in life followed the occupation of husbandman. His family consisted of twelve sons and two daughters, and of these five

brothers and one sister are yet living. Both parents are dead. Colin Tharp, at the age of about eight years, though still living a portion of the time at home, began working in woolen and flouring mills, and was thus variously employed until about seventeen years old, when he worked for two years on the Cleveland & Portsmouth Canal, and about one year on the Pennsylvania Canal. He then entered the coal mines near Steubenville, Ohio, working thus about two years, and carefully saving his money. When but a stripling, after he had begun for himself, he adopted a few good principles of conduct, to which he has rigidly adhered until the present. He left Steubenville, and went to Wayne County, Ohio, and located on a farm there. At the time he was working on the canal for $8 per month, he purchased a tract of land, and the payments for the same were made from the savings of his wages. To this day he humorously remarks that he worked for $8 per month and saved $15, meaning that the proper investment of his wages brought the same returns as if he had received the latter amount per month. In 1835, he came to Farmer Township, Defiance Co., Ohio (then Williams County), and entered 400 acres of land near Williams Centre. He then returned, but the following year came out to stay, bringing with him his family, a wagon and two horses, seven head of cattle, fifteen hogs, and many useful articles for life in the woods. On this farm he lived for twenty-eight years, since which his home has been in Bryan. For a number of years he has been dealing in real estate. His wife, to whom he was married in 1833, was Miss Maria Price, who was born in Dauphin County, Penn., June 3, 1813. These parents were blessed with two sons and three daughters, as follows: George P., Sarah J., Milton, Lucy A. and Harriet. Lucy A. is dead; the others are living and married. Mrs. Maria Tharp departed this life June 1, 1882. Milton was in the late war, in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was captured in Tennessee, and spent some seven months in Southern prisons. Colin Tharp came into the woods with some means, and, by judicious management in buying, selling and trading land, made a comfortable fortune. He was formerly a Democrat, but became a Republican when that party was formed. He is a member of the Disciples' Church, and a good citizen.

ANDREW J. TRESSLER was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 26, 1818, the son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Holm) Tressler, who were of German descent, and early settlers in Stark, in which county they were married. The father was a miller and followed that business for a number of years, but later in life engaged in farming. In the fall of 1839, he moved with his family from Stark County to Williams County, and settled in Jefferson Township, where he accumulated considerable property through his thrift and skill as an agriculturist. Here he

ended his days in April, 1869, after a long and useful life. Andrew J. Tressler was reared on the farm, and in youth received such an education as the schools of that early day afforded. When about twenty-one years of age, he began life for himself, and for several years was variously employed. In the fall of 1840, he visited the place where Bryan now stands —then a perfect wilderness, and just laid out as the future county seat of Williams County. In the spring of 1841, he located in Bryan and purchased some lots. Two of them he still holds and occupies as his residence. Here he entered the law office of E. H. Leland, who had located in Bryan in 1841, when the county seat was first established. He studied law for some time, during the interval clearing up his town lots, and the following winter taught the first school ever established in Bryan. Subsequently he was employed in some of the county offices, or engaged at anything that brought honest remuneration. In the fall of 1842, he married Miss Oleva Kent, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 21, 1826, and bore her husband five children—Arminda, Ellen, Byron, Elmore and Andrew R. This was the first marriage ever solemnized in Bryan. Mr. Tressler now became, for a time, collector for Dr. Kent and others, and then engaged in the grocery business, during the prosecution of which he was appointed Postmaster of Bryan. Some time after he relinquished his grocery, and went into the office of the *Northwestern*, a newspaper conducted by T. H. Blocker, and here learned something of the printing business. His employer broke down in his enterprise, and Mr. Tressler, with others, bought the office and for a year performed the duties of editor and publisher, still filling the office of Postmaster. About this time (1848), a change took place in the National administration, and Mr. Tressler was removed from the Postmastership. He was again employed variously in the county offices for a time, but soon accepted a clerkship in the store of Boyer & Case. This firm sold out, when Mr. Tressler accepted a clerkship in a store at West Unity, to which point he moved his family in 1850. His employers there failed, and in the fall of 1851 Mr. Tressler, by borrowing a sum sufficient to raise his cash capital to $500, started for New York and purchased a small stock of goods with which to begin business on his own account in the same village. This he conducted very successfully until 1861, when he sold out, and about the same time was elected Treasurer of Williams County, which office he filled two terms. He then, with others, organized the First National Bank of Bryan, of which he became the Cashier, and in 1872 President, which position he still holds. Mrs. Oleva Tressler died in August, 1870, and November 8, 1871, he was united in wedlock to Miss E. L. Richardson, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 13, 1844, and to this union three children have been born—Annie

R., Emma and Austin J. Mr. Tressler began life poor, but is now one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the county, and is in every sense the architect of his own fortune. In politics, he was a Democrat until 1856, when he joined the Republican ranks. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has ever manifested a laudable desire to advance the progress of his town and county in education and morality.

THOMAS Q. WATERHOUSE is a native of Portland, Me., where he was born July 7, 1840. He is one of two children and the only surviving child born to J. M. and Susan (Quimby) Waterhouse, who were also natives of New England and of English and Scotch descent. His parents both died in the East, and he was reared in his native city, receiving an excellent practical education. In 1856, he began learning telegraphy and general railroading in Portland, and followed that until 1862, when he entered the Government employ as an operator. For one year, he was in this capacity in the Army of the Potomac; after which he returned home, and enlisted, in December, 1863, in the Seventh Maine Light Artillery. They went immediately into active service, their first engagement being the battle of the Wilderness; succeeding that they participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Woody House, Curry House, Mattapony River, and from that time were in active skirmish duty until they reached Petersburg and participated in that engagement. They were then stationed at Fort Steadman until the mine exploded under the rebel fort opposite, and that night, after the battle, Mr. Waterhouse was detailed into the telegraph corps, and reported for duty at Gen. Grant's headquarters at City Point. He was then sent down the river to Fort Powhattan, and had charge of a detachment of cavalry to keep up telegraphic communication with Washington. He remained thus employed until the close of the war, and was discharged in June, 1865. For four years succeeding the war, he remained in the South, railroading. From there, he was engaged in various places until the spring of 1877, when he located permanently in Bryan, where he has resided as traveling excursion agent for the West. He was married, in October, 1880, to Miss Olive M. Vineyard, this lady being his second wife. His first was Edmonia De Vlaming, of Appomattox County, Va., who bore him one son, now living in Bryan with his father. Mr. Waterhouse is a Democrat in politics and a member of the G. A. R., of which he is Mustering Officer for the Thirty-fourth Ohio District, and Mrs. Waterhouse is ticket agent and operator for the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. at Bryan.

JOHN M. WELKER, merchant, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 26, 1833, where he resided until 1851, when he went to

Massillon and entered the employ of G. & P. Welker, and subsequently that of Humberger, Oberlin & Co. His mother preceded him to Williams County in 1852. He came here in 1854, and entered the employ of Col. William Stough, at Pulaski, in a general store, continuing with him until the spring of 1856, when the business was removed to Bryan. In the spring of 1855, he became a partner of Col. Stough, under the firm name of Stough & Welker. In the winter of 1856–57, owing to the panic of that year, the firm failed. In 1856, he married Julia A. Myers, daughter of George W. Myers, one of the old settlers, whose biography accompanies this work. His father-in-law purchasing the stock, Mr. Welker entered his employ until August, 1860, when he and Jacob N. Howe, under the firm name of Howe & Co., purchased the stock and kept up the business. In February, 1865, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Welker removing to Tennessee, where he engaged in raising cotton. He returned to Bryan the same year, and in the fall of 1866 he obtained a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale dry goods house of Chicago. In the spring of 1867, he and A. W. Killits embarked in general merchandising in Bryan, and continued as partners up to 1878. This firm at one time carried on two general stores, and in 1874, Mr. Welker established a cheese factory. On the dissolution of the firm, in 1878, the store stock was divided. Mr. W. still carries on the manufacture of cheese, and in the spring of 1881, established a creamery in connection with the cheese factory. He manufactures an average of 140,000 pounds per annum. Besides these, Mr. Welker owns a cheese factory at Eaton, and one in partnership at Edgerton. In addition to his manufacturing interests, Mr. Welker is senior of the firm of Welker, Dales & Co., dealers in dry goods, shoes and carpets. They carry in this line a stock of goods valued at about $17,000, and are doing an average annual business of $40,000. Mr. Welker is a Democrat; was a member of the Town Council; has held several official positions in the gift of the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having ascended to knighthood in that order, and being a member of Toledo Commandery, No. 7. He and wife are members of the Universalist Church and the parents of six children—Emma, now Mrs. Dales; Alice M., who died the wife of E. T. Binns; Louis J., George M. and John J.

WILLETT FAMILY. Benjamin Willett, deceased, the father of the Willetts of Williams County, was born in Montgomery County, Md., July 25, 1787, and was the son of Benjamin and Mary (Howes) Willett, the father of English descent, and the mother of French parentage. Benjamin, Jr., was reared, educated and married in his native county. For seven years after his marriage, he engaged in carpentering, when his father gave him a farm, but he refused to accept slaves as property. He

was married, December 20, 1810, to Anna Howes, who bore him the following-named children, all of whom were born in Maryland except the youngest: Horatio, deceased; Hamilton J., deceased; Catherine M., who died the wife of Amos Parson; Meredith R., Sarah M., now Mrs. Gibson, of Bryan; Otto W.; Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Palmer, of Bryan; Benjamin R., Joseph H. and Oliver D. In April, 1834, the parents and children moved to Richland County, Ohio, engaged in farming till the fall of 1851 or 1852, and then removed to Brady Township, this county. In 1860, they came to Bryan, where Mr. Willett died August 4, 1862, followed by his widow in September, 1863. They were both members of the Old Calvinistic Baptist Church, and their departure was deplored as a serious loss to the community.

BENJAMIN R. WILLETT was born in Montgomery County, Md., January 4, 1828, and came with his parents to this county about 1851. For awhile he resided in West Unity, engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, and he was there married in April, 1856, to Miss Mary L. Wilhelm. In 1860, he came to Bryan and entered into the marble and granite trade. In fact, he was the founder of this business in Bryan, and with his brothers conducted it until about 1868, when he embarked in mercantile pursuits, in which he has been actively engaged ever since. He is now senior member of the firm of Willett & Gibson, one of the oldest houses in town. They carry a full line of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, etc., and their annual sales average from $35,000 to $40,000. Besides valuable town property, Mr. W. owns a half-interest in a farm of two hundred acres, and it is one of the best in Williams County. In politics, he is a Democrat, and Mrs. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their only child is named Ada T. At a meeting of the Trustees of Pulaski Township, April 28, 1881, a petition was presented calling for an election for the purpose of determining whether or not the township should issue bonds to the amount of $50,000 in aid of building a railroad through Pulaski, on Sections 33, 28, 21, 17, 8 and 5. The election was held May 21, 1881, and resulted as follows: In favor, 613; against, 41; not voting, 9. Benjamin R. Willett and A. M. Pratt, of Bryan, were the principal opposers of the measure, and after the election carried the matter into court, which declared the matter unconstitutional. Thus it was that, through the endeavors of these two men, aided by a few others, a bonded debt of $50,000 was avoided by the township.

J. H. WILLETT was born January 11, 1830, and when about three years of age left Montgomery County, Md., with his parents, and came to Richland County, this State. Here he was reared on the farm, receiving a good common-school education. About 1851, he came to Brady Township, this county, with his parents. Here he engaged in farming

for about eleven years. He was married March 12, 1857, to Catherine E. Fisher, and thus became the father of two children—Emory B. and Louie A. In the spring of 1862, he removed to Bryan, and joined his brothers, B. R. and O. W. in the marble and granite trade, under the firm-name of Willett Bros., in which he still remains, although the firm-name is now changed to Willett & Darby. Mr. W. is a Democrat, a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the O. F. Encampment and also of the Patriarchal Circle. Mrs. and Miss Willett are members of the Presbyterian Church.

O. D. WILLETT was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 23, 1835, one of the ten children, seven of whom are yet living, of Benjamin and Anna (Howes) Willett. At the age of sixteen, he came to this county with his parents, and engaged in the grocery business at West Unity. In January, 1856, he married Miss Harriet L. Miller. He continued in the grocery trade and in the manufacture of pumps with his brother, Benjamin R., until 1860, when he came to Bryan, where he carried on the pump business and dealt in real estate until September, 1870, when he moved to Kendallville, Noble County, Ind., and engaged in the marble and granite business. While residing there, he was, in 1874, the choice of the people to represent them in the State Legislature. He served in the sessions of 1875 and 1876, and was the author of the "Drainage" bill, which has since become a State law. He also introduced the bill compelling railroad companies to fence in their tracks, and also took an active part in favor of a stringent license law. The fall of 1881, he returned to his home in Bryan, where he now resides, engaged in the real estate business and in superintending a farm of two hundred acres, in which he has a half-interest. In politics, he is a Democrat, he is also a Knight of Honor, and while in Scotland, in 1875, was made a Master Mason, and is now a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 19, Kendallville, Ind.

DAVID A. WOLFF was born near Hamburg, Germany, in 1838, and came to America in 1852, when about fourteen years of age, having been sent over by his parents, Alexander and Rosa (Meyer) Wolff, who intended following him. They never came, however, but in the fall of 1881, the father died in the old country, where the mother is still living. David A., on his arrival, first went to South Carolina, where he had friends, and there went to school for one year, and afterward clerked in a store in Charlotte. Then he went to Greensboro, N. C., where he operated a branch of the Charlotte store in partnership with his former employer. At the breaking-out of the war, he went to Louisville, where he joined the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and was one of its original Captains. He only remained in the service about eighteen months, after

which he went to Washington, D. C., and engaged in clerking until 1864, when he opened a clothing and general furnishing goods store in Alexandria, Va. From this place he moved to Bryan, Ohio, the spring of 1866. He was induced to come here by army acquaintances from this place, and particularly of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment, who were, in 1864, stationed in Virginia. Mr. Wolff has ever since been a resident of Bryan, and engaged in active business. He began life a poor boy, and has made his own way in the world. He now is one of Bryan's most substantial merchants, and operates a clothing store in which he keeps a general and first class line of gents' furnishing goods. He carries a stock of about $25,000, and does an average annual business of $60,000. He was married, in New York City, in 1865, to Miss Rosa August, and to them have been born a family of seven children, only the following named being yet alive—Charley, Elias, Estella, Solomon and Carmen.

JACOB YOUSE was born in Franklin County, Penn., September 30, 1820, and came to Bryan July 24, 1841, where he built the first tannery ever seen in the county, and followed the business for six years. In October, 1842, he was elected County Recorder, and in 1845 re-elected. In 1847, he was chosen Justice of the Peace for Pulaski Township, and, at the expiration of his term became a dealer in real estate, and a farmer. In 1853, he and Ezra Smith engaged in the stove and tinware trade, and continued their partnership till the spring of 1855, when Mr. Youse sold out and moved on a farm, which occupied his attention but a short time, as he returned to Bryan and for about a year was employed in the County Clerk's office, and then he engaged in the grocery and provision business. In the fall of 1857, he was elected Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and was re-elected in 1860, and proved a very efficient and popular officer. He then engaged in the real estate business in conjunction with H. H. Wilcox. In 1864, he went to Gallatin, Tenn., as Superintendent for Capt. W. A. Hunter, Assistant Quartermaster. In the fall of 1867, he went into the First National Bank of Bryan as Teller, remaining two years. The fall of 1869, he engaged with O. C. Ashton and J. D. Wiley in the hub and spoke business, which he relinquished in 1874, and entered the office of the Probate Judge for a year. He then went as clerk for the Milburn Wagon Works at Toledo, but five months later returned and engaged as clerk with Morrison & Fay, in their foundry and machine shop. A year later he, with nine others, organized the Bryan Boot and Shoe Manufactory, of which he was elected Secretary and one of the Directors, and in which he is a stockholder. He was married, April 18, 1844, to Miss Emily R. Washburn, a native of Woodstock, Vt., and to their union four children were born—Arthur L., John M., George J.

and Emily C. Mrs. Youse died in October, 1866, and November 24, 1867, he married Ann A. Moore, who was born in Henry County, Ohio, January 14, 1829; to this marriage one child has been born—Lizzie S. Up to the beginning of the late war Mr. Youse was a Democrat, but since then has been a Republican. He is a Knight Templar, and is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the expression.

PHILIP YUNCK, JR., was born in Alsace, France, July 25, 1840, son of Philip G. and Barbara (Milleman) Yunck, both of whom were natives of Alsace. They had but two children, Philip and his brother Frederick. The father followed weaving in his native country, where he resided until 1854, when they came to this country, and located in Massillon, Ohio, where they remained some two years, and then came to Williams County, and located on a farm in Centre Township. Here they resided a number of years. They now live in Bryan, and are respected and useful citizens. Philip Yunck was reared on a farm, and was married to Miss Adaline Gemminger September, 1865. She was born in Alsace, France, in 1846. From this marriage four children were born—Frederick A., Cora C., Ella A. and William P. After his marriage he lived for some time in Massillon, where he and his father-in-law ran a tannery. They after some years sold out and went to Tiffin, Ohio, where they built a tannery, which they ran a short time, when the father-in-law died, and Mr. Yunck ran the business some two years after that, and then, on account of his ill health, sold out and came to Bryan, and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother Frederick. After some time, they dissolved partnership, since which the two brothers have been engaged in mercantile pursuits separately. Mr. Yunck is a Democrat, though liberal in his political views as well as in religion. He owns a good brick business building and a nicely improved home property. He is a man of good business habits, and has the respect of all who know him.

FRED YUNCK is a native of Alsace, Germany, and was born November 10, 1849, the younger of two sons, Philip and Fred, born to Philip and Barbara (Milleman) Yunck, who were also born in Alsace, and were there reared and married. In April, 1854, the family came to America, remained in New York about three months, then moved to Massillon, Ohio, and thence, in the spring of 1857, to Centre Township, this county, where the father purchased a tract of land, and engaged in farming until 1871, when the family came to Bryan, where they have since resided, the parents living retired. Mr. Yunck has identified himself here with the Democratic party, and he and wife are adherents of the Lutheran Church. Fred Yunck came with his parents to Centre Township, and was reared on the old homestead until twenty-one years

of age. He received a fair education, and in December, 1870, he and brother embarked in the grocery and saloon trade in Bryan. They met with good success until the dissolution of the firm in 1877, when Philip continued the business on the old stand, and Fred, in partnership with John Mattox, engaged in the hardware trade. At the end of one year Fred disposed of his interest in the hardware store, and then embarked in the saloon business, at which he has ever since continued. He has been very successful, and besides his fine billiard hall and saloon on the northwest corner of he public square, owns other good town property. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., Royal Arch Masons and a Democrat, and was married April 21, 1871, to Louisa Gollar, and by her has two sons—Edward G. and Charles F. Philip Yunck's birth occurred in Alsace, Germany, July 25, 1840.

ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP.

DAVID AUCKER (deceased), was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1805; at the age of eighteen, he came West; visited several counties in Southern Ohio; farmed on shares in Pickaway County till 1834, and then came to what is now St. Joseph Township, Williams County; erected a round-log cabin, and two years later brought on his family, and thus became one of the first permanent settlers of the township. Money was scarce, the market for his produce—Defiance—was twenty-five miles distant, and the food for the family was procured from the game of the forest and the products of the field; the clothing was spun at home from flax and wool. However, he succeeded in building up a comfortable home of 200 acres, with very fair improvements. He was married, September 2, 1829, to Sarah Hoover, a native of Virginia, born in 1803, and daughter of Jacob and Mary Hoover, also natives of Virginia and of Irish extraction. Mr. Aucker was a Democrat and a man of extended influence. He was present at the organization of the township, and was then elected Trustee, and for a number of terms thereafter re-elected. Mr. and Mrs. Aucker were the parents of six children, and were spared to see them all grow to maturity. Their later days were passed with their eldest son, Jacob, who now owns the old homestead. They took their farewell of earth in the years 1876 and 1881, aged respectively seventy-one and seventy-seven, sincerely mourned by the community which they had seen grow up about them. Jacob Aucker was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1831, and has experienced all the hardships incident to the development of a new country.

A. D. AUSTIN is a son of the Green Mountain State, where he was born in Chittenden County in 1825, emigrating with his parents at a tender age to Geauga County, Ohio, and to De Kalb County, Ind., in 1844. In youth, he enjoyed ordinary educational advantages, and when fifteen years of age began for himself, working on the canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth; here he worked for three seasons; then at clearing for three years, when he spent two years in the eastern part of Ohio, manufacturing boots and shoes and running a steam-mill. He was married in Indiana, in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Closson, daughter of Samuel and Mary Closson, formerly of Ashland County, Ohio, and of German descent; seven children are the result of this union, six now living—three sons and three daughters—of whom one son and two daughters are married, and two are settled in good homes in Michigan. Mr. Austin was for a time in the hotel business in Hamilton, Ind., and, in 1857, took charge of the Arlington House in Edgerton for one year. He has also dealt in stock, and was in the mercantile line for seven years; six years of this time he served as Justice of the Peace, during which he began reading and practicing law, which profession he has since followed, and by attending to business has acquired a competence for himself and family. Mr. Austin is a public-spirited, active worker in the Democratic cause. His parents are Solomon and Clarissa (Irish) Austin, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont, and of English and Scotch descent.

JOHN H. BARR, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, Edgerton, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in October, 1846, and is the son of Samuel and Margaret Barr, natives of Ohio, and of German and Irish extraction. The elder Mr. Barr was a pioneer farmer of Greene County, and there died in 1846, leaving his widow with one child, our subject, who was afterward reared at Lima, Ohio, receiving the advantages of the schools of that town. In November, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, took part in a number of hard-fought battles, and November 2, 1865, was honorably discharged. On returning, he clerked for three years in a grocery store, then traveled as salesman, then became proprietor of the railroad restaurant at Lima, and in 1873 opened the Barnet Hotel in partnership with E. V. Brownell. He subsequently sold out and located at St. Mary's, Ohio; there ran the Decker House awhile, and in the spring of 1877 opened Barr's Hotel. In 1879, he sold out and came to Edgerton, rented the Crosby House, refitted and refurnished it, and christened it the Arlington, where he now entertains the traveling public in the most satisfactory manner. He was married, March 2, 1874, to Emma C., daughter of John and Ann (Readen) Mott, both natives of Ohio, and of French and German extraction.

JOHN W. BOWERSOX is a native of Frederick County, Md., and was born January 10, 1808. He was reared a shoemaker and farmer till eighteen years of age, when he went out to work for two years as a journeyman shoemaker. Returning home, he remained a year, and then moved to near Gettysburg, Penn., where he opened a shop. In 1831, he married Miss Mary J. Breckenridge, a native of Maryland, and born December 4, 1809. Soon after marriage, Mr. Bowersox moved to Stark County, Ohio, located in North Industry, and there followed his trade for seven years; then he moved to this township and located on Section 5, in the fall of 1838 erecting a round-log cabin, which is yet standing. This farm, then in the wilderness, contained but eighty acres; it now comprises 395 acres, a great part under cultivation and well improved. Mrs. Bowersox died March 1, 1866, aged fifty-eight years, leaving a family of four out of seven children—John Wesley, Mary E., Nancy Ellen and Charles A. Mr. Bowersox was formerly a Township Trustee, in which office he served several terms, and he has also served as Supervisor of Roads. Notwithstanding all the hardships and inconveniences of frontier life, Mr. Bowersox still speaks of the days of his first settlement here as the happiest of his existence. The forest then was full of game, and many were the deer and wild turkeys that fell at the crack of his rifle, and his sport was enlivened on one occasion by the slaughter of a bear, and on another by the death of a wild cat. His parents, Christian and Mary A. (Warner) Bowersox, were natives of Maryland, and of German descent.

WILLIAM H. CARR is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio; was born July 18, 1830, the son of Robert S. and Hannah Karr, and at the age of five years came to this county with his parents. He received about six months' schooling in his youth, and at the age of seventeen started out on foot to see the world. He visited Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and then, in the spring of 1850, started overland for California; repeated the trip in 1852, and again in 1854, returning home two years later. On one occasion, he found himself at Portland, Ore., with only $50 in his pocket, but with pick and pan went to work, and at one stroke brought out a nugget worth $1,350, besides a number of smaller pieces of gold. Mr. Carr in his wanderings has seen all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River, beside a number of the Eastern and Middle States; also Chili in South America, Russian America, Australia, China, Japan, and the island of Cuba. He finally settled in St. Joseph Township, purchasing one of its oldest farms—that entered by Robert and Thomas Stewart July 4, 1834. In February, 1857, he prosecuted the lawsuit, at no small cost of time and money, to compel the establishment of a correct and legal survey of St. Joseph Township. He mar-

ried, December 13, 1867, Anna M. Aucker, daughter of David and Sarah Aucker, and there have been born to him six children—Charles W. (deceased), Minnie J., Julia A., O. E. W., Wilhelmina and Sarah L. Mr. Carr is an active politician in the Democratic ranks, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He owns 240 acres of fine land, improved with good and commodious buildings, and takes much delight in rearing blooded horses and thoroughbred cattle.

VOLNEY CROCKER is a native of New York; was born February 8, 1818, and is one of the eight children of Samuel and Polly (Fordham) Crocker, natives of Vermont, and of English descent. This family went to live in Upper Canada in 1820, then moved to Lower Canada; thence came to Stark County, Ohio, where Mr. Crocker worked at his trade of brick and stone mason until 1834, when they came to Williams County, and located on a piece of woodland near Williams Centre. Here they encountered all the hardships of pioneer life, living in their wagon until they could erect a cabin with puncheon floor and stick chimney. This served them as a home until their family was well reared, when they sold their farm, and retired to Williams Centre, where, at the age each of eighty-two years, they died in 1862 and 1865, respectively. Volney Crocker remained on the farm until his father had secured a comfortable home, and then began life on his own responsibility. He followed scoring and hewing timber for a few years, and in the winter of 1839–40 erected the first house in Bryan, which he inhabited while clearing off the public square and many of the streets of the village. The spring following, he began to learn carpentering, and followed this trade until 1842, when he was married to Mary McKean, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, the daughter of Joseph and Jane McKean. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Crocker began farming near Bryan in the woods; then, in the fall of 1848, joined James Rowley in carriage-making in Bryan for a year; then pursued the trade alone for six years; then exchanged his farm near Bryan for the 112-acre farm in this township, on which he now lives, and took possession in June, 1856, having since increased it to 300 acres. In 1859, he made a trip to California, remaining there two years. He has had a family of five children, of whom four are still living—Harriet, Mary J., Sarah A. and Frank. He is a Master Mason, is a Republican in politics, and has served five or six terms as Township Trustee.

J. E. DECKER is the son of Isaiah and Calcine Decker, natives of New York, and of German and English extraction and was born in Huron County, Ohio, February 10, 1850. At the age of twelve, he was brought by his parents to Steuben County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm, attending school at intervals and securing a fair education. At the age of nineteen, he began farming on his own account, and November

22, 1871, married Miss Margaret Keller, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and daughter of Jacob and Hannah Keller, natives of the same State. The children born to this marriage were Mary E., Edith Maud, Dora A. and Myrtle. In 1874, Mr. Decker moved to La Grange, Ind., where he conducted a livery stable for about two years; thence moved to Garrett, Ind., and thence, January 12, 1880, came to Edgerton, where he is engaged also in the livery business, owning a first-class establishment, and doing a thriving trade. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is an active and courteous business man.

DANIEL FARNHAM was born in Windham County, Conn., in 1811, the youngest of the seven children of Eli A. and Sally (Dimmick) Farnham, natives of the same State. The parents moved to Delaware County, N. Y., when Daniel was but three years old, and here he remained until twenty-four, lumbering on the Suquehanna River, hauling logs in the winter and studying at night to augment the six months' education he had received at school. In 1835, he wandered West, and finally located in this county. He worked at jobs for four months, and then for four months clerked for P. C. Parker, an Indian trader. In 1836, he returned to Delaware County, N. Y., and in the fall brought back to Williams his mother and sister. The following spring, he began in the forest to clear up a farm, building a pioneer cabin and cultivating the ground until 1840, when he removed to Edgerton and engaged in mercantile business, which has occupied his attention ever since. He started in life empty-handed, but, through his sagacity, integrity and general business talent, has acquired a competence, including a fine farm, many acres of other lands, as well as town property, and a controlling interest in the mercantile house at Edgerton, in which his son, Eli A., is his partner. Mr. Farnham was married, in 1840, to Miss Caroline Sawyer, daughter of Prescott Sawyer and the mother of eleven children, six of whom are living and all in good circumstances. Mr. F., one of the pioneers of the township, and of whom further may be read in the historical sketch of St. Joseph Township, was a Justice of the Peace for twelve years and County Commissioner nine years; his early experiences were interesting and varied, game in the beginning being the chief means of the family's subsistence; his trips to the mill, for his first employer, were made by ox teams, the distance was about seventy miles, and the time consumed in going and coming about eleven days. Mr. F. was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

ELI A. FARNHAM, the second child in the family of eleven of Daniel and Caroline (Sawyer) Farnham, was born in St. Joseph Township, March 28, 1843, and was reared on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, attending school at intervals; he then enlisted in Company

K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served about eight months, when he was taken sick at Shiloh and discharged on account of disability. After his return and his recovery of health, he entered his father's store, and became one of the firm, the copartnership still doing business. In 1877, he married Miss Emma Rathbun, of Lodi, Wis., and daughter of William and Jane Rathbun, natives of New England and of English extraction. Harry R. and Waldo C. Farnham are the offspring of this union.

GEORGE FIX is a native of Alsace, and was born December 31, 1831. His parents, Henry and Sarah Fix, came to this country with their family in 1843, first settling in Wayne County, Ohio, and then moving to Centre Township, this county. Here the mother died in 1874, and then the father moved to Florence Township, and took up his residence with his son Martin. George Fix was reared in a new country, and, being the eldest of a family of eight children, the care of the home farm took up the greater portion of his time, and consequently his opportunities for an education were rather limited. At the age of twenty-three, with a purse of $125, he purchased eighty acres of land in this township —a part of his present farm. By hard work and pertinacious industry, he has increased his land to 130 acres, and replaced his log buildings with comfortable frame structures. January 31, 1862, he married Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Nicholas and Catharine Brown, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1837. To Mr. and Mrs. Fix have been born four children—Julia (deceased), Charles, Sarah and Nicholas. Mr. Fix has served his township two terms as Trustee, and has the full confidence of all his neighbors.

JACOB GEIGER was born in Baden, Germany, November 18, 1808, and was the son of Conrad and Catharine (Defenbach) Geiger, who came to America in 1819, and settled in Stark County, Ohio, and there ended their days. Jacob came over with his parents, and resided with them on their farm of 160 acres in Stark, until the death of his father, when, being seventeen years of age, he began working out on his own account. November 18, 1830, he married Susan Andree, moved to Columbiana County, thence to Richland County, where he purchased eighty acres of land, and thence, in 1846, to this township, where he had entered 160 acres of forest land ten years previously. Here he erected a cabin and began clearing up his farm, on which he has ever since resided, adding to it, from time to time, till he now owns about an entire section, a great portion of it well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger had eleven children born to them, of whom five are still living—Catharine Halpert, in Missouri; Elizabeth Miller, in Iowa; Allen, in Defiance County, Ohio; Sarah A. Dew, in Illinois, and Jonathan A., in this township. Those

deceased were named—Margaret Oberhauser, Priscilla, Lydia Ann, Jacob C., Henry P. and Conrad. Mrs. Susan Geiger died February 24, 1879, and June 15, 1880, Mr. Geiger married his present wife, Elizabeth Metzler. He is a leading member of the Disciple Church, and for three years has held the office of Township Trustee.

H. A. GRANBERY, editor of the Edgerton *Herald*, was born in New York June 21, 1858, and was the eldest of six children of his parents, John G. and Mary A. Granbery, natives of Virginia and New York. John C. Granbery was a Wall Street broker, of the firm of W. T. M. Warner & Co., and was stranded by a business failure in 1867, when he came West to repair his shattered fortunes; located in Edgerton, and there formed a partnership with Webb & Lyman, afterward purchasing and managing the entire business, which proved highly successful so that he returned to New York in February, 1880, where he is now engaged in business. H. A. Granbery came to Edgerton in 1874, remaining in New York after the departure of his parents, to avail himself of better educational advantages offered in the city, and after coming here attended school for two years, during which time, he in company with another student, published the first issue of his paper, August 14, 1875. With the single exception of six months' vacation, Mr. Granbery remained at his post until the suspension of the journal in the summer of 1882. His marriage to Miss Ada M. Mitchell occurred at Sturgis, Mich., in April, 1879. Mrs. Granbery is a daughter of H. H. Mitchell, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, and the mother of one child, Miriam.

AUGUSTE GUILLAUME is a native of Switzerland, and was born in 1815, the son of Francis L. and Mary Guillaume, who came to America in 1834 and located in Holmes County, Ohio, on a piece of woodland. A few years later, Francis died, and the widow, with her children, came to this township in 1851, where she soon after also departed this life. Auguste, on arriving in St. Joseph Township, purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he has long since redeemed from the forest, and he now owns a well-improved farm of 120 acres. He was married in 1842 to Julia Gianque, a native of Switzerland, and daughter of Joseph and Susan M. Gianque, who came to America in 1840, and settled in Holmes County, Ohio, where they reared a family of nine children, besides clearing up a forest farm. Auguste Guillaume learned the blacksmith's trade when young, and for thirty years was actively engaged in that business in connection with farming. There have been born to him seven children, of whom three only are still living—Christina, Edward A. and Mary. He is an enterprising and patriotic citizen, and much interested in home improvements. In the fall of 1863, he contributed $55 toward clearing

his township from the draft for soldiers, and has always been liberal in assisting worthy undertakings.

F. X. HERRMANN was born in Alsace in 1828, and when grown to manhood came to this country with his parents, Joseph and Catharine Herrmann, who located in Seneca County, Ohio. A few years after his arrival, Mr. Herrmann married Catharine Stagmire, and then moved to this township, settling on eighty acres of woodland three miles east of Edgerton. He worked and improved this farm until 1865, when he sold out and purchased his present farm of 145 acres, now highly cultivated and improved, chiefly by his own hands. His wife died in the spring of 1869, and some fourteen months later Mr. Herrmann married Magdalena Miller, who, with himself, is a member of the Catholic Church. By these marriages he became the father of fifteen children, of whom thirteen are yet living—Elizabeth, Louise, Magdalena, Catharine, Frank J., George, Mary, Josephine, Annie, Helene, Clara, Leander and August. Mr. Herrmann is no aspirant for office, and to a great extent shuns politics, although formerly his proclivities were Democratic, which led to his casting his first Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce.

STREPER HINKLE is one of the nine children of Joseph and Magdalene (Streper) Hinkle, and was born in Northampton County, Penn., February 8, 1814. He assisted his father in a flouring-mill and attended school until his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, for whom he worked about four and a half years. In 1836, he came to Hicksville, Ohio, worked at his trade eighteen months, took a trip through some of the Western States, returned to Hicksville, and was there married, January 1, 1840, to Eliza Barker, of De Kalb County, Ind. He followed blacksmithing till about 1850, when he began farming on land purchased in 1838, and seven years later he sold out and came to this township, bought a farm on Section 2, and remained there until April, 1863, when, in company with three of his neighbors, he started overland for California. He returned after an absence of twenty months, sold his farm and bought his present one of 100 acres, which is under a good state of cultivation and well improved. To Mr. Hinkle there have been born eight children, three only of whom are now living—John, Anna M. and Edward. He has served several terms as Township Trustee, and has always been foremost in enterprises tending toward the advancement of home industries.

DANIEL J. HUNTER is a native of Defiance County, Ohio, and was born in 1828. His parents, William and Lucy (Gardner) Hunter, in the fall of 1829 crossed the country with an ox team to St. Joseph County, Mich., and located near Sturgis. Here, within a few years, the father died, leaving a widow with six small children. In 1849, Mrs.

Hunter sold the farm and moved to this township with her family, and bought the farm on which Daniel J. Hunter now lives. Daniel had been reared to all the hardships of a pioneer life, and was of great assistance to his mother on the farm, devoting the greater part of his time to its care, to the neglect even of the limited educational advantages given by the schools of his early days. April 9, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of Peter and Catherine Jennings, and born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1829, and to this marriage there were born six children—Peter J., William J. (deceased), Sarah C., George W., Mary P. and Della J. Mr. Hunter is a Republican in politics, but was formerly a Whig, having cast his first vote for Gen. Scott.

HENRY KAHN, a native of Germany, was born in 1852, and is the son of Leopold and Rosa Kahn. At the age of sixteen, Henry came to America and engaged in clerking at Waterloo, Ind., where he remained two years; thence moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for six years, and then made a visit to his native land. On his return to this country, he located at Edgerton, where he opened a fine business room, now filled with a well-selected stock of dry goods and clothing. Mr. Kahn was married, March 1, 1882, to Annie Straus, of Ligonier, Ind., and daughter of F. W. Straus. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and an Odd Fellow, and is recognized as being an enterprising and upright business man.

ROBERT S. KARR (deceased), was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1780, and by trade was a blacksmith. In the war of 1812, he enlisted under Gens. Scott and Brown, and during the latter part of the struggle was detailed as a spy, and at Queenstown Heights had his right forearm shot half away by a musket ball. He was discharged at Fort Vincennes in 1816, and at this point he fixed his dwelling, and opened a blacksmith shop. Shortly after, he married Hannah Drill, of Vincennes, and of French descent, and to this union eight children were born, of whom five still survive. Soon after his marriage, he moved to near Fort Harrison, thence to Dayton, and thence, in 1833, to this county; entered land on Section 14, in the fall, and the February following moved his family to what is now known as St. Joseph Township, being one of the first settlers, and the first, and, for a long time, the only, blacksmith in the township. He was at the organization of the township, and was several times elected Township Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Karr died respectively in 1856 and 1874, aged seventy-four and seventy-six years.

JOHN KISSINGER is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and was born in 1809. In February, 1834, he married Mary Cassler, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Young) Cassler, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. In 1836, he moved to Stark County, Ohio,

where he worked in a distillery till the fall of 1852, when he removed with his family to this township, and located on the eighty-seven acre farm, where he now leads a retired life. At first he and family lived in an old log schoolhouse on this place, and underwent many privations, but eventually overcame all obstacles, and he now possesses as comfortable a home as there is to be found in the township. His children were eight in number, of whom six are still living—Anna, Maria, Rosanna, Barbara, Henry and Samuel. The last named was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1846, and has now the management of the homestead. He married, in September, 1866, Miss Caroline Richart, daughter of John and Wilhelmina Richart, both natives of Germany, and to this union there have been born two children—Estella and Clarence. Samuel Kissinger is the present Secretary of Grange Lodge, No. 1082.

SOLOMON LIND (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and was reared a farmer and miller. He married Nancy Moore, who bore him twelve children, of whom three sons and four daughters are yet living —Sarah, Juliann, Mary J., John B., William, Solomon and Adelaide. The family came to Stark County, Ohio, in 1829, and for six or eight years Solomon engaged in milling, after which he purchased a farm and mill near Louisville, he and his sons working the farm, and hiring help to run the mill. In the summer of 1847, he moved to this township, and late in the fall purchased eighty acres of land on Section 10. Here he began, with the assistance of his sons, to open up a farm, but was taken by death the year following, at the age of fifty-three. In 1870, his widow followed him at the age of sixty-seven. The homestead was willed to her two younger sons, William and Solomon, who continue to occupy and improve it.

JOHN LONG, a native of Stark County, Ohio, was born May 9, 1832. His parents, John and Catharine (Lantz) Long, were natives of Alsace, and came to America in 1822, locating in Stark County, where they passed the remainder of their lives, dying at the ages of eighty-one and seventy-two, respectively, parents of nine children. John Long, our subject, was reared a farmer, and received the education usually given in the primitive log schoolhouses of his youthful days. When he reached the years of manhood he went out to work on his own account, and with his hard-earned savings came to this township in May, 1853, and purchased the eighty-acre farm which is now a part of his homestead. In 1859, he returned to Stark County and married Margaret, a daughter of Philip and Margaret Long, of French extraction. Returning to his farm, he worked diligently until he had cleared it from the wilderness, and by degrees added to it until it now comprises 173 acres, well improved and cultivated. Here Mrs. Long died May 18, 1880, aged forty-

four, leaving a family of seven children—Emma L., Louetta, Jennie, Myron, Hiram, Harvey and Alma. In politics, Mr. Long is a Greenbacker; he is also a member of the society of Grangers.

M. C. McGWIRE, station agent at Edgerton, was born January 1, 1850, in Dover, N. H.; is the son of Martin McGwire, and came to Edgerton in 1855, and was here reared. From 1861 to 1863, he worked on a farm, and then for one year was news agent on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; then for a short period attended school at Toledo; then took a three-year course in telegraphy, secured a situation as night operator for the railroad company, and at the expiration of four months became its day operator and agent, which position he still holds. Mr. McGwire began a poor boy, but was industrious, affable and economical, and has succeeded in acquiring a comfortable property. He established a telegraphic institute in 1870, in the business portion of the town, which is connected with his office at the railroad depot. He has sent out over one hundred practical operators, many of whom are filling first-class positions. Mr. McGwire was married, August 10, 1871, to Clara Thornburgh, who was born in Philadelphia in 1850, and is the daughter of Benjamin Thornburgh, one of the pioneers of Defiance County. Mr. McG. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is the father of two children—Sylva and Myrta.

J. C. MORTLAND, M. D., is a native of the Keystone State, having been born in Paris, Washington County, May 23, 1835. His parents, Robert and Jane Mortland, were natives of Ireland, and reared a family of ten children. J. C. spent his early life on a farm in educating himself and teaching; the latter he followed three years. He studied his profession for three years with Dr. D. A. Arter, of Carrollton, Ohio, afterward attending lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduating at Bellevue Hospital College, N. Y., in 1871. Dr. Mortland began the practice of medicine in this vicinity in 1864, and in 1869, established himself in the drug business in connection with his practice, and by strict attention to business has made a success of his undertaking, and built up a large practice. His spirit of enterprise has not been confined to his own affairs, as he has served two years as Town Treasurer, and has always lent his aid and sympathy to all projects for the public good. Dr. Mortland was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Anna K. Snider, of this place, a daughter of Mr. John Snider, who is a native of Germany. Dr. and Mrs. Mortland are parents of two children, viz., Arthur and Elvie.

J. H. NEWMAN is a native of Germany; was born in 1814, and emigrated to this country in 1847. His parents were poor, his education was limited, and his success in life is entirely due to his own ex-

ertions. Upon his arrival here, he stopped in Wisconsin for a year, from there he went to Toledo, remaining a year, where he was employed on public works, after which he went to Michigan, near Adrian, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. While there, in 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Wilson, a native of New York, and one daughter was the result of this union. In 1857, Mr. Newman and family removed to this county, and purchased his present farm of 100 acres, to which he has added another eighty, and, after many privations and much hard labor, has succeeded in bringing its present valuation to over $12,000. He has also served his neighbors in the capacity of Township Trustee and School Director to their entire satisfaction. In 1861, Mr. Newman had the misfortune to lose his wife, and the second Mrs. Newman, to whom he was married in 1862, was a Miss Sarah White, of New York. She is the mother of two children, one son and one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Newman are both active members of the Presbyterian Church.

FRANCIS A. SANDERS was reared a farmer in Prussia, where he was born in 1825, and where, until 1840, he worked upon the farm of his parents, Anthony and Mary Sanders. In the last-named year, the family came to America and located in New York, where the parents died in 1852 and 1874 respectively. Francis A. Sanders, late in the fall of 1868, came to this township and settled on his present farm of 250 acres, which is improved with good, commodious buildings with all the modern conveniences, all gained through his own industry and energy. The years 1879 and 1880 he spent in Saline County, Kan., whither he went to recover his shattered health, in which he happily succeeded. He married, in 1849, Miss Mary L. Siever, who bore him five sons and one daughter, as follows: Frank T. (deceased), John C., Joseph, William A., Martin D. and Mary A. Mrs. Sanders died in the early part of 1867, and in the latter part of the same year Mr. Sanders married Miss Anna Kernhof, who, as was his former wife, is a native of Prussia. Mr. Sanders, who is a strong temperance man, is master of four distinct trades, learned in his earlier days. He is a strong anti-secret society man, and, with his wife, is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHRISTOPHER SCOTT is a native of Ohio, and a son of William and Sarah (Kirkendall) Scott, who had their residence in Wayne County until 1855, when they moved to Hicksville, Defiance County, where Mrs. Scott died. Mr. Scott then came to Edgerton, where he ended his days in the fall of 1862. Christopher Scott lived upon his father's farm until his marriage, in February, 1844, to Naomi Franks. He then came to this township and bought eighty acres of woodland on Section 35, which he paid for by parting with his team and all the money he had, leaving

himself with nothing but his hands and an ax with which to make a living for himself and wife. He prospered, however, and has since owned 770 acres in this part of the country—mostly in this county—the greater portion of which he has given to his children. He is now owner of 360 acres in this county, and 1,000 in Texas. He has been one of the most enterprising farmers of this region, and with his own hands has cleared up over two hundred acres of wild land. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are parents of nine children, viz.: William and Peter, residing in Kansas; Martha Lambshiar, Sarah Newman, Frank, Manoat, Julia, Nancy and Lucretta Yoder. William Scott enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the late war, and at the end of three years was mustered out a Sergeant; and Peter, the next son, served one year, near the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Methodist Church, and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

EDWARD SLATER had his birthplace in Richland County, Ohio, November 21, 1833, and was one of a family of fourteen children born to Samuel and Margaret Slater, natives of Virginia and of Dutch descent. They both came to Ohio when quite young; were married in Richland County, where they remained until August 19, 1834, when they removed to this county, locating on land entered the previous year. They were among the earliest settlers, and in their log cabin home—with puncheon door and floor and stick chimney; with limited means, and struggling for dominion over the crude and inanimate forces of nature—became but too familiar with all the details of pioneer life; but the refining influences of time assisted in the transformation of the home of the red man to that of civilization, which they were permitted to witness before their death. Mr. S. died in 1850, and Mrs. S. in 1877, aged respectively fifty-one and seventy-seven years. Edward Slater was but an infant when his parents came to this county, and his childhood and youth were spent in his forest home, with the education and fun generally found in the pioneer schoolhouse. Like Adam, he tilled the soil, until 1864, when he responded to his country's call and enlisted in Company D, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with six of his brothers. One of their number, Samuel, sleeps at Bowling Green, Ky., where he died from typhoid fever. Edward S. was with Gen. Kilpatrick, and "marched to the sea;" in a cavalry charge near Macon, Ga., was struck by a cannon ball, which carried away his right foot, necessitating the amputation of the limb below the knee; he was transported 200 miles by ambulance, and remained for months in the hospital, when he was able to return home, and received his discharge June 16, 1865. After his return, he acted as mail-carrier between Edgerton and Camden City, Mich., for a year, when he adopted the profession of photography, studying with Samuel Arnold, and afterward purchasing his

establishment at Edgerton, where he has since continued in business, and by diligence and economy has acquired a competence. Mr. Slater has been twice married; his first wife, Fanny H. Snow, died in 1870, after ten years of wedded life, leaving one child—Ella. The present Mrs. Slater was Miss Julia M. Stone, of Defiance, Ohio, to whom he was married July 21, 1872.

JAMES STULLER was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in January, 1836, the eldest of the nine children of Henry and Nancy Stuller, who came to this county in 1852, and settled in Florence Township, near Edon, on timber-covered land, which was transformed, however, by the united labor of father and sons, into a comfortable home. Here the father died in 1864, aged fifty-seven years. James Stuller acquired a fair education in his youth, and at twenty-one began life on his own responsibility. He began by working at jobs until he had made enough to buy a small farm, which he cultivated until 1878, when he moved to Edgerton and purchased the Arlington House, which he conducted in good style for nearly two years; he then rented out the hotel, and has since carried on a feed and livery stable, and is doing an extensive and satisfactory business. In 1858, he was married to Phœbe A. Foster, a native of Ohio, who has borne him five children—William, David (deceased), Abigail, John and Almira. In 1862, he served two months in the army, as a drafted man, and February 22, 1865, enlisted, serving until the October following, when he was honorably discharged. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as Constable for seven years.

JAMES B. TAYLOR, M. D., was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, January, 1821. His parents were natives of New York, and of Scotch and English descent. James attended the public schools, and assisted his father in his wagon shop until he became a proficient at the business. In 1841, he was married to Miss Sarah P. Hall, a daughter of Dr. Edward Hall, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. Twelve children have blessed this union, but six—three sons and three daughters—surviving. One son is a sewing-machine agent, and the two elder are both able physicians. Soon after Dr. Taylor's marriage, in connection with his daily labor, he began the study of his chosen profession, but his failing health obliged him to discontinue these arduous duties, and he traveled with a wagon, selling goods, for four years. He then engaged in the lumber business until 1853, when he removed, overland, to Steuben County, Ind., locating at Angola, where he followed mercantile pursuits for three years; thence to Hamilton, in the same line, and in 1862 beginning the active practice of medicine in Newville, Ind., after further pursuing his studies at Ann Arbor, Mich.; he suffered the loss of his drug store and contents, by fire, while at this place, and, after fourteen

years' practice, removed to Edgerton, where he acquired a large practice and a fine home. He is a strong worker in the Temperance cause, a stanch Republican and a public-spirited, enterprising citizen.

WESLEY TERPENING, a native of the Empire State, was born in Cayuga, 1833. His parents were among the first settlers in Michigan, coming there when he was but two years of age. They located near Adrian, on a farm, with their family of eight children. They were natives of Pennsylvania and Canada, respectively, and of Dutch and Scotch extraction. After finishing his education, Mr. Terpening began work on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, where he was engaged for one year, when he purchased land near Adrian, Mich., for a home. In 1853, he was employed as contractor on the Air Line division, and worked in that capacity for four years, running from Toledo west to Waterloo, Ind. He afterward was engaged in business as merchant, stock-dealer and landlord, having charge of Edgerton's first hotel. He was foreman of grading work on the Canada Southern Railroad, between Edon and Montpelier, and in 1875 contractor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, since which time he has been engaged as contractor and builder. He has made a success of life, and is owner of a fine farm of 100 acres, town property in Edgerton and a quarter-section of land near Worthington, Minn. Mr. Terpening has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-men, serving as Township Assessor for five years, and Councilman for several terms. He was married, May 17, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Curtis, a daughter of David and Charlotte Curtis, natives of New York, and of English, French and Scotch extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Terpening are parents of five children—three sons and two daughters.

JOHN L. TERPENING, Postmaster at Edgerton, is a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., and was born March 7, 1835, the fourth child of Peter and Lovina Terpening. He was brought to Lenawee County, Mich., when but a child, and there reared on a farm till sixteen years old, when he began the apprenticeship as jeweler with Ellridge Conant, at Hudson, Mich. He did not serve his apprenticeship in full, but bought eight months of his time from his employer for $125, engaged with another jeweler in the town, and a year later bought out the store and conducted it for a year or more, and then, in the spring of 1858, removed to Edgerton, where he established the first jewelry store in the town, which he still manages. He received his appointment as Postmaster in 1870. He had been employed as enrolling officer for the drafts during the late war, and performed his duty impartially, fearlessly and to the satisfaction of the people. He has also served as Township Clerk for five years, and as a member of the School Board. He was married in October, 1857, to Georgiana Calwell, a native of Connecticut, born September 30, 1841,

and daughter of Orson and Mary Calwell, and to this marriage have been born two children—Minnie E. and John L. (the latter deceased). Mr. Terpening is a Knight of Honor, a stanch Republican, and has served the people in various offices for twenty or more years to the entire satisfaction of his party and the general public.

JAMES WARBURTON is a native of England, and was born September 25, 1822. At the age of eighteen, he parted with his parents, Abraham and Ann Warburton, his two brothers and a sister, and came to America, locating in Medina County, Ohio, 1841, since when he has been but once out of the State—on a visit to Indiana and Michigan. He began working in a flouring mill at $12 per month, and thus became a miller. Two years later, he moved to Cuyahoga, and thence to Summit County, where he married Miss Diana Salter, who was born in England, but had been a resident of this country since six years of age. Here he remained until 1873, when he came to this township and settled on a 240-acre tract he had purchased about 1850, and which he had caused to be so improved as to become one of the very good farms in this township. Mrs. Warburton died in 1860, leaving five small children—Albert H. Mary E., Alice A., Frank S. and Lizzie J., now all married and in good circumstances. Mr. Warburton remained a widower until December 9, 1879, when he married Mrs. Mary A. Morse, a native of Canton, Ohio, who has borne him two children—Hannah (deceased) and Ida. Mr. Warburton has led a strictly temperate life, and his success has been greatly due to this fact. He arrived in this State wholly exhausted of means, but through the virtues of sobriety, industry and economy has been enabled to go into retirement and await the close of his useful career on earth in peace and comfort.

ADAM WEITZ, son of Joseph Weitz, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1810. He was reared a Catholic and taught the weaver's trade in the old country; served his six allotted years in the army there, and at the age of twenty-seven emigrated to America, locating in Portage County, Ohio. He began work on the canal; attended school one winter and acquired a knowledge of English, and then went to learn the stone-cutter's trade. His temperate habits and industry soon gained for him a position of overseer, and for twenty-four years he followed this trade. In 1846, he bought his farm in this township; went to work at stone-cutting, hired help to clear away the forest trees; built a small frame house, yet an adjunct of his present dwelling, and soon was the owner of as comfortable a home as there is in the township. In 1839, he married Elizabeth Yeager, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this marriage have been born eleven children—nine now living—Daniel, Harriet, Lovina, Lucina, Joseph, Wesley, Thomas, George and Frances. Mr. Weitz has

proven himself to be one of the most energetic citizens of St. Joseph Township, and was largely instrumental in causing the new survey to be made, which permanently fixed the legal boundaries of St. Joseph. Formerly he was a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk, but in 1856 changed his political views, and cast his vote for John C. Fremont for President, and thenceforward became stanchly Republican. He is now a Protestant in religion, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PHILO B. WILLIAMS was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 5, 1829. His parents, Gilbert and Catherine Williams, were natives of Vermont and New York respectively, and of English and French descent. They removed to De Kalb County, Ind., adjoining St. Joseph Township, in this county, in 1840, when the country was new and unsettled, and for ten years worked at subduing the forces of nature and improving and cultivating their land, when they returned to Licking County, Ohio, and thence to Iowa, where the father ended his days, leaving the mother with seven children. Philo B. assisted his father in his early pioneer labors, receiving but slight educational advantages. At that time the trip to Defiance to dispose of their produce required three or four days, efforts almost forgotten in these days. He returned with his parents, in 1850, to his native county, and was joined in wedlock, September 29, 1853, with Miss Julia Hastings, a native of Licking County, and daughter of William and Susanna (Skeels) Hastings, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont, and of English and Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had a family of five children, four surviving, viz., Madora, Arthur, Josephine and Eunice. The family returned to Edgerton in 1855, where Mr. Williams has been engaged as carpenter and joiner, and later at farming and lumbering. He has acquired a fine home of forty-three acres, besides village property in Bryan and Edgerton. Mr. W. enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and participated in active service under Sherman at Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Corinth and Atlanta, and received an honorable discharge in 1864.

SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP.

AMBROSE ALEXANDER, of the firm of Hood & Alexander, is one of the large number claiming Ohio for a birthplace. Coshocton County March 10, 1831, completes the record. His parents, William R. and Rachel (Dusthammer) Alexander, were of Irish and German descent. Mr. Alexander died in Seneca County, Ohio, where Mrs. Alexander still lives. Mr. Alexander's early educational advantages were very good. After the public schools of Huron County, he was in attendance at Bellevue High School, and followed teaching for twenty-one terms, during the winter seasons, and worked on the farm summers. He disposed of his farm in Defiance County and removed to Bryan, where he dealt in Texas real estate. From Bryan he came to Montpelier, where the present partnership of Hood & Alexander was formed. They are among the leading merchants of this place; have a large trade; carry a fine stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries and glassware, valued at from $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Alexander and Miss Clarissa M. Mann were united in marriage November 23, 1854, in Huron County, Ohio. Mrs. Olive C. Mann died at her daughter's home in Defiance County. Mr. Mann's home is with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. Of the two children of the latter, but one survives—Rosa M., who is married and lives in Montpelier. Mr. Alexander is a member of Bryan Lodge, No. 215, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN ALLEN was born in Superior Township, Williams Co., Ohio, May 14, 1847. His parents, James and Sarah J. (Kirkwood) Allen, are also natives of Ohio, and reside in Montpelier. John Allen attended public schools until sixteen years of age, after which he was a student at Bryan Academy for one year, when he located at Edon, Ohio, in the drug business, remaining but six months, when he removed to Fremont, Ind., where he remained two years in the same business. Mr. Allen was married in Michigan, June 10, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Potter, a native of Paulding County, Ohio, and daughter of Philetus and Mary Potter, who were natives of Connecticut. Mr. Potter is a carpenter and joiner, and resides in Michigan. Mrs. Potter died in Paulding County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are parents of four children, viz., Lou E., Hollis, Edna and Pearl. After his marriage, Mr. Allen located in Montpelier, in the drug and grocery business, where he has since remained, and by his thorough knowledge of business and courteous deportment, commands an extensive trade. Mr. Allen was Township Clerk in 1873, and has been

Treasurer since 1877. He is also an honored and active member of Bryan Lodge, No. 215, A., F. & A. M.

JACOB A. ALLMAN, son of James and Margaret Allman, was born in Superior Township, Williams County, Ohio, February 21, 1846. He attended a country school during boyhood, and later learned the carpentering business, in which he commenced for himself, when twenty years of age, steadily following the same for ten years. He was married, in Williams County, Ohio, December 21, 1872, to Miss Harriet Friend. Mr. Allman purchased forty acres of his present farm in 1868, to which he added forty acres more, and built several improvements. Four years after his marriage, he occupied this farm, on which he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Allman have four children—Florence, Alma, Fannie H. and Lloyd F. Mr. James Allman came to Williams County in 1839, and here died in 1846. Mrs. Margaret Allman is making her home with her son, Jacob A. Mrs. Jacob A. Allman's father, Henry Friend, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in this township; her mother, Mrs. Frances Friend, resides in Northwest Township, this county.

JAMES ANSPAUGH, son of Jacob and Barbara Anspaugh, was born in Berks County, Penn., September 22, 1809. Our subject attended school but a short time, remaining with and assisting his parents until his marriage. This took place in Stark County, Ohio, May 22, 1830, the bride being Miss Elizabeth Hiple. Mr. Anspaugh now began farming on rented land, continuing about ten years. He moved to Williams County, Ohio, in 1839, bringing a yoke of oxen and a pair of steers. He located on 100 acres of his present farm, then Government land, clearing the same and opening a road to his house. He now has 249 acres of excellent land, with many and substantial improvements. He was Township Trustee for nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Anspaugh have ten living children—Benjamin, Jonas, Sarah, Samuel, Henry, James, John, Catherine, William and Alfred.

JOSEPH BALDWIN was born in Huntsville, Luzerne Co., Penn. His parents, Burr and Lucy A. (Trux) Baldwin, are also natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1849, locating on a farm in Jefferson Township, Williams County. Joseph Baldwin worked on his father's farm and attended school until his marriage to Miss Mary J. Andre, which occurred July 27, 1862. He was drafted into the army in October of the same year, and served for ten months, taking part in the engagements at Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Tullahoma, and receiving his discharge at Winchester, Tenn. After his return, he worked his father's farm for one year. Purchased eighty acres of land, in 1865, in Ransom Township, Hillsdale Co., Mich., where he removed with his family, and began the work of clearing the primeval forest; after this was accomplished, he

began trading in poultry, handling thirty-five tons per season, which he shipped to Boston, Mass. Mr. Baldwin followed this business until 1881, when he came to Montpelier, and, in connection with A. H. Baldwin, erected a brick block, and turned his attention to insurance. Mr. B. represents the most reliable companies in this line, and does a fine business, filling the office of Notary Public in connection with the same. Mr. B. also owns an interest in the new steam elevator, which has a capacity of 10,000 bushels; was built in Montpelier, in 1882, and is a great addition to the place. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are parents of four children—Laura E., Almond B., Eva L. and Orpha O. Mrs. B. is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN BAUER is one of America's thrifty German citizens, and was born September 26, 1850, and emigrated to the United States in 1867. He served a two years' apprenticeship at the baker's trade in Germany, and after his arrival here followed the same for eight years at Ann Arbor, Mich. He then removed to Detroit, Mich., remaining one and one-half years in the same business, after which he came to Montpelier, Ohio, purchased a lot, erected a building, and opened a bakery and restaurant, of which he is sole proprietor. This is the only establishment of the kind in the place, and by his thorough knowledge of and strict attention to business, combined with courtesy and kindness to patrons, he has won an extensive and successful trade. Mr. Bauer's parents, Ulrick and Mary Bauer, still remain in Germany. Mr. Bauer and Miss Fredrika Mosthler were married at Ann Arbor, Mich., August 28, 1873. She is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the mother of one daughter—Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are both members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN L. BEARD, son of John and Hannah (Doan) Beard, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 20, 1830. His parents were among the pioneers of Seneca County. Our subject's early years were spent in this county, attending school until sixteen years of age, when he attended Heidelberg College two terms and also the high school at Republic. He also taught two terms in Seneca County and two and one-half years in the State of Wisconsin. In 1856, he was engaged in the survey from Dubuque to Sioux City, Iowa. He was married in this county, January 31, 1860, to Miss Emily Kollar, who died March 22, 1863, leaving two children—Lorin H. and Edgar, the latter deceased. His second marriage took place October 22, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Platt. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being discharged July 20, 1865, under "Order 198." He then engaged in farming and teaching until 1878. Sixty acres of his farm were purchased in 1861, to which he has since added another lot of sixty acres,

with good improvements. He has been Township Trustee several terms, Assessor one term and School Examiner two terms by appointment. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beard are members of the M. E. Church; they have five children—O. Clide, B. Britton, Carl P., Ernest W. and Doan.

ADAM BECHTOL, son of George and Eleanor (Evans) Bechtol, was born in Chester County, Penn., November 3, 1809. Our subject lived in Chester County until he was twelve years old, when he, with his parents, moved to Lebanon County, Penn., his education consisting of what could be learned in the schools of the place and the period. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he learned the trade of a molder, which he followed about eight years, four of them in Massillon, Ohio. He was married, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary Starr, December 23, 1834. He purchased his present farm of 280 acres, then woodland, in 1836. His wife died January 6, 1851. His second marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Hight. Mr. Bechtol is a thorough farmer. In 1881, he built a fine frame residence. He was Township Trustee for nine years and assessed the township eight times. Both he and Mrs. Bechtol are members of the M. E. Church, Mr. B. having joined in 1830. He has had born to him eleven children—George, John, Rebecca, Ezra, Nathan (deceased), Mary and Hannah by his first marriage; Adam, Isaac H., Sarah J. and Abraham L. by his second wife.

WILLIAM S. BOON is one of the most extensive lumber dealers in Williams County, and has been engaged in handling lumber for several years, running a mill in connection with other business. During 1881, he sawed 900,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Boon came to Montpelier in April, 1882, and erected one of the finest and most commodious residences in the place, where he resides with his family. He is the owner of 280 acres of timber land in Bridgewater and Madison Township, in this county. Mr. Boon is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington County March 18, 1844. His parents, Thomas and Annie (Criss) Boon, were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. Mrs. Boon died in Wayne County, Ohio, where Mr. Boon still lives. William S. Boon worked on his father's farm when not in school until he was eighteen years old, when he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service nearly three years. He was in the battles of Clarksville, Decatur and Athens, Ala.; was taken prisoner at the latter place by the enemy and held for five months and nineteen days, subsisting on half a pint of corn-meal daily, and a small portion of beef semi-weekly, but Mr. Boon survived this starvation treatment, and after his return home went on a trip to the Rocky Mountains, where he remained a year, afterward spending a winter at Shreveport, La. Mr. Boon and Miss Mary Hoverstock were wedded

in Wayne County, Ohio, December 1, 1870, where Mr. Hoverstock still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Boon are members of the M. E. Church.

SAMUEL C. BOTHWELL was born in Albany, Ill., and is a son of James and Ruth (Congreve) Bothwell. His father died when he was six years old, and at ten years of age he was sent to an uncle in Massachusetts, where he attended school at Northampton. Coming to Michigan, he enlisted, in August, 1862, in the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry. He served three years, having been in several important battles, and an Orderly under Gen. Granger. He was discharged in July, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. After the war, he began selling goods for Barnum & Converse, with whom he remained one year. He was married, September 3, 1867, in Superior Township, to Miss Adeline E. Opdyke, native of this township and daughter of Hiram Opdyke. They have two children, Leroy and Ada. In 1868–69, Mr. Bothwell clerked for O. C. Ashton at at Bryan; from 1870 to 1874, clerked for his father-in-law at Montpelier; dealt for himself in wool and other merchandise for three years; for three years clerked for E. T. Binns at Bryan; in 1881, he engaged with Hood & Alexander in Montpelier, and is now in their employ. He was Township Clerk in 1871, has served as Councilman for four years, and is Past Master of Masonic Lodge, No. 215. Mrs. Bothwell is a member of the Universalist Church.

FRANK BRANNAN, son of John J. and Catherine (Swaney) Brannan, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 8, 1842. His father was a farmer, and came hither in 1851, locating on 160 acres of woodland, which he cleared and dwelt upon until his accidental death, in May, 1882. Frank Brannan came with his parents to Williams County, where he attended school, and lived at home until his marriage in Williams County, February 12, 1863, to Miss Samantha Smathers. Three children were the fruit of this union—Chester W., Cora B. and Harmon E. He now commenced farming with his father, and exchanged a threshing-machine for forty acres of improved land. He then continued trading lands in Ohio, Michigan and Kansas, and removed to Montpelier April 28, 1881, where he pursued farming and furnished milk to the village. He is now agent for wind and other mills, and owns seventy-five acres of his father's homestead. He has been Assessor of Jefferson Township one year.

F. L. BRANNAN was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 5, 1845, and is the son of J. W. and Margaret Brannan, who came to Williams County in 1847, pursuing their vocation as farmers. F. L. Brannan was well educated, in his youth attending the schools of this township and also the high school at Bryan, and began teaching in the neighborhood at the age of twenty-one. March 7, 1867, he married

Miss Elizabeth E. Young, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Hannah Young. Mr. Brannan began farming here on twenty acres of land, to which he added another lot of twenty acres, which he subsequently disposed of, and then purchased an equal quantity near the home farm of eighty acres, which he also now owns, making a total of 120 acres of good land improved with fine frame buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Brannan have four children—H. Urilla, John W., Annie M. and Bartley A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brannan are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which our subject is an Elder. He has also been Superintendent of the Sabbath school since 1869, and has also served the Township as Justice of the Peace for six years. For the past eight years he has dealt largely in live stock, and is now a regular shipper.

JOHN BRANNON is the son of Hugh and Rebecca Brannon, and is the eldest of a family of six children. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 4, 1825, and was there married, December 18, 1846, to Jane Custard, a native of the same county, and born October 19, 1825. In October, 1850, Mr. Brannon came to Williams County and settled in Superior Township, on the farm of 160 acres where he now resides. He has had born to him a family of nine children—Mary C., James J., Olive E., Rebecca A., Eliza M., A. L., Walter C., Sarah B. and Amanda J. Mr. Brannon is a progressive and enterprising citizen, and posseses the confidence of the entire community. He has served his township in the office of Assessor, and also in that of Land Appraiser, and, though no seeker after public place, yields to a sense of duty when called upon to serve his fellow-citizens.

FRANCIS J. BRANON, son of Hugh and Rebecca Branon, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 14, 1830. The school advantages of our subject were meager, his parents being pioneers of Williams County, coming here in 1848, after which he had no opportunity to go to school. On December 25, 1851, he was married to Miss Susanna R. Ewan. For six years thereafter, he farmed on rented land, when he came into possession of 160 acres, on which he has lived till the present time—now a very fine property. He has also an interest in a saw-mill adjoining his land. Mr. Branon has been Township Trustee, and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. They have a family of nine—Edith, George L., Rosella, Harriet, Warren N., Nathan T., Lydia, Jessie and Ora J.

CHARLES BRUNDYDGE, son of Jonathan and Susan Brundydge, was born September 27, 1800, in Westchester County, N. Y., where his parents lived and died. Our subject lived at the scene of his birth until twenty years of age, attending school and laboring on the farm. He

then removed to Connecticut, engaging at farm labor. In 1821, he was married to Miss Maria Brown, daughter of David Brown, native of Connecticut. Two years later he came to Huron County, Ohio, where he purchased fifty-three acres of woodland, which he cleared and improved. This he exchanged, in 1842, for 160 acres of unimproved land in this township, where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Brundydge are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have three children—Jane, Phebe and C. Henry ; the first is a widow, and the last two are also married. Mr. Brundydge is an uncommonly active man for his years, still taking his part in the fields. C. H. Brundydge resides with his father and is a successful manager of the home farm.

NATHANIEL D. CHEW was born in New Jersey, April 17, 1845. His parents, Dr. E. C. and Caroline (Woolston) Chew, are also natives of New Jersey. Dr. Chew is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and is practicing his profession in Leistville, Ohio. Dr. Chew's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all Methodist preachers in the New Jersey Conference at the same time. The latter being too aged to travel, was local preacher. Dr. Chew also has two sisters who have been in China as missionaries since 1856, and contemplate returning in two years. Nathaniel Chew's educational advantages were good. After the public schools of Darke County, Ohio, he attended college at Liber, Ind., and began teaching when but seventeen years of age, and continued to wield the rod for seventeen years—nine years of this time in the same school building. Mr. Chew then decided on a change, and established himself in the grocery business in 1879, at Logansport, Ind., where he remained nearly three years, and in 1881 came to Montpelier, where, with a fine location and nicely selected stock, he does a prosperous and flourishing business. Mr. Chew was elected Clerk of Allen Township, in Darke County, for five successive terms. On April 18, 1867, he was married to Miss Maggie Heistand, a daughter of Rev. T. Heistand, who is now preaching near Leistville, Ohio. Mrs. Chew's grandfather was a Bishop in the United Brethren Church until his death. Three uncles and three cousins are also ministers in the same church. Mr. and Mrs. Chew are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and parents of five children, viz.: Cooper, Elizabeth, Caroline, Jennie and Nathaniel.

WILLIAM CLUM, son of Samuel and Catharine Clum, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 18, 1846, where his early days were spent, and where he lived until the war, when he enlisted, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Regiment, for three months previously having been in the Government service as teamster. On January 15, 1870, he was married in Williams County, Ohio, to Miss Ellen Platt ;

one child—Bernice, was the fruit of this union. Mr. Clum began farming on thirty acres of land owned by him in Tuscarawas County, which he sold, and purchased eighty acres in Superior Township, this partly improved, and he has added many other improvements from time to time.

ISAAC COURTNEY, son of Edward and Phebe (Votaw) Courtney, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 2, 1827. Our subject attended school in Columbiana County, and afterward learned carpentering, beginning at the age of nineteen. On July 4, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah Hoadley. He then followed his trade in the county and purchased twenty acres of woodland. This he sold and came to Williams County in 1853, locating in Superior Township, on 160 acres where he now lives. He has since added to the original acres until they reach at this time 360, 240 acres of which are under cultivation; he also deals in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Courtney have four children—Elizabeth J., Eli Wisman, Alphretta and Louis Faber. Mr. Courtney's parents were natives of Maryland and Virginia, and were pioneers of Ohio, settling in Columbiana County when it was a wilderness—their nearest neighbor being eight miles away. Mrs. Courtney's parents, Hiram and Elizabeth Hoadley, were natives of Connecticut and of Wales.

EDWIN DANIELS, a son of William and Diantha (Leech) Daniels, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 12, 1839. The youth of our subject was passed in Syracuse, N. Y., where he lived until he was twenty-seven years old, there receiving what education he could obtain at the local schools. When seventeen years of age, he went to the blacksmith trade at an apprenticeship of three years. For a time he managed a shop of his own. In 1863, he came to Williams County, Ohio, continuing his trade at Brannan's Corners. On January 8, 1865, he was married to Miss Catharine A. Scott, in Superior Township. After two and a half years Mr. Daniels removed to Kendallville, Ind., remaining two years, thence to Bryan, where he became foreman in a spoke and hub factory, holding the position for five years. At present, in company with Leech and Lindersmith, he is erecting a wheelbarrow factory at Montpelier, in connection with a steam saw-mill. Mr. Daniels is a member of Parish Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and also a member of the Church of the Disciples. Mrs. Daniels is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and daughter of Robert and Betsey J. (Brannan) Scott, natives of this State and now residing in Superior Township, this county.

HENRY DELLINGER, son of Harrison and Sophia (Keller) Dellinger, was born in York County, Penn., November 27, 1813. The early life of our subject was passed at the scene of his birth. His opportunities for acquiring education were exceedingly meager. He learned the trade of a weaver and began the strife of life for himself when sixteen

years of age, following the trade for a livelihood, and also for a number of years working in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was married in Lebanon County, to Miss Rebecca Bechtol, March 9, 1837; seven children were the fruit of this union—George, Margaret, Henry P., Mary A., John A., Drusilla and Rebecca J.; there was also one by adoption. Five of these are deceased, and two married. In 1841, Mr. Dellinger removed to-Williams County and located on eighty acres of Government woodland; this he cleared and afterward added eighty acres more, again forty, and so on until, in 1867, he possessed 240 acres. He has lived in Montpelier since 1877, where he has some lots and buildings, and is passing his days in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Dellinger are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Dellinger was born in Chester County, Penn., daughter of George and Ellen (Evans) Bechtol, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Wales.

URIAH L. DENMAN is a native of Knox County, Ohio; was born May 1, 1849, one of six sons of Elisha G. and Almira Denman, who were natives respectively of Vermont and Ohio. Mr. Denman, Sr., died near West Unity, March 3, 1877. Uriah Denman's educational advantages were very good, beginning with public schools of Hamer, and later, attending seminary at Raisin Valley, Mich., and afterward Bryan College. Mr. Denman learned the carpenter's trade when quite young, at which he worked for several years; he commenced his mercantile career as clerk when but sixteen years of age, afterward taking charge of a grocery and provision store, and still later officiating as salesman in a clothing house at Bryan, Ohio. His health not being firm, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits for five years, living on his own farm of ninety-four acres. At the end of this time he rented his farm, and accepted a clerkship with Hall Brothers, of Pioneer, Ohio, remaining one and one-half years, when he came to Montpelier, formed a partnership with William Denman, and purchased the stock of general merchandise of O. Lowery. They still continue the business, carrying a stock of from $10,000 to $12,000 value, and doing a flourishing trade. Mr. Denman held the office of Assessor at Pioneer, for two years. He was married February 18, 1873, at Hudson, Mich., to Miss Ella E. Walkup, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (Horner) Walkup, who are natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and at present residents of Williams County, Ohio.

T. L. DUNLAP, son of Andrew and Rachel (Gant) Dunlap, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 28, 1842. His father is living, aged eighty-six, of sound mind and active body; his mother died in 1856. In boyhood our subject attended a district school in Williams County. When not at school, he labored with his father until he was seventeen

years old, when he began clerking. He was married July 2, 1876, in Hillsdale County, Mich., to Miss Maggie Chisholm, of Williams County, Ohio; they have two children—Truman L. and Lulu M. Mr. Dunlap was for five years connected with the hardware and general business in Montpelier, under the firm name or Dunlap & Lattanner. He has been elected Assessor several times; first in 1871, for one year; again in 1872 and 1873, and finally in 1879 and 1882. He is a most respected and worthy citizen, and has always enjoyed the full confidence of the various mercantile firms for whom he has acted as clerk, among them such men as C. S. Garrison, of Edon, and O. Lowrey, and Denman Brothers, of Montpelier.

HENRY FARLEE, son of Caleb and Anne Farlee, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., April 26, 1824. Caleb Farlee was a pioneer of Morrow County, but, with his wife, died in Williams County. Our subject attended the common schools of the day, afterward coming to Morrow County, Ohio, where he was married, in 1858, to Ann Eliza Mathias. He labored on a farm for about seven years, when he came to Northwest Township, this county, then nearly dense woodland, where he bought and cleared a farm; this he sold, and bought forty acres of his present improved farm. In March, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, serving six months. Mr. and Mrs. Farlee are members of the Christian Union Church. They have five children—George W., Catherine A., Sarah J., Caleb and Samuel.

FORD & SMALLEY are the proprietors of the Montpelier *Enterprise*. Francis M. Ford is a native of Fulton County, Ohio, and was born in 1846. His parents, Hiram W. and Sarah (Willett) Ford, were natives, respectively, of New York and New Jersey; were married in New York State, and came to Ohio about the year 1843, returning to New York at the expiration of three years, remaining there till 1863, then coming back to Ohio, locating in Fulton County, and finally removing to Michigan, where they now reside. Francis M. Ford received a first-class academic education, at the conclusion of which he enlisted, September 30, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 14, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. His first business experience was as a partner in a grocery store at Morenci, Mich., for six months in 1871; subsequently he was employed in clerking, farming, and in various other occupations. In 1879, he entered a printing-office at Morenci, and on the 1st of April, 1880, formed his present partnership with James R. Smalley, in the publication of the *Enterprise*, which he has made a success. He was married in October, 1877, to Mary Ella Smalley, of Morenci, Mich., and to their union has been born one child—Raymond

R. Mr. Ford is an Odd Fellow, and has filled the position of Corporation Clerk.

JAMES R. SMALLEY is the son of John P. and Sarah (Converse) Smalley, and was born in 1860. The parents were born, respectively, in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and were married in Michigan, where the father died in 1881, and where the mother is still living. James R. Smalley was afforded good educational advantages in his youth, going through the high school at Morenci, Mich. He then entered the office of the Maple Rapids (Mich.) *Despatch*, in which he learned his trade. He then purchased one-half interest in the *Welland County* (Mich.) *Review*, with which he was identified six months. Subsequently, he was employed in the offices of the Morenci *Observer*, Fayette *Record*, and Altoona *Journal*. September 1, 1880, in connection with Francis M. Ford, he brought the *Enterprise* to Montpelier, and down to the present time has conducted a business satisfactory to himself and all concerned. He was married, November 6, 1881, to Miss Carrie E. Paul, of Morenci, Mich. Mr. Smalley is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a thoroughly accomplished journalist.

SAMUEL E. FOUST, son of John and Christina (Ely) Foust, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 5, 1815. His boyhood was passed in Westfield Township, where he attended a district school until his eighteenth year, when he worked for and lived with his father until his marriage with Miss Cynthia Cutler, March 13, 1836, in Westfield Township. Mrs. Foust died in Montpelier in 1876, leaving eleven children—Andrew, Edwin, Electa, Belinda, Harry A., Ronat, James, Frank, John, Harriet and Lola. He married again, this time Mrs. Hannah Lewis, but without issue. Mr. Foust conducted asheries in Cardington and Westfield Townships for many years. He then sold and went to Michigan, locating on 160 acres in Hillsdale County, all of which was wood. This he cleared and lived upon until 1865. Later, he was in the dry goods trade at Montpelier for three years, which he sold to his partner, and bought a farm of 100 acres. He was elected Trustee in Morrow County for five years continuously.

WILLIAM P. FOUST, son of John and Dorcas (Place) Foust, was born in Delaware, now Morrow County, Ohio, March 13, 1827. During the boyhood of our subject, he attended the usual schools at Westfield, Ohio, and remained on the home farm until grown to manhood. He was married, in Mount Gilead, Ohio, November 14, 1850, to Miss Amy Payne. Our subject followed farming and the huckstering business as well as carpentering for many years; he was also enrolling officer in Westfield Township during the war, having been, on account of ill-health, rejected for active service for which he volunteered. He now began the

practice of dentistry, having extracted teeth with his father when but fourteen years old. After receiving instructions in plate work from Mr. Thomas, of Morrow County, he exercised his art at various points until, in the spring of 1882, he came to Montpelier and began business with his son, Morgan, in a very proper manner, and they are successful. Mr. and Mrs. Foust have had six children—Morgan, Milton, Mary, Minnie, Minerva (deceased) and Bird. Mrs. Foust is the daughter of Austin and Lucinda (Lyons) Payne, natives of Vermont and now residing in Sunbury, Delaware Co., this State, the father being about ninety-three years of age and still quite strong and active.

SAMUEL GARNES, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Biddle) Garnes, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, March 31, 1843. In his childhood our subject attended a district school and remained at home until the late war, when he enlisted in the Third Ohio Cavalry, in which he served nearly three years, being several times slightly wounded. On his return, he commenced farming on sixty acres, presented to him by his father, to which he subsequently added fifty acres. In October, 1868, he was married to Miss Rebecca Slates, in Sandusky County; they have one child, Gertie M. Mr. Garnes sold this farm and purchased 100 acres in Superior Township; he again bought and sold, finally settling upon 120 acres, seventy acres of which are cultivated, with important improvements, one being a cheese factory; it contains also a church and cemetery. Mrs. Garnes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Slates, natives of Pennsylvania, which is also her native State.

ISAIAH GARRETT hails from the old "Keystone" State, and was born at Goshenville, Chester County, May 2, 1822. His father, William Garrett, was a farmer and stock-dealer, and himself and wife, Sarah Garrett, were born and died in Pennsylvania. Isaiah received the advantages of the public schools, and served a three years' apprenticeship at the tanner's and currier's trade, starting in business at the age of nineteen. He was engaged in butchering in Mount Gilead, Ohio, for four years, when he turned his attention to stock-dealing, first at Hillsdale, Mich., afterward in his native State. His health failing, he turned his steps westward, coming first to Wood County, Ohio, then to Wauseon, where he started a tannery, and at the close of the year removed his business to Waterloo, Ind., where he remained for six years; he was afterward located at Stryker, Toledo, La Grange and Bryan, and came to Montpelier in April, 1882, opened a meat market, and is doing a successful business. Mr. Garrett and Miss Rosanna Sheneman, were married in Bryan, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sheneman were natives of Maine,

but passed their last days in Ohio. Mrs. Garrett is a member of the U. B. Church.

SAMUEL GLOAR, son of John and Polly Gloar, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 11, 1821; assisted his parents in clearing a farm, remaining until twenty-two years of age, and purchasing fifty-four acres of land. On July 28, 1844, he was married to Elizabeth Yosick, a native of Pennsylvania. After this event, he cleared his land and farmed for twenty-three years. This he sold and came west to Florence Township, this county, locating on 130 acres. This he also sold, six years later, removing to Superior Township, where he purchased 103 acres, and later twenty more, which he improved with fine buildings, orchards, etc., the whole being acquired by hard and honest labor. Mr. Gloar was Township Trustee for five years, and is an enterprising and esteemed citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Gloar have had born to them fourteen children, of whom there are only four living—Martin, Frank, Emma J. and Ella.

JACOB GOOD was born in Richland County, Ohio, October 11, 1839. He is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Jordan) Good. Our subject's early years were passed principally in Richland County, where he attended school, and later at Berea University. He was married in Richland County October 15, 1868, to Miss Margaret A. Shultz. Mr. Good commenced saw-milling in Richland County, which he there continued one year, removing thence to Montpelier in 1873, where he continued the business; he also deals in lumber. In 1862, he enlisted in the Second Regiment of artillery for three years. During the term he experienced hard service, being engaged at Stone Ridge, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Atlanta. Within twenty-seven days of said three years' service, he was mustered out at Indianapolis; he sustained no injury. Mr. Good owns several lots and some houses in Montpelier, and is doing a generally prosperous business. Mrs. Margaret A. Good was born in New Jersey. the daughter of Sanford and Susan (Lommerson) Shultz. Her father died in Richland County, Ohio, where her mother now resides.

JOSEPH GRIFFITH, son of Benjamin and Jane (Engle) Griffith, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 25, 1813. The youth of our subject was passed with his parents, with whom he resided until his marriage, which took place in Union County, Ohio, on February 1, 1838, the bride being Miss Catherine Burdick. He continued the pursuit of farming about twelve years, on rented land, when he purchased ninety-three acres in Superior Township, this county, on which he settled in 1851, and commenced to improve. This after eighteen years he sold, and purchased more land west of Montpelier; then he removed to Metz, Ind., remaining two years. Subsequently he erected a store and residence in Montpelier, which was burned in 1881. So he continued buy-

ing and selling until 1881; he now owns thirty acres with fine improvements. Mr. Griffith was three years Justice of the Peace of Superior Township, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have had six children. Mrs. Griffith died in March, 1875, after which he married Mrs. Priscilla B. Curtz, a native of Pennsylvania. Two of Mr. Griffith's sons, Hezekiah and Israel, were soldiers in the late war, the former dying after serving about five months, and the latter dying from the effects of a wound received in action.

JOHN GROSE, son of Jacob and Margaret Grose, was born in Bucks County, Penn., April 22, 1813. He attended a country school in Pennsylvania, and afterward in Wayne County, Ohio, where he also learned shoemaking with his father, but did not long follow the trade. He was married in 1840, in Wayne County, to Miss Catharine Scherick, daughter of Peter and Barbara Scherick; Mrs. Grose died in 1866. His second marriage was to a Mrs. Neal, who also died. His third marriage was with Mrs. Pew about 1872. Mr. Grose's present farm embraces eighty acres; he has also 126 acres one-half mile west; the farm is well improved. He has three sons living—Peter S., George W. and Joseph N.

CHARLES GRUNDISH, son of Peter and Elizabeth Grundish, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 25, 1836. He was married in October, 1854, to Sarah Croyle, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and born in January, 1836. Shortly after his marriage, he came to this township and settled on his present farm, which he had previously purchased. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-eight Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years under Sherman. He owns 152 acres of good land, and his farm is one of the best cultivated in the neighborhood. He has had born to him a family of eleven children, viz., Avarintha, Ella (deceased), Mary, Jacob, Martha, Frances, Samuel, Estella, Ossen, Franklin (deceased) and Otis. Mr. Grundish and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and are looked upon as excellent neighbors.

BLAIR HAGERTY, M. D., was born in Morrow County, Ohio, December 14, 1840. His parents, Blair and Rebecca (Goodrich) Hagerty, are of Irish and English descent respectively, and reside in Bridgewater Township, Williams Co., Ohio. At this place, Blair, Jr., attended school until seventeen years of age, and at twenty enlisted in Company F, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining three years in service, taking active part in the engagements at Farmington and Stone River. His first promotion was as Hospital Steward by Gen. Rosecrans, followed by that of Assistant Surgeon, in which capacity he served until the expiration of his service, when he received his discharge at Louisville, Ky., after which he returned to Williams County, Ohio,

and engaged in the practice of medicine at Union Corners, Florence Township, until 1873, during which time he attended medical lectures in Detroit, Mich. Dr. Hagerty and Miss Laura H. Iler were married at Bryan, Ohio, May 11, 1875. The lady is a daughter of Oliver and Amelia Iler, of English descent. Mr. Iler died in Williams County, Ohio, in 1861. Mrs. Iler is a resident of Montpelier, which has been her home for over thirty years. Dr. and Mrs. Hagerty are the parents of four children, three of whom are living. Dr. Hagerty came to Montpelier in 1873, where he has since resided, and established an extensive practice, neglecting no opportunity for cultivation and improvement. He has attended medical lectures at Chicago and graduated from two institutions, both as oculist and surgeon, and is at present Surgeon of Post Hiram Louden, No. 155, G. A. R. He is also a member of I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL HANSE, son of William and Mary Hanse, was born in Maryland October 4, 1831. Our subject attended a district school in Maryland, where he received the limited education afforded. His father died when he was nine years old, and he went to live with a farmer—his uncle—where he remained for years. On March 31, 1852, in Seneca County, Ohio, he was married to Margaret A. Beard. To this union six children have been born—Charles E., William, Daniel, Celia A., Albert and Otis B., four of whom are married. Our subject engaged in farming on rented land about four years, when he purchased forty acres of his present farm, to which he has since added until it now numbers 215 acres, 175 of which are under cultivation. In 1872, he began stock-raising, handling from sixty to one hundred sheep per year. Mr. Hanse was Trustee of Superior Township one term. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Hanse is a native of Maryland, and her parents, Samuel and Sophia Beard, natives of the same State, now reside in Superior Township.

ELIZABETH (CROYLE) HEPKER is the widow of J. Harman Hepker, who was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 7, 1840, and was brought to this county by his parents when about two years old. Here he was reared, and August 21, 1859, he married Miss Elizabeth Croyle, the lady whose name is at the head of this paragraph, and who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 18, 1833. Shortly after this event, he moved upon his father's farm, which he afterward purchased, and here breathed his last on the 8th of March, 1882. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and his loss was deeply deplored by its members and the community in general. There were born to his union with Miss Croyle eight children, viz., Wilson (deceased), Albert, Alice, Ellen M., Cora E., Clara B., Franklin E., Earl B. Mrs. Hepker still

resides at the old homestead, in quiet retirement and in the enjoyment of the filial love of her children and the general respect of her neighbors.

JOHN HOFFER, son of Isaac and Barbara Hoffer, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., January 27, 1825. Our subject spent the most of his boyhood in Wayne County, Ohio, with his parents, at school and farm labor, until of marriageable age, when he was united, in Williams County, to Miss Mary J. Hendricks, on August 24, 1848. After this event, our subject pursued farming on sixty-five acres in this county, which he sold, and purchased 120 acres in Florence Township. Thus he continued to buy and sell until his death, in Jefferson Township, February 4, 1872. In 1880, his widow and children came to Montpelier, where they now reside. Mr. Hoffer left nine children as the fruit of his marriage—Jacob H., John A., Amanda A., Amina C., Martha E., Margaret A., Isaac W., Mary E. and Sarah I. Four of these are married and two deceased. Mr. Hoffer was a member of the Disciples' Church, and Mrs. Hoffer is a member of the U. B. Church. Mrs. Mary J. Hoffer was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 4, 1830. Her father, Jacob Hendricks, was a native of Maryland, and her mother, Catharine (Farier) Hendricks, was born in this State. Both parents died in Williams County.

GEORGE HOVERSTOCK, son of Tobias and Margaret (Collar) Hoverstock, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 9, 1818. Our subject's early years were passed in Wayne County, where he obtained such education as the common schools afforded. He lived with his parents until twenty-five years old, coming to Williams County about 1843, traveling on foot. He was married in Wayne County, March 23, 1843, to Miss Mary Beam. In 1845, he located on forty acres of his present farm. This he cleared, adding eighty acres, and later 105 acres, making in all 225 acres, with 170 under cultivation; the buildings and improvements are excellent. He was Township Trustee one year. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. They have nine children—William, Margaret A., Mary M., Harvey A., Hiram, Albert, Franklin L., Ida M. and Elmer E. Mrs. Hoverstock is a native of Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of Peter and Mary Beam, of the same State.

EPHRAIM HUGHES was the second-born child of Thomas and Elizabeth Hughes, and his birth occurred in Licking County, Ohio, February 2, 1829. August 1, 1852, he was married in Seneca County, to Elizabeth Albert, who was born in Pennsylvania December 4, 1832. Shortly after his marriage, he moved to this township and settled on his present farm, on Section 31, which comprises 110 acres of rich land. To his marriage have been born ten children, in the following order: Charles A. (deceased), Emma J. (deceased), Cynthia E., an infant daughter who died unnamed, Flora A., Arabel F., an infant son deceased with-

out name, Mary A., John F. and Henry F. Mr. Hughes is a thorough farmer and a successful one, and everything about his premises denotes the care of a shrewd and practical mind. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and the family are among the best society of the township.

OLIVER HUGHES is the fourth child born to Thomas and Elizabeth Hughes, who were natives of Licking County, Ohio, and born respectively in 1802 and 1809. In the year 1833, they moved to Seneca County, where the father died June 14, 1865. The mother survives and resides on the old homestead. Oliver was born in Licking County September 30, 1833, was removed to Seneca County by his parents, and with them he lived until 1854, when he came to this township and purchased the farm on which he now lives. October 7, 1856, he married Elizabeth Bratton, who was born in Pennsylvania October 15, 1838, and to their union have been born five children—Laura A., Thomas F., James, Dora A. and Burr W. The children born to Thomas and Elizabeth Hughes were nine in number, as follows: David, Ephraim, Elihu, Oliver, Serena, Harvey, Gilbert, John and Albert. Mr. Hughes has a saw-mill which he operates in conjunction with farming, and is a prosperous business man, and a skillful husbandman. He is enterprising and industrious, and is universally respected.

GEORGE KNECHT, son of John G. and Mary Knecht, was born in Germany July 21, 1835. Our subject attended school in Germany for four years, and afterward one term in Crawford County, Ohio, to which point he came with his parents in 1846, thus receiving a very fair education. On November 10, 1861, he was married, in Florence Township, to Miss M. Jane Scott. Mr. Knecht then engaged in farming on land he had previously owned in Crawford County. This he sold, and purchased forty acres, which constitute a portion of his present farm, having since added fifty acres thereto, together with some fine improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Knecht have five children—Augusta, Mary A., John F., Hattie A. and Henry A. (twins).

W. M. KNEPPER was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 13, 1836, the son of Jacob and Mary Knepper. Jacob Knepper was born in Fayette County, Penn., October 2, 1803, and was the son of William and Elizabeth Knepper, who came from Germany to America at an early day, resided in Pennsylvania for a time, and, in 1816, came to Columbiana County, Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight were boys—John, Godfrey, Daniel, Jacob, Joseph, William, Amos and Peter. Jacob's wife, Mary Morgan, was a native of Columbiana County; was born October 13, 1807, and was married in 1833. They came to this township in 1852, where Mrs. Knepper died June 28,

1855, followed by her husband August 11, 1879. They had a family of six children—Rosanna, Jeremiah, Edwin W., W. M., Salina and Allen. W. M. Knepper was married in this township November 19, 1857, to Eliza McHenry, who was born in Columbiana County April 10, 1836, the daughter of Eli and Sarah McHenry, the former a native of Pennsylvania and born in 1811, and the latter of Virginia and born in 1804. They came to this county in 1863, and here the mother died; the father is still living in Kansas. W. M. Knepper, after his marriage, settled upon the old homestead which he now owns, and is largely engaged in raising and dealing in live stock. He has had born to him six children —Albert F., Ida A., G. Horace, Bertha A., Henry E. (deceased), and Sarah. Mr. Knepper is a man of fine education, and in his earlier days taught school for eighteen winters in this county.

JOHN C. KOLLAR, the son of George and Margaret Kollar, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 23, 1827, and came with his parents to this county in 1852. He was married, April 14, 1853, to Hannah M. Fox, who was born in Pennsylvania January 16, 1836. They shortly after marriage settled on the farm where he now lives, and which he had previously bought. Here Mrs. Kollar died May 14, 1857, and February 10, 1859, Mr. K. married Elizabeth Fox, sister of his first wife. This lady died March 30, 1865; and January 8, 1866, he married Martha A. Griffin, who was born January 12, 1843, the daughter of Hezekiah Griffin. Mr. Kollar served in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the late war, and was in the campaigns with Grant and Sherman. He is the owner of 240 acres of good land, and is the father of eight children—George F., Abner T., Laura A., John W., Hezekiah (deceased), Jennie B., Bertha M. (deceased), and Jessie J. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Chnrch, and are among the most reputable residents of Superior Township.

JOEL D. KRIEBEL is a native of the Keystone State. He was born in Lehigh County September 29, 1830, and is a son of Jacob and Annie Kriebel, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and who ended their days there. Mr. Kriebel's advantages for education were good, and, after attending the public schools, was a student of the Union School at Trappe, Montgomery County, Penn.; he afterward taught school two terms, and learned the mason's trade when quite young. He came to Carrollton, Ohio, in 1851, where he remained ten years. Mr. Kriebel was united in marriage in May, 1855, to Miss Catherine Heincke, a daughter of Henry and Catherine Heincke, who were natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania, and who passed away in Montgomery County, Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Kriebel came to Montpelier, which has since been his home. He farmed until 1871, when he purchased an in-

terest in a foundry, operating the same for one and a half years, when he disposed of the business and took a contract for furnishing ties for the C., S. & C. R. R. The road not being built as expected caused this to be an unsuccessful venture. Mr. Kriebel then built a second foundry, working same for two years, when the financial depression caused a suspension of business. He is now engaged in the interest of the W., P. & St. L. R. R. Co. Mr. Kriebel has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, has served as Clerk and Assessor of Superior Township, and was Montpelier's first Mayor. He resigned the office, but was re-elected in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Kriebel have seven children, all living.

JEPHTHA LAMBERTSON, son of Daniel and Susanna Lambertson, was born in Pennsylvania. His boyhood and school days were passed in Seneca County, Ohio. He began teaching when twenty-one years old, and taught during the winter for a period of twenty years, working on a farm in the summer. He was married in Seneca County, June 19, 1845, to Phebe Beard. He had entered 160 acres of land in Superior Township, about 1840, and had also purchased 130 acres in Indiana. In 1845, he came to Williams County, occupying his present farm. He was for nine years a Justice in Seneca County, and for two years Assessor. Selling his land in Indiana, he purchased 160 acres more, which he added to the home farm, making in all 320 acres. Mr. Lambertson died in 1854, but his wife and children reside on and manage said farm. Their two children were—Alice D. and Eugene S. (deceased). Mrs. Lambertson was born in Bucks County, Penn., and is the daughter of John and Hannah Beard.

NATHAN G. LASH was born in Ashland County, Ohio, August 7, 1848, and is a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Lash, both natives of Ashland County, Ohio, where Mr. Solomon Lash closed his days. Mrs. Lash lives with her son in Montpelier. Mr. Nathan Lash received the ordinary educational advantages of the public schools, after which he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he has since followed with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in inventing a fruit-gatherer, which was patented March 30, 1875. This Mr. Lash sold through Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. After this successful speculation, he returned to his former profession, in which he has since been engaged. He has a workshop attached to his salesroom, where all business in his line is promptly attended to. Undertaking is made a special feature, and all orders receive personal supervision.

SAMUEL H. LEEK was born in Loudoun County, Va., October 1, 1829, and is one of the eight children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Myers) Leek. The family came to Ohio in 1830, and to Williams County in 1855, where Mr. Leek died in 1856. The boyhood of our

subject was passed on the farm, with a limited period of schooling. At eighteen years of age, he began the trade of a shoemaker. He worked at this trade a few years, when he began dealing in stock. In 1854, he entered 200 acres of land in Linn County, Iowa. He next purchased 160 acres in Williams County, Ohio, which he cleared by day, working at his trade by night. On May 6, 1857, he was married to Miss Jane Shafer, and began housekeeping on his farm. They have six children—Cassius C., Charley W., Joseph A., Nathan S., Perley E. and Lulu M. From 1857 to 1878, he was a regular shipper of stock. From 1878 to 1882, he was in the agricultural implement business, establishing the only store of the kind in Montpelier. Mr. Leek is a member of the Bryan Lodge of Masons.

JACOB LEU is a native of Switzerland, where he was born near Baden May 24, 1832. His parents, George and Annie M. Leu, were Swiss natives, and ended their days in their Fatherland. Jacob received his education and fourteen years' business experience in the dry goods line before emigrating to America. He came, in 1860, to Waterville, Ohio, where he accepted a clerkship, and remained five years, when he began business for himself at Bryan, Ohio, in dry goods and general merchandise, which he has since followed, with some changes to Butler, Ind., Pettisville, and Wauseon, Ohio, removing from the latter place to Montpelier in 1873, which has since been his home. Here the partnership consists of Messrs. Jacob and Frank Leu, the last-named brother residing in Chicago. They carry a large stock valued at $20,000, and do an extensive business, which Mr. Leu's life-long experience and natural ability combine to make a success. Mr. Leu was married in Montpelier, in June, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Foust, a daughter of S. E. and Lucinda Foust, all natives of Ohio. Mrs. Foust passed away in Montpelier. Mr. Foust is s resident of Superior Township. Mr. and Mrs. Leu's family consists of seven children—Frank, William, Delbert, Ida, Elizabeth, Judson and Albert. Mr. Leu has served as Town Clerk for six years, and is at present Town Treasurer, and member of the Board of Education, for which his natural and acquired attainments eminently fit him. He speaks three languages, viz., German, English and French.

H. LOUDEN was born in Crawford County, Ohio, September 28, 1843, being a son of M. H. and Emeline Louden. Our subject was brought to Montpelier by his parents in 1844, where he attended school until twenty years of age, laboring at times on the farm with his father. He served in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment one year, fought at Grahamville, Pinefield and Branchville, and was discharged at Charleston, S. C., July 15, 1865. In November, 1867, in Williams County, he was married to Miss Mary Lattanner, and immediately engaged in farming,

on rented property, for three years, but soon purchased 123 acres, sixty of which were improved. In 1881, he erected a two-story brick building, now occupied by Allen & Co. In 1882, he began dealing in lumber, and now makes this his principal business. Mr. and Mrs. Louden have three children—Willie, Charley and Nettie.

JOSEPH MARTIN, son of John and Susan (Shoemaker) Martin, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 18, 1836. The boyhood of our subject was passed in Ashland County, attending school at short intervals and helping his father on his farm. He commenced threshing at fifteen years of age, and continued the same for eighteen years. He was married in Ashland County, to Miss Sarah E. Tilton, October 28, 1856. To this union five children were born—Parvin M., John, Della, Charles and Minnie; of these the first three are married. Mr. Martin still continued farming and threshing, living on his father's farm, until he came to Williams County, in 1861, where he purchased fifty-one acres, partly improved. This he sold, and purchased eighty-two acres in Bridgewater Township; to this he added forty; ninety-two acres of this are cleared. He also purchased 320 acres in Texas and seventy-two in Madison Township, together with others. He has dealt largely in stock, and bought wool for years, having shipped the first stock from Montpelier. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Baptist Church. Her parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Tilton, were natives respectively of Connecticut and Ireland.

SAMUEL W. MERCER, M. D., was born in Crawford County, Ind., October 15, 1832. His parents, Samuel and Sarah Mercer, were natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio. Samuel Mercer died at New Orleans, and Mrs. Mercer, in Indiana. The early days of Samuel W. Mercer were spent in Indiana and Ohio, acquiring an education and teaching. After the district school, he took an academic course at Newville, Ind., and was in attendance at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1859–60. Dr. Mercer is a graduate from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Class of 1873–74. He has since attended lectures there in 1879–80. He began the practice of his profession in De Kalb County, Ind., remaining there two years. He returned to Montpelier in 1863, and has since been a permanent resident. Dr. Mercer has a large and successful practice, both in medicine and surgery. His marriage with Miss Rebecca J. Bower, took place at Fairfield Centre, De Kalb County, Ind., October 7, 1862. Her parents are natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and are now living in Noble County, Ind. Dr. and Mrs. Mercer have three children, viz., Edwin, William and Pliny. Clara E., an adopted child, of French descent, died in November, 1881. Mrs. Mercer is a member

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Mercer belongs to the Brotherhood of A., F. & A. M., of West Unity, Ohio.

LEONARD MERRY was born in Maine August 6, 1814. His parents, Leonard and Dolly (Bradford) Merry, were natives of Maine, and came to Williams County, Ohio, in 1846. Mr. Merry, Sr., died at Coldwater, Mich., and Mrs. Merry in New York. Leonard Merry's youth was spent in Wayne County, N. Y., where he was educated and served a three years' apprenticeship at blacksmithing, when he came to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was married June 2, 1833, to Miss Jane Silver, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Price) Silver, all natives of New York State. Mrs. Silver's death occurred in her native State, and that of Mr. Silver in Stryker, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Merry are the parents of seven children. For a number of years, Mr. Merry worked alternately at blacksmithing and farming, being located at Alton, South Lodus, Bryan and Montpelier. He built the first blacksmith shop and hotel in Montpelier, conducting the latter for fifteen years, when he exchanged the property for 120 acres of land in Madison Township, where he lived for two years; again sold, and purchased a hotel in Stryker, of which he was proprietor for two years, when he sold, and engaged in hardware business, and afterward in the dry goods and grocery trade; and while in the latter business, lost everything by fire, upon which he received $1,000 insurance, and with characteristic energy made another beginning at the foot of the ladder. Mr. Merry has been engaged in hardware business in Montpelier, in partnership with his son, but has now retired from active life to enjoy the fruits of his well-earned labors.

JOHN MICK was born in Jefferson Township, Ohio, and, when young, was taken by his parents to Carroll County, Ohio. Our subject has a very limited education—that only obtained from snatches of schooling at odd times, and by going long distances. He remained with his parents until mature age, when he was married in Carroll County to Miss Nancy Martin. Mr. Mick commenced farming on 100 acres, most of which he cleared. This he sold, and then removed to Williams County, in 1846, locating in Superior Township, on his present farm of 80 acres, to which he added, until 200 acres were numbered; it is now a handsome farm. Mr. and Mrs. Mick have ten children—Nancy I., John, Henry, Margaret, Jane, Mary A., Levi, Ada, Nellie and James, and are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which they united in 1839.

M. C. MOORES, son of Robert B. and Caroline (Ball) Moores, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 21, 1838. The boyhood of our subject was passed in Licking County, on the farm of his father, until his sixteenth year, when he learned the trade of carriage building at Newark, Ohio, at which he served four and a half years. He worked as a jour-

neyman at different points in the State until the war, for which he volunteered for three months, but was not accepted, the company being already full; he then engaged in the livery business in Belleville. On the 12th of July, 1862, he was married to Miss Elmira Olin, by whom he has had four children—Nellie, Carrie, Howard and Gertie. In 1864, he entered for one year in Company H, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Regiment, as First Lieutenant, and after serving in many battles he was discharged at Columbus, Ohio. In 1866, he bought a saw-mill in Bryan, Ohio. In 1874, he went to Titusville, Penn., and engaged in barrel-making. In 1880, he built a stave factory at Montpelier costing $4,000, and in 1881, a fine brick business room; he also has a half-interest in an elevator, and shipped the first car load of lumber to Montpelier. Mr. Moores is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Moores is a Universalist.

BENANUEL OGDEN, a retired farmer and stone mason, was born in Chester County, Penn., March 23, 1812, and came with his parents when quite young to Columbiana County, Ohio. Here he married, July 3, 1848, Charlotte Detchon, a native of Columbiana County, and born April 12, 1821. In the fall of 1852, he came to Williams County and purchased the farm of 160 acres upon which he still resides. Mrs. Ogden died November 10, 1881. She was the mother of four children—Oswald J., Joseph, Martha J. and Rachel A., of whom only Joseph is a survivor. The last named was married February 23, 1873, to Lucinda Neihardt, and he and wife reside with Mr. Ogden, Joseph superintending the farm work. The family is highly respectable, and at the age of seventy Mr. Ogden is enjoying the fruits of his early industry and well-spent life.

ROBERT OGLE, son of Thomas and Jerusha Ogle, was born in Superior Township, Ohio, July 22, 1846. Our subject's education is limited, he having occasionally gone to school until his fourteenth year, when he attended a school at Bryan. He was married in Superior Township, May 19, 1868, to Miss Margaret Hoverstock. Our subject enlisted July, 1863, in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, serving until August, 1865, having been in twenty-six engagements. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, except perhaps six months, when he was in the livery business. He has been Township Trustee two terms. Mr. Ogle's present farm consists of 200 acres, with considerable stock; he has also 100 acres one and a half miles south. Mr. and Mrs. Ogle are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have four children—George, Alma, Blanche and Ray. Mr. Ogle's parents were pioneers of Williams County, having come here in 1835. Mrs. Ogle is a native of Superior Township, and her parents, George and Mary Hoverstock, also residents of this township, were born respectively in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

THOMAS PENNINGTON, son of Paul and Ruth (Cunningham) Pennington, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., August 6, 1801. Our subject passed his boyhood in Pennsylvania, attending a district school a portion of the time. When sixteen years old, he came to Ohio with his parents. On January 20, 1825, he was married to Analiha Holloway, in Clark County, Ohio. To this union twelve children were born—Phebe, Amanda, Serilda, William F., Joel, John, Rebecca, Marion, Isaac, Merilla, Cynthia and Mary A. Mr. Pennington farmed on rented lend for about ten years, when he purchased 100 acres in Champaign County, which he cleared. This he sold and purchased 160 acres in Williams County about 1837. This he exchanged for the present farm, in 1854, on which he lived until his death, in 1864. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united therewith in 1817. Mrs. Pennington, since his death, has managed the farm. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, the daughter of William and Phœbe Holloway, who were born in New Jersey, and who died in Clark County, Ohio.

J. N. SCHALL, son of William and Mary A. Schall, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 14, 1841. Our subject passed his youth in Superior Township, coming to said township in 1844. He attended school at short periods, and assisted his father to clear his farm until twenty-one years old, when he worked by the month for one year. He was married to Miss Nancy Smith on August 6, 1863, in Jefferson Township, Williams County. Mr. Schall now rented land for a year, when his father gave him 113 acres of woodland in Superior Township, which now constitute his farm. He has sixty acres under cultivation, with very fine buildings and improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Schall have two children—John W. and James W.

JACOB SHELLY, son of Jacob and Mary Shelly, was born in Bucks County, Penn., December, 1813. The early years of our subject's existence were passed in Westmoreland County, Penn., where he learned the trade of a carpenter, beginning when seventeen years old. For a time attended the schools of that day. He was married, in 1835, to Miss Catherine Myers. After this circumstance, our subject continued to follow his trade. Afterward, on coming to Hancock County, Ohio, he purchased fifty acres of partly improved land. Mrs. Shelly died February 15, 1851. By her he had ten children. He was again married to Miss Susan Stuckslager. By her he had one child—Cyrus (deceased). In 1864, he removed to Williams County, Ohio, and purchased 165 acres, of which he improved 100 acres, adding good buildings. Here he remained until 1880, when he removed to West Unity, and thence to Montpelier. The last farm he sold, and purchased one of 120 acres. Mr. and Mrs.

Shelly are members of the Church of Christ, and are now living in retirement. Mrs. Catherine Shelly was the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Smith) Myers, and was born in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Susan Shelly is also a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Charles and Susan Stuckslager.

JOHN SIMPSON, son of John and Catherine Simpson, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 29, 1821. Until his sixteenth year, Mr. Simpson remained in said county, when he removed with his parents to Holmes County, Ohio; there he remained and worked on his father's farm until manhood. In 1841, he was married to Miss Charlotte Sluts. He now rented land and commenced farming for himself, thus continuing about five years. When he purchased his present farm—in 1846—it was a dense wood of 160 acres. Our subject died January 23, 1865. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and left ten children—Lucinda, Mary A., Franklin, Charles, Catherine, Harriet, Anise D., John, Charlotte and Lydia; four of them are deceased. His widow still survives, and is managing the farm. She was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 30, 1821; her parents, Charles and Catherine Sluts, were natives respectively of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and their final resting-place is Ashland County, Ohio.

ISAAC M. SNYDER, M. D., was born in Putnam County, Ohio, September 11, 1836, one of eleven children of Samuel and Lydia (Morris) Snyder, of whom but five are living. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were of English and Welsh descent, and ended their days at West Unity, Williams Co., Ohio. Isaac M. enjoyed good educational advantages in youth, and spent his time in study and teaching. He attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., when eighteen, afterward graduated at Buffalo Medical College in 1859, and began practice at West Unity, removing soon after to Montpelier, which has since been his permanent home, with the exception of one year at Stryker and Pettisville, Fulton Co., Ohio. He was associated for one year with another Dr. Snyder (not a relative), and since the dissolution of partnership has remained alone. He is one of the oldest and most successful practioners of medicine and surgery in Williams County, and is the owner of extensive town property. Mr. Snyder and Miss Eleanor Merry were united in marriage February 10, 1861, and are the parents of eight children, but four surviving. Mrs. Snyder is the daughter of Leonard and Jane P. Merry, all natives of the State of New York.

JACOB SNYDER was born in Morrow County, Ohio, January 1, 1843, and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Barkman) Snyder, who now reside in Fulton County, Ohio. Our subject attended a district school until his eighteenth year, when he learned the art of engineering,

which he has since followed. He was married, August 15, 1872, in Williams County, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Dunlap (to which union two children were born—Ralph E. and Clarence B). In 1873, he engaged in milling and lumbering in Montpelier, and has the largest steam sawmill in the place, also dealing largely in lumber. He was Clerk of Superior Township in 1880. In 1862, he enlisted for three years in Company K, Eighty-first Ohio Regiment; was under Gen. Logan in the march to the sea, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and discharged at Camp Dennison, July 13, 1865. He came out of the war unharmed, but never shrank from duty.

JOHN SNYDER was born in Williams County, Ohio, December 15, 1838. His parents came to Williams County in 1837. Our subject received about the usual schooling, remaining with his parents until he had reached twenty-three years of age, at which time he visited California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho, returning from Fort Benton by boat down the Missouri. In 1868, he was married, in Michigan, to Miss Matilda Starr. Engaging in farming, he first rented land, and then twice purchased eighty acres near Montpelier. This he sold, and purchased 160 acres of his present farm, to which he removed in 1880; he has now a most excellent farm property, and deals largely in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have two children—Eugene E. and Florence E. Mrs. Snyder was born in Superior Township, and is the daughter of James and Parmelia Starr.

JAMES STARR son of James and Hester Starr, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., January 15, 1811. The youth-time of our subject when not at school, was spent on the farm. Coming to Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, he followed clerking for a time, and came to Williams County in 1839, where he entered eighty acres of land, on which he now lives. He went again to Massillon for a time, returning to Williams County in 1842, where he married Miss Parmelia Hoskinson. He began the first improvement of his land in 1839, and occupied the same in 1842, at first living in a cabin. To this he added until he owned 456 acres; he has dealt in stock for twenty-five years, and is now dealing lightly in cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Starr have six children—James F., Matilda A., M. Jane, William O., Arphema and Amos.

DAVID STAUFFER is one of the most substantial and experienced business men of Montpelier. Starting in life at fifteen years of age, he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store at Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained three years, when his employer opened a branch store at Montpelier, of which Mr. Stauffer had charge until 1858, when, in connection with J. F. Prett, they purchased the stock, and managed the business until 1866, when Mr. Stauffer disposed of his interests and removed to

Edgerton, engaging in dry goods and hardware until 1874, when he returned to Montpelier, purchasing the stock of Lattanner & Dunlap, hardware merchants, and, in 1880, Garver Bros. bought a half-interest, and they now rank foremost in their line. In January, 1880, the fire fiend destroyed nearly everything, upon which $2,500 insurance was recovered, but the business sprang Phœnix-like from the ashes, with additions and improvements. Furniture was added, a tin and cabinet-shop, and the annual sales at present amount to $37,000. Mr. Stauffer is a Pennsylvanian, and was born in Lancaster County September 9, 1834, and is a son of John and Catherine (Rice) Stauffer, natives of Pennsylvania. They first came to Richland County, Ohio, later to Macon County, Ill., where Mr. Stauffer, Sr., ended his earthly life. Mrs. Stauffer is a resident of Franklin County, Kan. Mr. Stauffer and Miss Sarah Phillips were married June 22, 1854. Her parents, John and Catherine Phillips, were natives of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and came to Williams County, where the twain departed this life. Mrs. Stauffer was born in Wood County, Ohio, January 22, 1835. She is a member of the M. E. Church, and the mother of eight children. Mr. Stauffer has served as Mayor, Councilman and, for several terms, Justice of the Peace. He is also a member of Bryan Lodge, No. 215, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM TEATS, son of Lawrence and Elizabeth Teats, was born in Ross County, Ohio. His education embraced such scope as the district schools afforded. When sufficiently old he was apprenticed to a blacksmith; he also learned carpentering, at which he labored most of his life. He was married in Defiance, Ohio, in 1843, to Elizabeth Raby, who died in 1856, leaving four children. He was again married, this time to Jerusha Letsher, of the State of New York. Mr. Teats was Township Trustee eight or ten terms, and Corporation Clerk of Defiance one term. He came first to Williams County in 1840, remaining part of one year; he then went back to Defiance, and came finally to Williams County in 1849, which is now his home. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Teats is the father of six living children—David O., Adelaide, Jacob N., Luretta, William F. and Emma J.

JOHN TEMPLE, son of Joseph and Betsy Temple, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 15, 1836. Our subject, in company with his parents, came to Williams County in 1852, and located in Superior Township. Here he assisted his father in clearing the farm; with him he remained until the war, when he enlisted in 1861, in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, serving ten months. He was in a number of severe engagements, but was taken ill, and after a sick period in hospitals he came home. He was married in Williams County to Miss Han-

nah Stoner. He was unable to labor for four years after leaving the service, but previous to enlisting, by working at grubbing and railmaking, he obtained means to purchase eighty acres of his present farm. He has now a fine brick residence and many improvements. He is a member of the U. B. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have seven children—George W., Sarah J., Anne M., Jefferson, Joseph B., William and Margaret.

DAVID A. TRIMBLE was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 29, 1847. His parents, John R. and Catherine (Trubey) Trimble, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent. Mr. Trimble, Sr., died at Rochester, N. Y., in 1850. Mrs. Trimble resides with her son at Montpelier. His earlier years, until 1863, were spent in acquiring an education, when they removed to La Grange County, Ind., where Mr. Trimble spent several years in agricultural pursuits. Here he was married to Miss Mary Drake January 25, 1870. Miss Drake was born in Loudonville, Ashland Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of Capt. J. L. Drake, of Wooster, Ohio. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Trimble went to Morgan County, Mo., remaining three years, then to Kansas for one year, and then returned to Indiana, locating at Wolcottville, Noble County, where Mr. Trimble engaged for five years in farming and stock-raising. He then decided on a change, and in 1879 opened out a line of hardware in La Grange, where he continued until 1881, when he came to Montpelier, purchased the stock of hardware of George Miller, and has since continued in the business. He carries a good stock valued at $4,000 or $5,000, and is one of the prominent business men of Montpelier. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and parents of three children, viz., Nettie, Cora and Pearl, and Mr. Trimble is a member of the Knights of Honor.

GEORGE WEIGLE, son of George and Mary Weigle, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 17, 1821. He there obtained some schooling, and afterward served an apprenticeship of three years to the trade of a carpenter. After coming to America, he was married, in Seneca County, Ohio, to Miss Rosanna Wintar, April 2, 1850, to which union eleven children were born—Jacob, Sophia, Jacob, Louisa, George, Rosanna, Louis, John, William F., Gustave and Rosella. He continued the carpentering until 1861, when he came to Superior Township, now owning 144 acres, besides seventy-three acres one mile eastward. His farm is highly improved. He has also from seventy to one hundred sheep, seven to ten horses, with some hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Weigle are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Weigle's father died in Germany. His mother remarried, came to America with her family in 1846 and died January 1, 1847.

JOSEPH WHITE, son of John and Mary (Mitchell) White, was born in Bucks County, Penn., October 14, 1806. John White was a soldier of 1812. When fifteen years of age, Joseph was apprenticed to a coach-maker, with whom he remained four and one-half years, and continued to live in Bucks County until his twenty-third year, when he removed to New Hope and set up his trade there. In this town, on May 8, 1830, he was married to Miss Rebecca F. Leach, and continued the trade of coach-making. In 1835, he came to Crawford County, Ohio, and purchased eighty acres, fifteen of which were cleared. This he sold, and coming to Williams County in 1839, entered 160 acres. He assisted in clearing two and one-half miles of road to reach the mill at West Buffalo. Mr. White was Justice of the Peace for three years, and has had a family of ten—Mary A., Deborah, Martha, Lucretia, Fannie, Isaiah, Joseph H., Julie A., Prudence and John. Of these, two (Lucretia and Prudence) are deceased.

JOSEPH W. WILLIAMS, M. D., was born in Williams County, Ohio, April 15, 1852. His parents, Andrew S. and Mary A. (White) Williams, were also natives of Ohio. Andrew Williams served three years in the army, and was wounded at Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864, which caused his death the September following. Mrs. Williams resides with her son in Montpelier. Dr. Williams attended the public schools of Williams County in his youth; afterward Bryan Normal School, studying his profession for three years with Dr. P. O. Jump, of Bryan, following which he attended medical lectures and graduated at Cincinnati in 1878. He began practice the same year at Bridgewater Centre, in Williams County, in connection with R. F. Lamson, which was continued for two and a half years, when Dr. W. removed to Edon, remaining but six months, when he decided upon Montpelier as a permanent location. A partnership was formed between himself and Messrs. J. A. and J. W. Starr for the purpose of carrying on the drug business, which is one of the permanent institutions of the place. They carry a fine stock of from $2,500 to $3,000 value. Dr. Williams also has an extensive practice in this vicinity. Miss Emma Starr became the wife of Dr. Williams May 28, 1878. She is a daughter of Richard and Mary A. Starr, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, but now residents of Williams County, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE WISMAN, son of George and Sarah (House) Wisman, was born in Maryland in 1798. Our subject's youth was passed with his parents, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age. On March 10, 1829, he was married to Miss Susanna Bannan, in Columbiana County, Ohio. Mr. Wisman then engaged for two years in preparing

coal for a furnace. He began farming on eighty acres of woodland, which he improved for four years. He then went to Massillon for a time; then came to Williams County, October 12, 1836, and located in Superior Township, where he had entered 320 acres of land. He has a fine and extensive farm, and both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They have had eleven children—William, Nancy, George (died in the army), John, Francis J. and Levi (twins), Sarah, Susannah, Jacob (killed in the army), Eli and Elizabeth E.

WILLIAM M. WOOLF, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Woolf, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 2, 1827. During his youth, he attended the schools of the time, and worked on his father's farm until manhood. On February 2, 1848, he was married to Miss Mary Ruhle, in Columbiana County. Our subject continued to farm until 1860, when he removed to Superior Township, remaining until 1872, when he came to Montpelier, and managed a hotel for two years. After some time, he commenced the livery business in Montpelier, which he still continues in the most obliging manner. Mr. and Mrs. Woolf have had nine children—Matilda, Marion, Eliza, Catherine, Clara, Mary E., Servantus, Janetta and William S., the last two being deceased. Mr. Woolf is a member of Fountain City Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Bryan, Ohio. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church; is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and is the daughter of George and Elizabeth Ruhle, natives respectively of the Keystone and Buckeye States.

GEORGE YESBERA is a son of Adam and Sarah Yesbera; the former a native of Germany, the latter of France. Our subject attended the common schools of West Unity, Ohio, and afterward took a commercial course at that place. In boyhood, he learned the tailoring trade, and is at present in the business; but does more cutting than making, sending nearly all his work to his father at West Unity to be made up. In 1880, he opened a tailor shop and clothing store at Montpelier, Williams County, Ohio, it being the only one in the place. On August 22, 1881, at Waldon, Mich., he was married to Miss M. Ella Gump. Since his marriage, he has kept house in Montpelier.

BEN YOUNG was born in Crawford County, Ohio, January 28, 1857. His parents, John and Hannah Young, were natives of Columbiana County, Ohio, and were born September 9, 1815, and December 3, 1813, respectively. They were married in their native county April 20, 1837; in 1844, they moved to Crawford County, and thence in 1865, to this township, when they settled on Section 36, where they remained till their respective deaths, hers occurring April 1, 1869, and his April 23, 1873. They were the parents of eleven children—T. J., W. A., J. A., Mary A., Elizabeth, Susan, J. L., J. C., Ben, Martha H. and

Clara. Ben came here with his parents, and has ever since resided on the old homestead on Section 36, and now owns eighty acres of it. He is as yet unmarried, but is an industrious and popular young man, with every indication of a prosperous future before him.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

JASON AYRES was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 13, 1826, the second in a family of seven children born to Abner and Clara (Garrison) Ayers. Abner Ayers was married in Richland County, where he followed coopering until the fall of 1835, when he moved to this township with his wife and children, and settled on 160 acres of land he had entered the previous year, which he cleared up, undergoing all the hardships of frontier life. In 1858 or 1859, he went to West Unity, where he engaged for a time in the dry goods trade, and later in the boot and shoe business. Some time during the last war, he sold his farm and bought another east of West Unity, on which he resided for about two years, and then returned to town, and there lives in retirement. In his earlier years, he was one of the Associate Judges of Williams County for several terms. Jason Ayres attended the log schoolhouses of his youthful days only two winters, and consequently his education was somewhat limited. He was passionately fond of hunting, and his rifle was his constant companion. During one fall and winter, eighty-four deer fell before his deadly aim, besides any number of wild turkeys and other game. He began hunting at the age of fourteen, and each fall and winter, down to 1878, he has gone on a hunting excursion, and has never failed to secure his share of deer and other game. At the age of seventeen, he was married, and for several years thereafter, farmed for his father on shares. About 1850, he bought eighty acres in Fulton County, Ohio, cleared up, and resided thereon till 1862, when he sold out and came to Brady Township, bought seventy acres, farmed until 1876, sold out again, and bought nine lots of ground in Lockport, where he has ever since resided. He was married, November 7, 1843, to Martha Aldridge, a native of New York, who bore him nine children, of whom eight are still living—seven boys and one girl—and died in Lockport, December 10, 1877, a member of the Disciples' Church. In politics, Mr. Ayres was first a Whig, but is now a Republican.

JOSEPH BARKDOLL was born in Washington County, Md., June 6, 1818, the second child in a family of ten born to George and Susanna (Branstetter) Barkdoll, natives of the same county and State,

and of German descent. The father, who received only three months' schooling, became a man of extensive self-instruction and a master of several languages. He served in the war of 1812, and during that struggle, was married. He afterward engaged in farming on the Western shore of Maryland until 1836, when he moved with his family to Richland County, Ohio, and bought a farm of 175 acres near Mansfield, on which he resided until his death in the summer of 1860. Mr. Barkdoll was at one time offered the nomination for Congress by the Democrats of his district in Maryland, but he declined the honor and withdrew from the State on account of his abhorrence of slavery. Joseph Barkdoll is a self-educated man, but has given his children a thorough education, and nearly all of them have been school-teachers. After leaving his father's farm at the age of twenty-one, he worked out for two years, and rented a farm for five years, and then in October, 1847, came with his wife and children to Brady Township and settled on 160 acres of forest land, which he had bought about two years before. This land he has cleared up and improved in every detail. March 11, 1840, he married Margaret Augustine, a native of Germany, whose father, Jacob Augustine, died at the home of Mr. Barkdoll, in 1881, in his eighty-seventh year. To Mr. and Mrs. Barkdoll have been born ten children—George E., Susan L. (now Mrs. R. D. Ford), Jacob W., Margaret J. (who was married to John Ditrick, and died in April, 1878, leaving two children), Marquis D. L., Benjamin F., Joseph A., Sophronia M. (who died April 30, 1882), Mary and Francis M. George E. enlisted as private in the One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the late war, and was at first thought to be mortally wounded in the left lung at Atlanta, Ga., but he recovered, and when mustered out wore the chevron of a Sergeant. Joseph W. served in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Barkdoll has served as Trustee of Brady Township several terms, and he is a charter member of Springfield Grange, No. 399.

GARRETT H. BAUM was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 18, 1816, the eldest of the seven children of George and Elizabeth (Packard) Baum, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia. George Baum, when a small boy, was brought to Ohio by his parents. He was married in Mahoning County. His wife's parents were the first white settlers of Berlin Township, that county, and she was the first white girl married therein. Mr. George Baum died in Mahoning County, in 1854, aged sixty-two, and his wife in Portage County, in April, 1877, in her seventy-eighth year. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than sixty years. Garrett H. Baum went to school and worked on his father's farm till twenty-one years of age, and then, his only earthly possession being an ax, went to work in a saw-mill at $10 or

$12 per month. At the end of three years, his father gave him thirty acres of land in Mahoning. This he worked for nine years, sold out, bought fifty acres in the same county, sold out again in 1853, removed to Fulton County and bought 100 acres, which he subsequently increased to 150 acres, and in 1877 rented the farm to his eldest son and removed to West Unity, where he owns a handsome property and where he now resides in retirement. Mr. Baum was married, October 10, 1839, to Esther Kime, who was born in Dauphin County, Penn., February 20, 1817, and was the daughter of Samuel and Esther (Beaver) Kime. Mr. Baum thus became the father of five children, of whom three are yet living—Sylvester, Angeline and Curtis H. In politics, Mr. B. is a Democrat, and has held the office of Township Trustee in both Mahoning and Fulton Counties.

GEORGE BEATY is the son of James and Mary (Kahl) Beaty, of Irish and German extraction, and was born in Berks County, Penn., December 8, 1809. He came, with his parents, to Stark County, Ohio, in 1817, and remained with them until twenty-two years of age, and then engaged in alternately running a threshing machine and in lumbering. March 15, 1838, he married Mary Jane Wiser, who was born in Cumberland County, Penn., and came to Ohio, with her parents, about 1835. His mother, Mary Beaty, died about 1825, and his father, James Beaty, was thrown from a buggy and instantly killed, in 1849, while on his way to a camp-meeting near Massillon. He was a consistent member of the Disciples' Church. George Beatty came to this township and entered eighty acres of land on Section 10, in 1834, returned to Stark County, was married there in 1838, and came back to Brady, with his family, in 1845, and settled on his land. There were five sons and four daughters born to him; three of the boys died in infancy, and one—Frank T., at the age of nineteen; the fifth—M. T. Beaty, is now superintending the home farm. This son takes much interest in live stock, and is the owner of a Mambrino colt that promises to become a trotter of some note, and which he calls Red Cloud, Jr. The daughters are all married, excepting one. Mr. Beaty is a member of the Disciples' Church, and in politics he is a Republican. His maternal grandfather, George Kahl, was a soldier of the Revolution.

MRS. SUSANNAH BOHNER, of Welsh descent on the paternal side and French on the maternal, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., February 19, 1807. January 16, 1828, she was married to Jacob Bohner, of German descent, and born in Northumberland County, Penn., August 2, 1808. In 1831, they emigrated to Richland County, Ohio, and in June, 1835, moved to this township, settled in the woods, and hewed out of the wilderness a farm. They had a family of ten children born to

them, as follows—Emmanuel, on June 17, 1829; Catharine, January 31, 1831; John, October 17, 1832; George W., February 22, 1834; Elizabeth, May 18, 1836; Mary, March 5, 1839; Jacob, February 5, 1841; William, October 2, 1842; Susannah, July 1, 1844, and Levina, August 10, 1846. Of these four are dead, viz: William, who was wounded at the battle of Murfeesboro in September, 1864, and died in the hospital October 3; Levina, who died in the blind asylum, at Columbus, January 15, 1865; Emmanuel, who died at West Unity, April 23, 1877, and Elizabeth (Bohner) Summers, who died in Hillsdale County, Mich., May 29, 1882. Mrs. Bohner has had sixty-three grandchildren, forty-eight of whom are now living, and nineteen great-grandchildren, of whom there are sixteen now living. Jacob Bohner, Sr., died April 25, 1881, of dropsy, after an illness of about eleven weeks, at the age of seventy-three. He had been considered the strongest man in the county, and had never been ill until he met with his fatal attack. Mrs. Bohner has been partially blind the last twenty-eight years, and for the last sixteen totally deprived of sight.

JOB BORTON, son of Bethuel and Rebecca (Cliffton) Borton, was born in Burlington County, N. J., November 29, 1818, the eighth of a family of eleven children. He traces his genealogy to one of three brothers who came from England to this country before the Revolutionary war. In the fall of 1836, Job Borton, in company with his mother, four brothers and two sisters, came West in wagons, and located in Fulton County. Here Job bought some land, but soon after sold and selected the farm on which he lives in this township, but for seven years resided with his brother John, until he had paid for his land, engaged in raising peppermint and distilling its oil. September 9, 1845, he married Mary R. Cliffton, daughter of Samuel Cliffton, of Welsh ancestry. They have three children and twenty-one grandchildren, and have, besides, reared four children by adoption. The family are Quakers, and Mrs. Borton, at a monthly meeting at Rollin, Mich., four years ago, was appointed an Evangelist. The patent to Mr. Borton's original land was signed by Andrew Jackson, and the farm was increased to 400 acres, all of which have been deeded by Mrs. Borton to his children, with the exception of eighty, on which he and Mrs. Borton are now living in quiet retirement.

JACOB BOWERS was born in Northumberland County, Penn., January 26, 1804, one of nine children of Frederick and Hannah (Wolf) Bowers, also natives of Pennsylvania. About 1827, Frederick Bowers, who was a farmer as well as a shoemaker, moved to Stark County, Ohio, and thence, five or six years later, to Steuben County, Ind., where he entered 400 acres of land, a part of which he subsequently deeded to his children. On this farm he died on his ninetieth birthday. Jacob Bowers

learned the shoemaker's trade in his youth, and also became skilled as an agriculturist. After reaching his majority, he worked out by the month for two years, at $4.50 per month, and for two years more farmed on shares, in his native State. In 1830, he moved to Richland County, Ohio, where he bought eighty acres of land, and there remained till 1860, when he sold out and came to Brady Township, and bought his present farm of eighty acres. He was married, in 1827, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Bohner, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Dibler) Bohner, and a native of Northumberland County, Penn. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have been born eleven children, of whom nine are still living. The parents are members of the German Baptist Church.

WILLIAM S. BROWN, the youngest of the eight children of Philip and Elizabeth (Schuler) Brown, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 25, 1838. The elder Brown came from Centre County, Penn., to Ashland County (then in Wayne), in 1828, and followed his trade of carpenter till his death, December 23, 1873. William S. Brown received a good education, and, for two terms, taught school in Ashland County, and in De Kalb County, Ind. At the age of fourteen years, he began clerking in a dry goods store at La Fayette, Ashland County; then served one year at the harness-maker's trade; then attended school at Delaware, Ohio, for a time; again went to clerking in La Fayette for a year and a half, and, September 10, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was on detached duty most of the time, serving as Military Postmaster six months at Plaquemines, La., as Street Commissioner at Baton Rouge, La., and was Commissary Clerk during his entire term, and yet was with his regiment in all its engagements until mustered out in September, 1864. He took part in the battles at Tazewell, Tenn., Champion Hills, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, Arkansas Post and the Vicksburg campaign. His was the regiment which James A. Garfield recruited and commanded till promoted to the rank of General. Mr. Brown, on his return home, carried on his trade at various points till May, 1872, when he started a grocery at New Pittsburg, Wayne County, at which point he was Postmaster; two years later, he took in a partner and added dry goods to the business. In March, 1876, he sold out and came to West Unity, worked at his trade two years, clerked in Davies & Pancher's dry goods store two years, and then opened a clothing store in partnership with Prof. E. P. Ewers, under the firm name of Ewers & Brown. He was married, February 22, 1874, to Kate Worth, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of John and Mary (Jenner) Worth, of German birth; and to this union were born three children—Tulla E., Hattie and Frank. Mr. Brown is a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A.,

F. & A. M., and Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R.; he is a Republican, and a thoroughgoing and enterprising business man.

SAMUEL A. BROWNEWELL was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 16, 1827, the second child of seven born to John and Nancy A. (Crill) Brownewell. He received a fair education in his youth, and is a man well read in the ordinary branches of knowledge. At the age of nineteen, he was apprenticed to the milling business, at which he worked in his native State until 1853, in the spring of which year he came to West Unity, this township, and the following fall moved to Pulaski Township, where he took charge of the Lick Creek Mills, and ran them nearly three years. In the fall of 1856, he removed to Bryan, and, in the spring of 1858, returned to West Unity, and, for two years, had charge of the mills there. Another year was passed at Bryan in the Fountain City Mill, and, in 1860, he came to Lockport and rented the mill here. In 1865, he bought one-half interest in this, the Lockport Mill, which was the first ever erected in the township and probably the second in the county. The firm name of the present owners is Brownewell & Mohn. The mill is supplied with "new process" machinery, and does excellent work. Mr. Brownewell was married, December 28, 1851, to Susan E. Wolf, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and daughter of John and Sarah (Swartz) Wolf, and to this union have been born four children—Maria L. (afterward Mrs. Roland E. Boothman, now deceased), John A., Sarah E. (now Mrs. Lewis A. Altman), and James F. Mr. Brownewell has served as Trustee of Brady Township for four years, and, for three years, also served as County Infirmary Director. He and wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and he is also a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he is one of the prominent business men of the township.

T. CLARKSON CHANDLER, son of Joshua and Patience (Wance) Chandler, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 9, 1820, and remained on the home farm till twenty-five years of age. His father came from Fayette County, Penn., was of Quaker ancestry, and died in Columbiana County in 1861, aged about eighty-two years; his mother died in the same county in 1855; his grandfather, Enoch Chandler, is also buried in the same county. March 26, 1846, Mr. Chandler married Miss Mary Ann Richardson, daughter of Richard G. and Ann Richardson, and born in Columbiana County October 22, 1826. She bore her husband three children—Mary Acenath, who died September 13, 1849; Alvin W., who died near West Unity, August 23, 1861, and Marion R. Mr. Chandler came to this township in 1852, and settled on his present farm about half a mile north of West Unity. Being now a widower, he married, November 8, 1855, Catherine Bushong, who was born in the

Shenandoah Valley of Virginia September 22, 1830. She bore him one child, Alice E., April 12, 1858, and died August 8, 1880. His son, Marion R., was married to Miss Alice Cavnah, March 10, 1880. She is the daughter of Samuel and Mariah (Pecher) Cavnah, of Bourbon, Ind., and was born October 5, 1858, and to this union Mary L. was born September 22, 1881. Mr. Chandler's farm is in a fine state of cultivation, and is improved with a superior building, barns, sheds, etc. In politics, he is strongly Republican, and he is a moral, temperate and straightforward man, and a valuable citizen.

JACOB V. COLLAMER, the youngest of the six children of Elisha and Mary Collamer, is a native of Rochester, N. Y., and was born July 5, 1832. His father was a ship-carpenter, which trade he followed until his death by drowning, near Petersboro, Canada, in 1846. Jacob V., at the age of eighteen, entered a foundry and thoroughly studied the art of melting and mixing metals and the construction of machinery, and has followed the business up to the present time—a period of thirty-two years. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until December, 1864, taking part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight, Malvern Hill, Second Bull's Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and in all the engagements of the forty days' advance on Petersburg. On being mustered out, he returned to his old situation as foreman of a foundry at Greenville, Penn., which position he had held for seven years previous to the opening of the war, and which he retained for three years after its close. In 1867, he was elected Constable, and appointed Policeman and Deputy Sheriff of Greenville, and re-elected in 1870, but declined serving. The same spring, he went to Fort Collins, Colo., and to Wyoming Territory, where he and sons engaged in farming and engineering. In 1878, he returned to Pennsylvania, and soon after came to West Unity, where he has ever since been employed as engineer in an oar factory, saw and planing mill. He was married in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 18, 1856, and has had left to him five children. He is a member of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R.; West Unity Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F.; Brady Lodge, No. 1786, K. of H., and of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M.

WILLARD W. COMBS was born, January 9, 1842, in Richland County, Ohio, the son of Benjamin F. and Amelia (Smith) Combs, who came to Brady Township in 1845, and located on 160 acres of unimproved land. Here the father died, February 18, 1875, his wife surviving him, and still residing on the old homestead. Willard W. worked on the farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till September, 1863, when he was

discharged on account of failing health. In October of the same year, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. Of the three of his brothers who served in the army—George W., Reason C. and Benjamin C.—the first was killed at the battle of Stone River, and the last was wounded in the same engagement, but recovered. On his return, Willard resumed farming on the old homestead, and still resides there. He was married, July 25, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Beaty, a native of Williams County, and daughter of George and Jane (Wiser) Beaty, and their union has been blessed with two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Combs is a member of West Unity Lodge, No. 638, I. O. O. F., and of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M. In politics, he is a Republican, and Mrs. Combs is a member of the Disciples' Church.

WILLIAM C. COSLET, Mayor of West Unity, and dealer in boots, shoes and leather, is the sixth of a family of nine children, and was born in Fayette County, Penn., September 10, 1832. His father, James Coslet, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Maria (Linn) Coslet, of German extraction. His paternal grandfather, Coslet, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his maternal grandfather, Linn, was killed in that struggle. William C., when but eight years of age, came with his parents to Stark County, this State, and received his early instruction in the common schools of Bethlehem. At the age of fourteen, he began to help support himself, and at seventeen shipped as cook on board the schooner "Star of the West," on Lake Erie, which vessel was sunk in a collision four months later, six miles from Cleveland. In this disaster he lost all his worldly goods, and barely escaped with his life. He then acted as steersman on the Erie Canal one season, and in 1855 engaged as fireman on the Air Line Railroad, at which he continued until 1858. July 25, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth Stanley, of Pulaski Township, this county, but native of Richland County, Ohio. At the breaking-out of the late war, he enlisted for three months in Company C, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his term enlisted in the Third Ohio Cavalry. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in other engagements, up to July, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. In the fall of 1864, he recruited Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers, and went out as its Captain. It took part in the Hood campaign and the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out July 11, 1865. On his return, he entered the shoe and leather trade at West Unity, in which he is still engaged. He has held the offices of Constable and Marshal, and is now Mayor of West Unity. He has a family of eight children, five girls and three boys, all living. His daughter,

Rosella, is married to the only son of R. P. Hallington. Maria is the wife of John W. Hamilton, of West Unity.

EPHRAIM DAWSON, son of William and Hannah (Acus) Dawson, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, was born in London, Madison Co., Ohio, March 7, 1825. His parents came to Northwestern Ohio about the year 1830 and settled in Defiance. Soon after, William Dawson was elected County Treasurer, but declined a second nomination. He engaged in milling for a number of years, and then turned to farming, which he followed as long as he was able to work, when he retired, and died in 1881, aged eighty-four years. His wife had preceded him in 1867. Ephraim Dawson learned the miller's trade when quite young, having commenced to work with his father at the age of sixteen; he is now head miller in the Unity Mills at West Unity. He was married, June 1, 1848, to Margaret Rodabaugh, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda Rodabaugh, and to this union was born a son—John W.—May 7, 1850. The mother died the same day, and her remains now rest in the cemetery at Brunersburgh. February 15, 1852, Mr. Dawson married Adelia Wolverton, daughter of John A. and Maria Wolverton, and born May 1, 1836. By this marriage, he became father of six children—Clara A., born July 23, 1853; Frances M., January 10, 1855, and Lulu M., May 14, 1874, all deceased; the living are Ellen Jane, born May 31, 1857; Mary Alma, December 6, 1859, and Emma Belle, April 23, 1864.

LORENZO J. DEGROFF, son of William and Margaret (Myers) Degroff, was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 22, 1842, and came with his parents to this county in 1848. They first settled in Brady, but afterward moved to Jefferson Township, where the father died in May, 1872; the mother died in November, 1880. Lorenzo passed his early days on the farm, receiving his education at the common schools. He married Miss Mary Ann Rittennour, daughter of George and Sarah Rittennour, of Jefferson Township, and to their union seven children have been born—Eva Arabell, December 6, 1864; Sadie Margaret, January 5, 1866; Minnie Caroline, May 26, 1869; Mary Ettie, December 14, 1872; William Burtie, May 4, 1875; George Franklin, December 4, 1878, and Louessa Dell, November 14, 1880. September 3, 1864, Mr. Degroff enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. While in the service, he lost the hearing of one ear, and contracted other disorders, which annoy him to this day. Mr. Degroff is a member of Brady Lodge, No. 1786, Knights of Honor, and of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R. In politics, he is a Republican. He had two brothers, Ezekiel and Samuel, in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Ezekiel died in hospital, after having undergone the amputation of his left leg, necessi-

tated by a wound received in front of Atlanta. Samuel was slightly wounded in his left hand a few days prior to the expiration of his service.

WILLIAM M. DENMAN, M. D., was born in Knox County, Ohio, September 16, 1846, and is the eldest of the four sons of Elisha G. and Elmira (Morrison) Denman, both natives of Ohio. In the fall of 1852, the elder Denman settled on eighty acres of unimproved land in Mill Creek Township, this county, and from time to time added to it until he became the owner of between three hundred and four hundred acres in this and the adjoining county of Fulton, a great portion of which he subsequently deeded to his sons. Here he died March 21, 1877. Although a Democrat, he was elected in this, a Republican county, to the office of County Treasurer, and as Representative for four years of Williams, Defiance and Paulding Counties in the General Assembly, and besides held several other offices of trust and honor. William M. Denman in early life went through a select course of studies at Adrian College, and for several terms taught school in this county and in Fulton. In 1867, he began the study of medicine with his uncle, W. C. Morrison, of West Unity, and graduated from Starling Medical College of Columbus in 1870. He then practiced a year at Bridgewater Centre, in company with Dr. Lamson; then one year at Lyons, Fulton County, with Dr. Mann, and in September, 1872, came to West Unity and purchased a drug store, which he has since conducted in connection with his practice. In 1881, he took a half-interest in a dry goods store, in partnership with his brother, Leroy Denman, at Montpelier, which interest he still retains. September 30, 1875, he married Miss Mary Skiles, daughter of John Skiles, of Huntington. Mr. Denman is a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., of North West Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M., and of Defiance Commandery, No. 30, K. T.

ADAM DRUM was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 10, 1827, and is next to the youngest child in a family of ten born to Frederick C. and Catharine E. (Bower) Drum, both also natives of Germany, where Frederick was accidentally drowned in a river on his own farm, when Adam was about seventeen years of age. Adam, who had received a fair education in his native land, emigrated to America in 1845, and settled in Lycoming County, Penn., where he worked at farming and lumbering for two years. On his way to Lycoming, he took a canal-boat at Harrisburg for Williamsport, but had a misunderstanding with the Captain about the fare, when a German passenger happened to mention the name of a contractor at Williamsport whom Mr. Drum supposed he knew. He at once offered to pay the man to find this contractor, then in Harrisburg, who, when found, proved to be an old friend from Germany. The question of fare was soon settled by him, and all arrangements made for

the comfort of Mr. Drum and other German passengers on their trip to Williamsport. In 1847, Mr. Drum, with his mother and sister, came to Brady Township, where he worked at Johnson's Mill for three months; he then returned to Lycoming County, Penn., where he bought a farm, and resided there until 1863, when he sold out and came back to Brady Township with his wife and family, and bought a farm of eighty acres, upon which he has ever since resided. He was married, June 21, 1852, to Mary Beech, a native of Lycoming County, Penn., and daughter of Baltes and Rosanna (Metzger) Beech, both natives of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Drum have been born twelve children, nine of whom are still living. Mr. Drum was a member of the Lutheran Church when he came from Germany, but became convinced of the necessity of a change of heart, and for two years strove to this end by the abandonment of sundry bad habits, but to no avail. Finally, however, he was converted to and became a member of the Evangelical Church, a course which the lady who afterward became his wife had long urged him to take, declining to marry him otherwise. After he came to Williams County, both he and wife united with the German Methodist Church, of which they are still members. Mr. Drum was a Democrat until the breaking-out of the late war, when he became a Republican. His neighbors in Lycoming at this time were strong Democrats, and frequently threatened, and once attempted, to mob him on this account, and this is one reason why he came back to Brady Township. In 1874, Mr. Drum, with four others, organized the "Brady Insurance Company," which now does an extensive business in all the counties of the Maumee Valley, Mr. Drum having been the originator of the scheme.

JOHN DRUM was born in Lycoming County, Penn., May 14, 1841, one of the five children now living of Peter and Catharine (Fisher) Drum, natives of Germany. Peter Drum was a farmer and weaver, and came to this country in 1837, and for five years worked in a saw-mill in Lycoming County, then bought and cleared up a farm of 100 acres. In 1853, he sold out and bought another, on which he resided until the fall of 1866, when he came to this township with his family, bought the Ridenhour farm of 145 acres, and prospered until July 23, 1880, when he died from the effects of a fall from a cherry-tree. He was a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and in all his long life never had a lawsuit. John Drum worked for his father until twenty-five years old. He then bought a small, partially improved place in Lycoming County, on which he built a house and resided one year. In the spring of 1867, he came to Springfield Township, this county, where he farmed on shares one year; then came to Brady Township, and farmed on shares for two years; then went to Mill Creek, and farmed on shares one year. He

and a brother then bought a farm in Fulton County, and worked it two years, and then, in the spring of 1873, he returned to this township, where he bought a partially improved farm of eighty acres, on which he now lives, having replaced the log cabin with a comfortable dwelling, and thoroughly cleared and improved the farm. He married, in November, 1865, Rachel Dunlap, a native of Centre County, Penn., and to their union have been born six children, of whom five are living, viz., Allen E., Catharine E., Leuellen, Peter and Cora M. Mr. Drum is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Democrat.

AARON C. EATON was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 19, 1838. His paternal grandfather was born in Loudoun County, Va., and his maternal grandfather, Combs, in New Jersey. His father, Jesse Eaton, is a retired farmer and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His mother, Mrs. Deborah (Combs) Eaton, died in February, 1873. Aaron Eaton, in his youth, began a preparatory course of study for a professional life under the tutorage of Robert S. Hogue, in Belmont County, Ohio, but his failing health admonished him to avoid sedentary pursuits, and he chose the more healthful occupation of farmer. In January, 1863, he married Miss Caroline Jackson, daughter of James Jackson, of Monroe County, Ohio, and born in 1837. To this marriage were born three boys and two girls—one boy, Willie L., dying in infancy. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Eaton came to this township, and bought the land on which he now resides. His farm is well cultivated and improved with good buildings, and he is surrounded with everything that tends to make life enjoyable. He is a member of the School Board, District No. 4, and his daughter Hattie is a successful teacher.

THOMAS G. ELLIOTT was born in York County, Penn., September 1, 1816, and is the eldest of six children born to William and Ann (Underwood) Elliott. William Elliott was a militia Captain during the war of 1812, but was not in active service. He was afterward Colonel of militia both in Pennsylvania and in Ohio. He brought his family to Stark County, Ohio, in 1817, and located on 163 acres of wild land, which, by hard toil, he converted into a productive farm. Here he died, on his eightieth birthday, February 15, 1860. Thomas G. Elliott rereived a very good education in the district schools and seminaries of Stark County, and at the age of nineteen began clerking in a dry goods store, at which he continued for three years. He then passed a year at Norwalk Seminary, after which he was engaged as book-keeper in a forwarding and commission house, at Huron, Ohio, and on the lake steamers "Sheldon Thompson," "Columbus" and "Great Western," and was thus employed when the last-named vessel was burned in 1840. He then returned to Stark County and entered the dry goods trade, and served

there as book-keeper about six years; then went to Massillon for three years; then returned to Stark and adjusted the accounts of his old employers, who had become insolvent. This task he performed to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1851, he went to Cleveland as book-keeper for Gardner, McMillan & Co., wholesale grocers, whom he served nine years. In 1860, he joined Dr. Morrison in the dry goods business at West Unity; sold out in 1864 to R. P. Hollington, and then, in 1866, joined that gentleman in the trade, under the firm name of Hollington & Elliott. In 1881, they sold out to Ely & Smith. Mr. Elliott was married, in 1842, to Narcissa Pearce, a native of Norwalk, Ohio, and daughter of Dr. Pearce, of Angola, Ind. For the past eleven years, Mr. Elliott has been both Town and Township Treasurer, and also Treasurer of the American Bible Society. He has had three children born to him—Madison H. (deceased) George P. and William G.

GEORGE ELY traces his descent from Joshua Ely, who came from England in 1685, and purchased a large tract of land in the Province of Western New Jersey, including the site of the present city of Trenton. Joshua Ely had born to him six children by his first wife, one of whom, George, was the grandfather of the grandfather of George, the subject of this sketch. George, the grandfather of this subject, was an officer under Washington in the Revolution, and died at Shamokin, Penn., in 1820. His youngest son, Asher, was born in New Jersey, in 1787, and was the father of our subject, who was born in Shamokin, Penn., March 1, 1812. He came to Knox County, Ohio, in 1826, George coming with him. March 5, 1833, George Ely married Elizabeth Folck; November 1, 1835, he moved to the farm he now occupies in this township, then quite a wilderness, with but $5 in cash. Here he has reared a family of seven children, all yet living except one, George W., who was killed in the battle in front of Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. Mr. Ely was elected Trustee at the first election held in this township; was afterward twice elected Justice of the Peace. He has also served one term as County Auditor, and for twenty years, about, has held the office of Trustee. Mr. Ely's maternal grandfather, Robert Campbell, was of Scotch birth. He was wounded at the battle of Long Island, and carried a musket ball in his thigh till his death, in 1833.

ROBERT W. L. ELY was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., July 2, 1844, and is the fourth of six children born to Ralph and Elizabeth (Wolverton) Ely, natives of the same State and county. In 1848, the elder Mr. Ely brought his family to Brady Township; bought 120 acres of land altogether in a state of nature; moved into a shed and began clearing up. He soon built himself a fine frame dwelling, which was the first erected in the county. In 1866, he traded this farm for another, a

mile and a quarter southwest of West Unity, where he now resides; he has carried on, in addition to farming, wagon and carriage making, undertaking, and for forty years has been an auctioneer, and has also served two years as Township Trustee for Brady. Robert W. L. Ely worked with his father on the farm and in the factories till the age of sixteen. February 14, 1861, he was thrown from a horse and sustained injuries that afflicted him over two years. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the six months' call, and was mustered out in February, 1864, wearing a Corporal's chevron. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was a Sergeant, and with which he served till the close of the war. On his return, he engaged in the drug business at West Unity, in partnership with his brother, George W. They sold out at the end of six months, and Mr. Ely engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of Hamlin & Wilson; then clerked for Yesbera & Rolland, and then for Hollington & Elliott. In April, 1881, he and George Smith bought the firm out, and are now conducting the business under the firm name of Ely & Smith, and carry a stock of dry goods, etc., valued at $12,000 to $13,000. November 22, 1868, Mr. Ely married Miss Mellie J. Dowe, of Illinois, the daughter of John E. and Bellinda (Rice) Dowe. He is a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., and of Northwest Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M., and is a self-made man, having acquired all of his property without having received a dollar in assistance.

ARMSTRONG ERVIN was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 25, 1814, the son of William and Elizabeth (McDowell) Ervin, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish extraction. At the age of sixteen, he moved with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where, October 18, 1836, he married Miss Mary Ann Mowry, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Dampman) Mowry, natives of the Keystone State. Soon after marriage, he moved to Cranberry Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, and, with only an ax as a farming implement, commenced to hew out of the woods a farm, which he finally cleared up. On this land he remained about nineteen years, and moved to Brady Township in November, 1855, and cleared up another farm, on which he is now residing, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor, and surrounded with every comfort. He has reared a family of nine children, of whom five only are now living, and none of these are left at home. Mr. Ervin is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member since 1832. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee. He is one of Williams County's substantial men, whose word is as good as his signature. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and deals only in the best

breeds of live stock. His eldest son, William, served two years during the rebellion, in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, took part in the battle of Nashville and other fights, and returned home unscathed.

JONATHAN FIDLER is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born October 25, 1830. His earlier days were passed in his native State and in Richland County, Ohio. In April, 1852, he came to Williams County, and March 31, 1853, he married Miss Nancy Lister, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 1, 1832. This lady's father was born in Delaware April 4, 1792, and her mother in Maryland, December 9, 1798, and they were married, May 11, 1815. In 1848, they came to Williams County, where they ended their days. Mr. and Mrs. Fidler began their married life in the village of Pulaski, where their eldest son, William, was born February 16, 1854. The next year they moved to Bryan, where two sons and one daughter were born—Milton, September 18, 1856; Joseph, September 16, 1857; Ella, August 14, 1860. In 1861, they came to West Unity, and here there have been born to them six children—Susie, November 11, 1862; Samuel, March 31, 1864; Walter, May 5, 1867; Effie and Ettie, September 1, 1869; and Laura, February 4, 1874. These children have all been spared to their parents, with the exception of Ettie, who died in October, 1871. William Fidler was married to Miss Samantha Schooley, December 24, 1879, and has his residence in West Unity; Joseph Fidler married Miss Callie Swisher in 1880, and resides in Defiance.

EMANUEL FIGGINS is the fourth of a family of five children born to Samuel and Lydia (Fiddler) Figgins; is a native of Brady Township, and was born October 30, 1855. His father and mother are natives of Richland County, Ohio, and of Pennsylvania. They were married in Richland County, April 16, 1846, and there the father worked for a time in a woolen factory, near Mansfield, and afterward engaged in farming on shares. About 1850, he came with his wife and family to this township, bought eighty acres of unimproved land, built a cabin, and cleared up a farm, which is now highly improved and is owned by Emanuel, Mr. Figgins having died August 16, 1879, a prominent member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Lydia Figgins, also a member of the Methodist Church, died May 8, 1877. Emanuel Figgins received a fair education in his youth, and on June 4, 1876, married Sophena Altaffer, a native of Jefferson Township, this county, and daughter of Frederick and Sarah A. (Meng) Altaffer, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Richland County, Ohio. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Figgins are named Samuel F., Clinton O. and Bertha May. Mr. Figgins is a Republican in politics, and he is one of the enterprising young farmers of Brady.

GEORGE W. FINCH, M. D. (deceased). Something over thirty-six years ago, Dr. George W. Finch and wife came to West Unity, his worldly possessions consisting of a horse and $10 in cash. The cash, with the exception of 50 cents, he expended for medicines, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He rapidly rose in the confidence and esteem of the people, and erelong had an extensive and lucrative practice. The year following his arrival, he erected an office, and soon after, on the same lot, constructed what at that time was thought a fine residence. Dr. Finch was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 15, 1819, and was a son of Nathaniel Finch, a native of New Jersey, and of Scotch and Irish descent. At the age of three, George W. was taken by his parents to Richland County, where his youth was passed on his father's farm. He was educated at Delaware College, and at the age of twenty-two commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Teagarden, of Mansfield; and, after graduating, began practice at Frederickstown, Ohio. He was first married to Mary Morrow, a native of Richland County, who bore him five children, two of whom only are now living—George W. and Mary M. Mrs. Finch died at her home in West Unity, in September, 1865, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. January 1, 1877, Dr. Finch married Mrs. Lucy E., widow of Dr. Samuel Eckis, but shortly after died at his home, July 13, 1879. He was a member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and was a fine scholar, a superior physician and a high-minded gentleman. His widow, Mrs. Lucy E. Finch, was born in Ellsworth, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 17, 1823, and is a daughter of James and Mary (Smith) Byers, American born, but of Scotch ancestry. She was educated at an Academy in Atwater, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-three married Samuel Eckis. They read medicine together, and graduated in the same class at Cincinnati, in 1852, and together practiced medicine for several years in Southern Illinois, where, in 1859, Dr. Eckis died. After his death, Mrs. Eckis taught school for several years in Southern Ohio and Indiana. In 1864, she came to West Unity, and was employed as the Principal of the High School for three years—until her marriage with Dr. Finch—after which she became the almost constant companion of the Doctor in his office and in his practice. At his death, she took up and has since continued the extensive practice left by him, and has met with marked and unusual success. She is well skilled in her profession, and is a lady of fine literary attainments.

GEORGE W. GRINDLE was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 16, 1836, and is the oldest of the five living children of Abraham and Susanna (Gill) Grindle, of Cumberland County, Penn. Abraham Grindle came to this State when a young man; was married in Wayne County; was engaged in various pursuits in different parts of the State until 1864,

when he came to West Unity, where he is living, retired, at the age of seventy-four. He is now, and has been for fifty years, a member of the Church of God. George W. Grindle enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in Company I, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the greater part of which company he had recruited. In August, 1862, he was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, and transferred to the regular Quartermaster's Department; next, he was detailed as Orderly on Gen. Nelson's staff, and at the commencement of the Vicksburg campaign, in 1863, was attached to the staff of Gen. Dacorda as Orderly, and afterward to that of Gen. McClernand, by whom he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. In December, 1863, he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of the Fourteenth Ohio District, under Capt. Drake; was returned to the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville in August, 1864; he resigned in November, and in January, 1865, came back to West Unity and recruited three companies in this and Fulton Counties; he was commissioned First Lieutenant, April 13, 1865, and was mustered out in September, 1865. Mr. Grindle has been three times married, and is now engaged in the stationery business at West Unity. He is one of the charter members of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R.

WILLIAM B. HAGER was born in Vermont, March 15, 1819, one of the seven children of Simeon and Mary (Baldwin) Hager, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont. The father was a Revolutionary soldier, and was under Washington at the battle of Yorktown, Va. He came to Union County, Ohio, in 1820, and afterward moved to Madison County, where he died in 1843. W. B. Hager, though receiving only the ordinary education in the log schoolhouse of his youth, is a man of extensive reading, and is well informed in general matters. In 1848, he left the homestead, which had been willed to him and his youngest brother, and engaged in the tanning business in Union County, Ohio, with a brother-in-law, William McCune. In 1855, he came to Montpelier, this county, and operated a flouring-mill and woolen factory till September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was soon appointed Drum Major, and as such served till October, 1862, when failing health necessitated his discharge. Immediately thereafter, he received a Lieutenant's commission and was detailed to recruiting service, and so served till the close of the war. In 1862, he moved to West Unity, and operated a woolen mill at that point from 1865 to 1880, when he was appointed to his present position of second assistant engineer at the State House in Columbus. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Amanda Pennington, of Union County, Ohio, and daughter of Thomas and Ann E. (Holliway) Pennington, and by her became the father of three children. Mr. Hager has been a Notary

Public and Township Clerk for Brady Township for several years. He, as well as his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a local preacher. Also a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., and of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R. He is a local writer of some note, and in 1853 published a volume of poems, entitled "The Green Mountain Buckeye's Lament."

FRANK O. HART, M. D., was born in Pulaski Township, this county, May 22, 1855, and is the eldest of the three children of Julius C. and Martha M. (Fish) Hart. Julius C. Hart was of New England ancestry, and a direct descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of the Hart family received a large military land grant on the Western Reserve, in payment for services rendered during the Revolutionary struggle, and to this, with many of his relatives, he emigrated at a very early day. Julius C. Hart came to this township with his parents when but a small boy, and was here reared amid all the hardships and privations of a frontier life. He taught several terms of school in this and Fulton Counties, and in the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war, when he was appointed United States Detective for Tennessee. He died at Nashville, May 1, 1870, and was buried with Masonic honors. Frank O. Hart was educated at the Shelby High School, in Richland County, Ohio, and in September, 1873, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. C. Clay, at Shelby He graduated at Cincinnati in 1877, and at once began practice at West Unity, where ever since he has been meeting with every success. He has a fine library, and is posessor of one of the rarest collections of relics of the Mound-Builders to be found in the United States. December 19, 1878, he married Celesta A. Arter, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, and daughter of C. M. and Harriet (Beam) Arter. The Doctor is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Patriarchal Circle, and in 1880 was elected Coroner of the County by the Republicans. He is the father of one child—Lena M., born January 1, 1882.

BENJ. HARTMAN is the second of a family of ten children, six of whom are still living, born to Henry H. and Leah (Lookinbill) Hartman, natives respectively of Perry and Berks Counties, Penn. He was born in Berks County, Penn., January 15, 1831. Henry H. Hartman, between the ages of sixteen and twenty, worked at the carpenter's trade, and for two years after at coffee-mill manufacturing, near Pottsville; he then went to Perry County, bought an eighty-acre farm, sold out in 1846, and went to Cumberland County, where he engaged in farming until 1854, when he came to West Unity and operated an ashery for two years; he then built a distillery at the same place, which he ran for about two years,

and then retired from active business to his farm of eighty acres northwest of the town. He was three times married—first, in Pennsylvania, to the mother of Benjamin, who died in 1843; second, to Anna McFarlin, who died at West Unity, in October, 1878; third, to Mrs. Susan Crum, in April, 1879. Benj. Hartman worked with his father until twenty-one years of age; then worked for a year in a tan factory, and then, in 1852, came to Brady Township, where he worked out for four years. In 1856, he bought an unimproved farm, which now comprises 110 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He also purchased other land, which he has deeded to his children. He was married in January, 1858, to Lavinia A. Shoemaker, a native of Summit County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Anna (Belford) Shoemaker, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have had six children, five of whom are still living—John H., George R., Edward, Jacob and Cora M. In politics, Mr. H. is a Democrat, and is an enterprising citizen.

ALMON W. HAYES is the eldest of five children born to Almon and Esther C. (Betts) Hayes, natives of Hartford County, Conn. Almon Hayes, Sr., was a blacksmith, and came with his wife to Richland County, Ohio, in July, 1820, where, on the 13th of September following, Almon W. Hayes was born. Mr. Hayes entered a tract of 100 acres in Richland, then an unbroken forest, built a log cabin and cleared up a farm, and there resided until his death in 1856. He had been School Examiner for five years, and for many years was a member of the M. E. Church, of which his widow, who still resides on the homestead, is also a member. Almon W. Hayes worked on his father's farm and in the blacksmith shop until 1844, when he came to Brady Township, where he bought eighty acres of unimproved land, built a cabin, and put in a crop of wheat, and, in 1846, brought in his family. He still occupies this land, which is now well improved. Mr. Hayes assisted in building the first schoolhouse in his district, which was the third built in the township. He dug the first grave in the cemetery near his home in September, 1849, and the last one July 25, 1882; in all, he has dug 412 graves in this cemetery. Mr. Hayes was the first to discover, concealed in a hollow log, the body of little David Schamp, who was murdered in 1847, by Daniel Heckerthorn and Andrew Tyler, an account of which will be found on page 241 in the historical department of this volume; and also assisted in the arrest of Tyler. Mr. Hayes was married, March 4, 1846, to Angeline Warren, a native of Geauga County, Ohio, and daughter of Orrin and Experience (Bartlett), Warren, natives of Vermont and Connecticut. Mr. Hayes is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Association. They have had born to them nine children, the youngest four of whom are still living.

HINMAN & SON, undertakers. Richard Hinman, the senior partner of this firm, was born in Hartford County, Conn., June 25, 1805. His parents, Ared and Polly (Richards) Hinman, also natives of Connecticut, came to Ashtabula County, this State, in 1831, but, owing to the hostility of the Indians, returned as far as New York State, where they remained four years, and then came back to Ashtabula; resided there thirteen years; moved thence to Beaver County, Penn., and then to Licking County, Ohio, where the father died in 1850; the mother died, November 1, 1858, at West Unity. At the age of nineteen, Richard Hinman began to learn the carpenter's and joiner's trade at Morgan, Ohio; served two years and a half, and then joined Lester Stevens in the manufacture of farming-mills, and subsequently carried on the same business at various other points. October 1, 1829, he married Miss Electa Root, daughter of William and Abigail Root. She was born in Connecticut, May 12, 1811, and bore her husband a daughter and a son—Caroline, born August 21, 1829 (died May 8, 1843), and William, born in Medina County, Ohio, October 1, 1831. Richard Hinman came to West Unity in 1852; commenced work at carpentering, but soon after started undertaking, at which he is still engaged. William Hinman, the junior partner, married, September 28, 1875, Miss Viola Coffee, daughter of Milton and Tacy (Haycock) Coffee, and to their union three children have been born—K. Pearl, Fidelia and Blanch Clio. William enlisted in the Third Ohio Cavalry August 20, 1861; took part in the battle of Shiloh, the pursuit and capture of John Morgan, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and many other skirmishes and light engagements. He was discharged under General Order No. 126, War Department, in August, 1862. He re-enlisted in the same company and regiment in 1864, and served till the close of the war, and was in the party that pursued and captured Jeff. Davis. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 17, 1865. In politics, he is a Republican, a member of Lodge, No. 179, F. & A. M., and of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R.

RICHARD P. HOLLINGTON, retired merchant, was born in Worcestershire, England, March 28, 1822, the eldest of five children of Joseph and Mary (Perry) Hollington. The Hollingtons were remarkable for their longevity, and the grandmother of Richard P. reached the age of one hundred and four years. On her one hundredth birthday, she walked one mile and a half to visit her daughter, returning also on foot. Joseph Hollinger was a soap and candle manufacturer, and also a wholesale grocer at Redditch. In 1833, he came with his wife and five children to this country and settled in Wood County, Ohio, then a wild country, where he entered 400 acres of land one mile south of Bowling Green, built a two-story log house and cleared a farm, and here died in

1848. Although not a member, he was a regular attendant at church, was strictly moral and deeply religious. He was a fine scholar, an excellent actor and a wonderful vocalist, having a strong, clear and melodious voice that ranged through three octaves, and at one time he had been offered liberal inducements to appear on the London stage. Richard P. Hollington received a very fair education in his native land, and in the seminaries of this country, and at the time of his father's death was at Berea, Ohio, attending school. He was appointed administrator of the estate, and performed his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. He then engaged in the stock business for two and a half years on his own account, and as agent for a Cleveland firm; and then went to Delta, Fulton County, and entered a general mercantile business and the manufacture of pot and pearl ash, in company with J. P. Gates, under the firm name of Gates & Hollington; a year later, moved to Johnson's Mills, same county, and took charge of a branch house, under the firm name of Hollington & Gates; two years afterward, engaged in the same business in Burlington with John Lutes, under the style of Hollington & Lutes; four years after, he sold out and bought Johnson's flouring-mill and sawmill in the same county, which he ran about three years. In the fall of 1860, he came to West Unity and resumed general merchandising, and, in 1865 or 1866, associated with him Mr. Elliott, under the firm name of Hollington & Elliott; in April, 1881, he disposed of his mercantile business and retired. During all this time, he had been transacting a real estate business on his own account, having bought and sold over twenty farms in Fulton and Wood Counties, besides property in Toledo, Wauseon and Burlington. He is at present owner of several large farms in Williams, Wood and Fulton Counties and much valuable town property, and his residence at West Unity is the finest in the county. Mrs. H. was married, in 1849, to Mary A. Cummings, a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and daughter of Joseph and Lucy Cummings, of New England descent. To this marriage there has been left but one child, John A. Both Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church, of which for about twenty-five years he has been a Steward, and never yet has he permitted a pastor to depart without receiving his salary. He is a Freemason, and in politics is a Republican, but no office seeker, and has repeatedly refused any remunerative office in town, county or State.

ANDREW J. HOOVER was born in Cumberland County, Penn., October 1, 1846, the second child in the family of six born to George W. and Rebecca M. Hoover. The family came to Williams County in 1852, and at the age of eighteen Andrew was apprenticed to Davis & Snedaker, tinners, at West Unity, and served three years. He then made a trip for a year to Kansas and Nebraska, and on his return entered the employ

of the same firm. Two years later, he formed a copartnership with W. H. Shepherd, and bought out Davis & Snedaker; ran the business about eighteen months, and then sold to Grisier Brothers in 1874. He purchased the stock of tin and tools, and is now conducting a first-class hardware, tin and agricultural implement store. From 1876 to 1880, he served in the Common Council; in 1879 and 1880, was Township Trustee; in 1881, was Township Clerk, and was re-elected in 1882. October 20, 1872, Mr. Hoover married Miss Alice Ronk, daughter of James and Mary (Money) Ronk, and born in Fairfax County, Va., January 13, 1853. The children born to this marriage are Claud Earle and Arthur Guy. George W. Hoover, father of our subject, served during the late war in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the army of the Potomac. His mother, Mrs. Rebecca M. Hoover, died in Mill Creek Township, December 1, 1877, and her remains lie in the Master's Cemetery, four miles northeast of West Unity. His maternal grandfather, David M. Baird, died in 1873, and was buried in the Schiffler Graveyard.

ALONZO R. HYATT was born in Lockport, Brady Township, September 7, 1846, and is the eldest of the four children of Seth B. and Eleanor (Bodel) Hyatt, natives of Wayne and Ross Counties, this State. Seth B. Hyatt came to Brady Township about 1843; taught school a few years; was elected County Surveyor, which office he filled for fifteen or sixteen years, and here was married. Mrs. Eleanor Hyatt died in February, 1855, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hyatt then moved to Bryan, and engaged in the grocery trade. In May, 1856, he married Miss Emily Keeler, a native of Huron County, Ohio, and daughter of Louis and Rebecca (Stephens) Keeler, of England. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Hyatt withdrew from trade, and retired to his farm in the township; but in 1864 returned to town, where he has since been engaged in the brokerage business. Alonzo R. Hyatt received a fair education when young, and worked on his father's farm until January, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment until the close of the war, participating in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and receiving a severe wound in the left thigh at Jonesboro. He was mustered out at Cleveland, in August, 1865, and then worked at various points in Ohio and Indiana for several years. December 2, 1873, he married Emily L., daughter of Lemuel M. and Melisendra (Hart) Boothman, and native of Jefferson Township, this county. In March, 1874, he moved upon the old farm in Brady, and there he still resides. He is the father of two living children —Donald A. and Conroy E., and there was one born to him now

deceased. In politics, Mr. Hyatt is a Republican, and his family is among the highly respected of the township.

MATTHIAS KELLY, son of John and Christina (Brothers) Kelly, was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 18, 1827. He is a woolen manufacturer, and began learning his trade at fifteen, and followed it until he came to this county in 1851. Then he went into the lumbering trade in Pulaski Township, and was quite successful for thirteen years. In 1866, he engaged again in the wool carding, cloth dressing and dyeing business in Pioneer, and in 1868, with others, erected a large mill. This last venture did not prove satisfactory, and Mr. Kelly sold out and moved to Bryan. Eighteen months later, he returned to Pioneer, and with a partner again ventured in milling. This did not pay as well as expected. He sold his interest and came to West Unity, in 1878, and took charge of the woolen mill here, of which he has had the superintendence ever since. In the spring of 1881, he started eight hose-knitting machines, which were destroyed by fire, August 14, 1882, but soon replaced. Of these machines Mrs. Kelly has sole charge. December 5, 1850, he married Miss Caroline L. Allis, born in Hampshire County, Mass., October 3, 1831, and daughter of Lemuel and Lydia L. (Beals) Allis. She came to Ohio at the age of three, had the advantage of an academic education, began teaching at the age of fifteen, and so continued until her marriage. She has borne her husband six children, three of whom are living—Edwin R., Ida P. and Howard Burt.

STANLEY KENT, Postmaster of West Unity, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 3, 1832. He is a son of Dr. Thomas Kent, of Bryan, one of the foremost physicians of Williams County, whose biography will be found in another part of this work. Stanley Kent was educated at Bryan, and at the age of sixteen began to learn to be a cabinet-maker. After finishing his apprenticeship, he worked two years as journeyman and then set up in business for himself. In 1851, he came to West Unity and entered the dry goods store of A. J. Tressler as clerk, and remained with him till he sold out in 1860; then engaged with Mr. R. P. Hollington, successor of Mr. Tressler, with whom he remained till 1866; then formed a copartnership with D. C. Baxter and carried on trade under the firm name of Baxter & Kent until 1871, when Mr. Baxter accepted the position of cashier in the First National Bank of Bryan; he then formed a partnership with E. C. Orton in the dry goods and general merchandise trade, and in 1874 bought out his partner's interest and continued the business until 1876, when reverses caused him to suspend until 1880, when he resumed the business and continued it till he sold out to A. P. Grisier. In August, 1881, he started the grocery trade in connection with the post office, the appointment to which latter he re-

ceived in November, 1871, and which he still retains. March 16, 1859, he married Miss Sarah J. Baxter, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1835, and to their union have born two children, viz.: Leland B., September 13, 1861; and Frank A., June 19, 1864. Mr. Kent is an active business man and a public-spirited citizen, and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN H. KUNKEL, a native of Perry County, Penn., was born January 26, 1826, and was the second of the six children of Henry H. and Catherine (Stone) Kunkel, both natives of Reading, Penn. Henry H. was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, Jacob Kunkel, served seven years as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In 1852, Henry H. came to Williams County, and here made his home with his children until his death in 1876. John H. Kunkel learned the trade of a tailor, and also acquired a knowledge of farming in his youth, and at the age of seventeen located in Shelby, Ohio, and then went to Mansfield, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1841, he came to Brady Township, where he bought eighty acres of unimproved land, cleared up, and built a cabin, and by degrees increased his farm to 255 acres, eighty of which he has deeded to his son. In 1844, he returned to Shelby and married Sarah Blocker, a daughter of Jonas and Catharine (Oler) Blocker, and born near Shelby. This lady died in 1845, leaving one child. In 1848, Mr. Kunkel married Lavinia Bargahiser, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Levi Bargahiser, of the same State. To this union have been born five children—George, Susan (now Mrs. Samuel Swisher), Lavinia (now Mrs. Jacob Denen), Hattie and Levi. For several years Mr. Kunkel served as Township Trustee of Brady, and in politics has always been a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife adheres to the Universalists.

GEORGE L. MARTIN was born in Beaver County, Penn., December 11, 1818, and was the sixth in a family of nine children born to James and Mary (Leasure) Martin, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. George L. Martin's early days were passed on his father's farm and in attending subscription schools, until, at the age of twenty, he apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker for three years. For two or three years he followed the business at Darlington, in Beaver County, and then, in the fall of 1843, he came with his wife to this township, where he bought 160 acres of unimproved land, cleared up, and improved his place, so that now it is one of the best in the township, containing probably the finest fountain in the county. Mr. Martin was married, September 11, 1843, to Miss Mary A. Mahan, a native of Washington County, Penn., and daughter of John B. and Mary (Brown) Mahan, natives of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had born unto them seven children,

viz., Anna (now Mrs. Webster H. Bailey), James E., Robert M., Clarkson F., Mary, Cassius C. and Jessie B. (who died August 31, 1878, in her sixteenth year). Mr. Martin, who is one of the old pioneers, is a stanch Republican, and is and has been for the past nineteen years, Trustee of Brady Township. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS McGREW, son of Finley and Mary McGrew, was born February 22, 1796, in Adams County, Penn., where he received a very fair education. In 1828, his father, a native of England, with his family came West, halting at Columbiana County, Ohio, where, on the 2d day of March, 1831, William H. married Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Yates) Smith, and born August 25, 1810, her parents being native Virginians. In Columbiana County, Finley McGrew died in 1830; his wife died in Franklin County, Penn., some years before. W. Hendricks McGrew is the only survivor of a family of six children, of whom he was the youngest. He came to Williams County with his wife and children in 1836, and settled about two miles south of West Unity. Not a stick had been cut by way of clearing the land. He put up a cabin, into which he moved before doors or windows had been put in, and here, surrounded by wolves and other wild animals, he resided until he had cleared up 140 acres. Mr. McGrew has served nine years as Justice of the Peace of Brady, and as Township Trustee fifteen consecutive years, and has always been a public-spirited man. There have been born to him ten children, of whom Finley died in infancy, and Mary at the age of nine; Nathan and Abraham are living in Iowa, and William in Minnesota; John and George are in the drug trade at West Unity, which they began in 1871, and still continue with increasing patronage. In October, 1865, Mr. McGrew retired from his farm to West Unity, where he enjoys reasonably good health and the repose that comes of well-doing.

WILLIAM C. MILLER was born in Richland County, Ohio, November 10, 1834, next to the oldest of a family of nine children born to John and Rebecca (Carl) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. John Miller settled in Brady Township when William C. was but six months old, and entered 160 acres of wild land, which he rescued from the wilderness; sold thirty years later, and moved to Pulaski Township, where he resided till 1876; sold out again and moved to Waterloo, Ind.; resided there till 1881, and then came to Edgerton, this county, where he now lives. William C. Miller worked with his father till twenty-one years of age, and then began to work out on his own account. He made a trip to California in 1859, and visited Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho. In the fall of 1863, he returned to Brady Township via

Panama and New York, and bought 175 acres of land, on which he has ever since resided, increasing it to 255 acres, and bringing it up to the highest standard of cultivation. March 10, 1864, he married Miss Margaret L. Rowles, a daughter of Alfred M. and Matilda (Green) Rowles, and a native of Ashland County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Universalist Church, and are the parents of five children—Edwin U., Carrie B., John, Otis R. and Hernando C. Mr. Miller, when a boy of thirteen, was the first to suggest to Mr. Schamp that his child had been murdered by Heckerthorn and Tyler, a detailed account of which crime will be found in the historical department of this volume.

GEORGE WESLEY MONEY was born on the 16th of March, 1824, in Fairfax County, Va. His father was descended from an intermixture of Irish and English blood; he was a man of upright character, distinguished for his zeal and fidelity in his religious life, and his patriotic devotion to the perpetuity of the Government and Union of the States, voting against secession in his native State; he soon after forfeited his life, having been shot dead in his own dooryard by a rebel gun. His mother's maiden name was Johnson, descended from an old English family—a familiar name in English history. His maternal grandmother was descended from an intermixture of English and Indian blood. Thus the subject of our sketch is distinctly connected with the "first families of Virginia." In early life Mr. Money, imbibing a hatred for the institution of slavery, left his native State and sought a home in Ohio, living for awhile in Richland County. On the 18th of October, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cook, in the village of Waterford, Knox Co., Ohio; and, in April, 1850, he came to West Unity, living there some eighteen months; he then removed on the land on which he now resides, then a unbroken forest. His early education was confined to the log schoolhouse of his day, with the addition thereto of a five-months' term at the Martinsburg Academy, in Knox County, under the tutorage of Charles Martin in the winter of 1846 and 1847, his room-mate being William Windom, now in the United States Senate from Minnesota, whose friendship has been abiding ever since. Soon after his removal to West Unity, he was elected to the office of Township Clerk, which office he filled for several years until, in 1854, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Brady Township (his commission being signed by Gov. Medill and Secretary William Trevitt), which office he has held nearly twenty-one years. He now holds a Justice's commission signed by Charles Foster, Governor of Ohio. On the 19th of June, 1875, the Republican party placed Mr. Money at the head of their county ticket as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature. He was elected at the following October election, carrying the full Republican vote of the county. At the

end of his official service in the Legislature, the Bryan *Press*, in an editorial article relative to the work of the Sixty-second General Assembly, closed by saying: "Our own Representative, Hon. George W. Money, has been a most attentive and conscientious member. He has always been in his seat, and has voted right in every instance, so far as we have been able to judge. He has been somewhat of a silent member, but an active one nevertheless—and this is the highest order of usefulness. If we are always as well represented, we shall never have much reason to complain." In 1875, Mr. Money assisted in organizing the Mutual Brady Fire Insurance Company, which is still in a prosperous condition. He was elected its first Treasurer, and has held that office ever since. While a member of the Legislature he drafted the law under which it and all similar companies in the State have received their charters, and by the active co-operation of the Hon. John Fenton of Fulton County, who introduced the bill, secured its passage, and no Legislature has since sought to amend its provisions. In 1880, he also assisted in organizing at Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio, the Tri-State Cattle-Breeders' Association for the improvement of stock in general, by encouraging the introduction and raising of thoroughbred cattle, and has been one of its Directors and also its Treasurer since its organization. Mr. Money ranks among the most industrious and enterprising farmers of Williams County. Of him, the late John Rings, of West Unity, said "it was a pity that such men as Money should ever grow old in this world, he loves to work so well, while we have so many that do not like to work at all." On the 19th of January, 1870, Mr. Money lost by death the wife and companion of his early manhood, who left two children—a daughter and son, the daughter dying May 17, 1876. On the 18th of October, 1870, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Thrap, of Putnam County, Ohio, a lady near his own age. But this biographical sketch will be but an imperfect record of Mr. Money's life-work without some allusion to his moral worth and religious life and character, for these are the essential elements of every true and noble record. And it is but a just tribute to his sainted mother to say that to no human instrumentality is he so much indebted for that moral and religious manhood he has attained in life as to the vivid and ever living presence of a mother's fidelity to the moral and religious law of her being—her prayers have been like an ever-present altar of burning incense all along the pathway of his life—that has kept burning as an inspiration for a better life in heaven, and a rejoicing together with that mother over victories won on the battle-fields of earth. From his earliest recollection both his parents were members of the M. E. Church, so that it may be said, that, according to primitive Methodistic usage, he was baptized and born in that church; and, at the age of nineteen, by voluntary choice he became a communicant in

the church in which his parents had found a religious home. Yet in all his religious life he never has cultivated any very strong affiliations for any one religious body or organization, but, wherever in the wide brotherhood of man he has been able to see Christ's image and likeness, there his heart has responded to the Christian brotherhood of a universal Christian Church. Of his religious life, a Brother minister has thus written: "Brother G. W. Money, by an earnest and devoted life to the cause of the Master, and the manifestation of powers sufficient in the eyes of the Church to mark him as one fit for the sacred duties of the ministry, she licensed him as a local preacher February 29, 1852, which relation he sustained for four years, when, in the fall of 1856, he entered the traveling connection, and, for five years, performed the arduous duties incidental to large circuits, preaching at private dwellings and in log schoolhouses in Northwestern Ohio. And through the labors and exposures confronting him in his path of duty, bronchitis seized him in a very acute form for its victim, compelling him to quit the active work for a season until health would be restored; and, in the meantime, he gave up his chosen vocation—the active ministry. But while he has not been subject to the call of the Conference and the appointing power, he listened and gave heed to the voice of the people; and, at their call, he has and is still going over a large 'circuit,' to speak words of consolation and hope to those bereft of their loved ones; and, in this relation, he is indeed the servant of the people—especially the non-church-going people. And it will fall within the bounds of truth to say that, for the last twenty years, Brother Money has attended as a minister more funerals than any other man in the county." And now, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, the active powers of his mind and body have been able to meet the varied responsibilities of life, and discharge them in a way that has met the voice of an approving conscience and the general approbation of the public mind. And now his highest aspiration is to so fill up the residue of his earthly life as to leave an untarnished record and character to all his fellow-citizens that shall survive him. Of the membership of the church, with whom he united in April, 1850, in West Unity, all have either died or removed away, so that he only now lives as a representative of the organization of that date.

GEORGE H. MORE, born in Bavaria, July 12, 1830, was the second son of a family of six children, five boys and one girl. His father, George More, died December 22, 1862, aged sixty-four years, and his mother in 1868, aged sixty-seven. At the age of fifteen, George H. began working out in his native land. May 12, 1848, he took a steamer at Bingen on the Rhine, and at Rotterdam embarked for London; there he took passage on a sailing vessel, and after a boisterous voyage reached

New York June 24, 1848; thence he went by rail to Buffalo; thence by way of the lakes to Toledo, and from the latter point came to West Unity on foot, arriving here July 5. October 31, 1852, he married Miss Catharine Bohner, whose father, Jacob Bohner, was one of the first settlers of Williams County. She was born in Pennsylvania January 31, 1830. To this marriage nine children have been born as follows: Jacob Ellwood, June 2, 1854; George W., November 12, 1856; Frank Emerson, January 22, 1859; Charles Plemon, July 22, 1861; Wilson Ellsworth, February 15, 1864; William B., May 16, 1866; Cora Bell, August 31, 1868; Nora Alice, November 5, 1872; Wilford Clement, January 23, 1874. Of these, Charles Plemon came to his death August 22, 1866, by a kick from his horse; George W. died February 8, 1882. Their remains lie interred in the German Grove Cemetery, two miles south of West Unity. Mr. More, in conjunction with his son Ellsworth, carries on a foundry and machine shop. The son is admitted to be one of the best machinists in the State, and is the inventor of several useful machines. Both father and son are musicians and members of the West Unity Band.

LOUIS E. NEIL was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 28, 1844, and is one of the six children of James and Mary (Noggle) Neil, both natives of Pennsylvania. James Neil, when eight years old, was brought to Wayne County by his parents; here he was married, and shortly after moved to Richland County and became an itinerant preacher in the Church of God; in 1857, he came with his wife and family to Jefferson Township, this county; bought 100 acres of wild land, which he cleared and improved, and recently sold for $7,000. He is still living in the county. Louis E. Neil worked with his father till September, 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served through the war, and was mustered out at Cleveland in July, 1865. He was in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman in his great "march to the sea." At Chattanooga, he contracted a lung fever, from which he has never fully recovered. On his return home, he worked on his father's farm, and at carpentering and painting for several years; in 1876, he came to Bridgewater Township, this county, where he bought a farm of eighty acres, on which he lived till 1878, when he sold out and went to Cloud County, Kan.; bought forty acres of wild land, on which he built a house, raised a crop, and then, eight months later, moved to St. Clair County, Mo.; worked awhile at his trade and farmed on shares, and in December, 1879, returned to his father's, in Williams County, January 1, 1881; he bought one-third interest in a saw-mill, planing-mill and oar factory at West Unity, and is doing a thriving business under the firm name of Grindle & Neil.

Mr. Neil was married, March 23, 1876, to Julia Cutshaw, a native of Cook County, Ill., and daughter of Jesse and Polly (Peach) Cutshaw, natives of Pennsylvania. The two children born to Mr. Neil are named Norman E. and Morton J. Mr. Neil is a member of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Church of God.

ELWOOD ALBERT PIFER, son of Michael and Caroline E. Pifer, was born in Williams County March 9, 1854. His parents came from Pennsylvania and settled in Richland County, Ohio, about the year 1830. In 1850, they came to West Unity, where Mr. Pifer opened a harness shop, which he conducted till his death, November 10, 1881. He was born February 7, 1829, and his wife was born April 24 of the same year. Elwood A. Pifer was married March 30, 1875, to Mary E. Zeigler, whose father came from Pennsylvania, and mother from Germany. Three children are the result of this union—Somerton, born February 14, 1876; Clara, December 12, 1877, and Bertha Belle, August 20, 1879. Mr. Pifer learned harness making with his father, and followed that business until May 20, 1882, when he went into the hotel business at the Kenyon House, West Unity, where he remained three months, then purchased the McIntire House and its appurtenances, and is now conducting that famous establishment in a most successful and popular manner.

JAPHETH L. PRICKITT was born in Burlington County, N. J., twenty miles east of Philadelphia, Penn., August 5, 1815, and his ancestors, as far back as he can trace them, were also natives of New Jersey. He was reared a farmer, and came on foot nearly all the way to Clinton County, Ohio, in April, 1838. He was married to Miss Phebe Borton in Wilmington Ohio, December 27, 1838. For four years he worked at cabinet-making in Lumberton, and then moved to a farm he had purchased in Lucas County. Four and a half years later, he came to West Unity, where he had bought the first saw-mill erected in the place, and ran it about twelve years; he then bought a portable mill, which he ran two years, and then moved on his farm on Section No. 4, where he still resides. Mrs. Prickitt was born in Clinton County, Ohio, on the same day with her husband, August 5, 1815, and her parents also came from New Jersey. She has reared to maturity six children, and has lost three. Two of the sons, Daniel J. and James H., served in Company H, Third Ohio Cavalry, four years, lacking sixteen days, during the late war. James H. sustained such injuries by falling from his horse while on duty as to almost incapacitate him for work since, but otherwise the brothers were uninjured, although always at the post of danger.

REV. JOHN POUCHER was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 10, 1824. His ancestors were English farmers, with the excep-

tion of his maternal grandmother, who was of French descent, and whose father was a celebrated Baptist minister, and died about the year 1818. Grandfather John Poucher died at Digby, Eng., about 1840; father John Poucher died at Cunningsby, Lincolnshire, in 1876. Mother Poucher died in 1854. Rev. John Poucher has been twice married. First to Mary Colton, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Colton, of Lincolnshire, November 8, 1842, and to this marriage five children were born—Elizabeth, John Colton, Mary Ann, Sarah Ann and Laura. Mrs. Poucher died in Bowling Green, Wood Co., Ohio, July 19, 1868. His second marriage was with Mrs. John Poe, March 30, 1869. She was born in Massachusetts December 15, 1836; her first husband died during the late war, a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. To this union there were five children born—Frank Carver, Edward Thompson, Nellie Naomah, George Wesley and Robert Colton. Mr. Poucher came to America in the fall of 1854, and passed the winter following in Shanesville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. In the spring of 1855, he engaged in milling at Bridgewater, this county, and has ever since continued the business, and is now one of the proprietors of Unity Mills, West Unity. He joined the Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1857, and is still an honored member, and has charge of the Montpelier Circuit. At the outbreak of the recent war, Mr. Poucher was elected by his regiment, and commissioned by Gov. Tod, Chaplain of the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which capacity he served till the close of the war. While acting as Post Chaplain at Nashville, Tenn., he received a severe internal injury while assisting a wounded soldier to the cars, and is still a sufferer therefrom; otherwise he escaped unscathed.

J. C. POUCHER, son of Rev. J. and Mary (Colton) Poucher, was born in Lancashire, England, March 23, 1847. Previous to coming to America, his father was engaged in keeping a bakery and confectionery in Manchester, England. Business reverses, consequent upon the Anglo-Russian war in 1854, caused him to emigrate to our country. On the voyage he experienced a shipwreck, the passengers and crew being rescued by a passing vessel, and carried back to England. He made a second attempt, and arrived in safety in New York, when he moved West, living in portions of Ohio and Indiana until 1868, when he came to Williams County. He has been engaged in the ministry for many years. Our subject came to America the same year as his father, but not with him. Previous to coming to Williams County, he had attended school and acted as book-keeper. On coming into the county he settled at West Unity, engaging as book-keeper and salesman for the late G. H. Pearce during eight years, afterward opening a store, which he still continues, in

West Unity, having one of the leading dry goods and notion trades in the place. During the present year, he has charge of the late G. H. Pearce's store in Columbia, Ohio. On May 7, 1872, he was married to Clara Stephens, daughter of C. A. Stephens. They have three children—James L., Clara and Pansy. Mr. Poucher is a member of Superior Lodge, 179, A., F. & A. M., West Unity Lodge, 638, I. O. O. F. and of Brady Lodge, 1676, K. of H.; also of the Uniformed Camp, of Bryan.

JASON F. RICHARDSON was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 15, 1824, the second of the seven children of Richard G. and Anna (Hendrix) Richardson, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Richard G. Richardson was left without a father at the age of fifteen, when he, the eldest child, assumed the care of his widowed mother and three younger brothers and sisters. He bought the interest of the younger children in the homestead of sixty acres, to which he added until he was possessor of 201 acres of well-improved land. This he sold in 1850, and came to this township with his wife, whom he had married in Columbiana County. Here he bought 160 acres, known as the Ridenour farm, on which he resided till his death in 1880. He and wife were members of the Society of Friends, and he had filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Columbiana County for fifteen years. His widow survives him at eighty-three, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Webb, near West Unity. Jason F. Richardson came, with his parents, to this township, and bought 160 acres of land in its wild condition, on which he erected a small frame house, and has continued to improve the farm down to the present time. In March, 1847, he married Miss Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Hester, and a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and to this union there were born four children—Giddings L., Byron H., Olive B. and Ida M. April 5, 1879, Mrs. Richardson died, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. June 20, 1880, Mr. Richardson married Mrs. Virginia, widow of Dr. Wheeler, and daughter of Thomas and Celeste (Vermilion) Tulley, of Loudoun County, Va. Mr. Richardson was Justice of the Peace for Brady Township for three years, Trustee for several terms, and for a number of years has been a member of the Board of Education. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE RINGS was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., April 25, 1834, and is the son of John and Anna (Brinker) Rings, of German ancestry. His father, John Rings, was born in the same county, September 2, 1804, was a farmer, and also a teamster in the days of six-horse teams. He came to this county in 1835, and settled on land now partially occupied by the town of West Unity, then a dense forest. Some years after, he had a portion of his land surveyed and laid out into town lots, started the village July 20, 1842, and named it after Pleasant Unity,

a town in his native county and State. December 8, 1831, he married Miss Anna Brinker, who became the mother of his four children, viz., Catherine, who died in 1840, aged about eight years; George, the subject of this sketch; Susannah, now Mrs. Samuel Shafer, of Montcalm County, Mich., and Margaret, now wife of James W. Howard, present Treasurer of Fulton County, Ohio. Mrs. Rings died August 25, 1840, in her thirty-fourth year, and September 7, 1841, Mr. Rings married Mrs. Rachel C. Hanzey, daughter of Samuel Cliffton, and to this marriage six children were born—Anna, now Mrs. Dixon Sindel; William C., who, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in Company H, Third Ohio Cavalry, and died of typhoid fever at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; his remains were brought to West Unity and buried with the honors of war; John C., of Gratiot County, Mich.; Harriet, now Mrs. Fred Spade, of Hillsdale County, Mich.; Joseph, who died September 7, 1852; and Mary E., who married James Walkup and died in February, 1874. Mr. Rings was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Brady Township; he was elected County Commissioner in 1837, County Treasurer in 1852, re-elected in 1854, and died in his second term, April 18, 1855. He was the part owner of the first saw-mill erected in the village, also one of the owners of the first grist-mill; at the time of his death was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was at all times foremost in enterprises tending to the improvement or development of his town and county. George Rings, our subject, has grown to manhood in this township, being hardly a year old when his parents came to the county. He is a farmer and miller, and one of the proprietors of the Unity Woolen Mills and Flouring Mills. He was educated in the first schoolhouse erected in Brady Township, but was able to attend only two or three months in the year; however, experience has given him a thoroughly practical education. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in 1858 was nominated for County Auditor, but, neglecting his canvass, was defeated by a small majority in a strongly Republican district; in 1877, however, he was elected to fill the office by a handsome majority. August 6, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but, before being mustered in, was elected First Lieutenant and then appointed Adjutant. He was captured by the enemy near Jonesboro, Tenn., September 8, 1863, incarcerated in Libby Prison for eight months, then taken to Danville, thence to Macon, thence to Charlestown, S. C., where, with about 1,200 Federal officers, he was put under fire of the Union batteries then bombarding the city. Under this fire he was held one month, when the yellow fever broke out, and in September, 1864, he was removed to Columbia. At this point he and O. G. Doughton managed to escape, and after many privations made their way to Sherman's army in front of Savannah. During his

captivity, he was promoted to a Captaincy, was ordered from Savannah to New York and thence to Washington, where he was granted leave of absence for thirty days. At the expiration of this time, he rejoined his regiment at Wilmington, N. C., and remained with it till the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Cleveland. February 16, 1871, he married Mrs. Kate L. Miller, widow of James H. Miller, daughter of James Casebeer, of Hicksville, Ohio, and mother of one son, James Haywood Miller, who was born June 29, 1867. By this lady Mr. Rings became the father of five children, viz., George C., born December 4, 1872; Mary E., May 25, 1874; John Edward, July 20, 1875; William C., March 9, 1877; and Lucy A., April 6, 1878. Of these, William C. died of cerebro spinal meningitis, April 21, 1882. Mr. Rings is Post Quartermaster of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R., and is one of the most prominent of West Unity's business men.

JAMES N. RUNNION, M. D., was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 21, 1830, and was next to the youngest of seven children of Joseph and Rachel (Logan) Runnion, natives respectively of Sussex County, N. J., and Washington County, Penn. When a young man, Joseph Runnion crossed the Alleghany Mountains on foot to Washington County, Penn., where he was afterward married. In January, 1820, he moved with his wife and family to Belmont County, Ohio, and settled on eighty acres of land in the wilderness, and passed the first winter in a cabin without either doors or windows. In 1826, he moved to Richland County, and in 1863 came to this township, where he died April 15, 1874. His wife died in Richland County in 1862. Mr. R. was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, Conrad Runnion, served seven years in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Washington. James N. Runnion received a good early education, and worked on his father's farm and taught school until 1853, when he began reading medicine with Dr. J. W. Craig, of Ontario, now of Mansfield, Ohio, and graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, in 1856. After a short practice at Lexington, Johnsville and Shelby, he came to West Unity in 1863, and is now the oldest practitioner in the town. He was married, October 11, 1850, to Minerva A. Dunham, of Richland County, and daughter of Lucius and Mary (Clark) Dunham, and of their offspring there are left two boys and one girl. Mrs. R. died in 1873, a member of the Baptist faith. December 17, 1874, the Doctor married Isabel V. Long, of Knox County, and daughter of Gideon and Sarah (Conaway) Long, and to this union have been born one boy and three girls. The Doctor was a member of the first Town Council of West Unity, and continued a member for several years; for six years he was Clerk to the

Board of Education. He belongs to lodge and encampment in the I. O. O. F., is a K. of H., and with his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM HENRY SHILLING is the son of John Shilling, Jr., and Anna (Hoffmester) Shilling, and was born October 9, 1850. John Shilling, Jr., was born June 24, 1825, the son of John and Catharine (Shillinger) Shilling, natives respectively of Wurtemberg and Lauterbach, Germany. John Shilling, Sr., was married January 22, 1822, and had born to him a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom John, Jr., was the second. John, Sr., died at Columbiana, Ohio, August 17, 1880, aged eighty-seven years; his wife had died at the same place, February 11, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. They came to America when John was about twenty-five years old, and settled in Mahoning County, Ohio. John Shilling, Jr., was reared on the home farm until he was twenty-two years old, and then he learned the milling business at Poland, Mahoning Co. October 25, 1849, he married Miss Hoffmester, by whom he has had the following children—William, born October 9, 1850; Matilda, October 4, 1854; Celestia Jane, December 2, 1856; Curtis E., September 24, 1858; Leander S., May 30, 1860; Clarissa, September 16, 1862; Rachel Catherine, November 10, 1864; Mary Etta, February 27, 1868, and John Franklin, November 22, 1871. Mr. Shilling remained at milling until 1853, and then went to farming, which he followed until 1869, when, in addition to farming, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. In June, 1875, he formed the project of organizing a mutual fire insurance company, to be known as the "Brady Mutual Fire Insurance Company," and the scheme proved a success, the company now carrying a risk of $1,200,000. Mr. Shilling was made its President, but is now acting as its general agent. William H. Shilling spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a good common-school education. January 2, 1869, he married Miss Levina McLaughlin, who was born in Williams County, April 3, 1850, and has borne her husband three children—Charles William, born July 26, 1871; Rachel Catharine, June 10, 1874, and Joseph Edwin, December 16, 1880. Charles William died of spinal fever at West Unity March 13, 1882. In the spring of 1881, William H. Shilling entered into a partnership with his father in the sale of agricultural implements. They erected a suitable building in West Unity, but this was soon after destroyed by fire. With remarkable energy and ceaseless labor, they had another erected, and, ever since, the trade has been conducted in a most satisfactory manner. William H. Shilling is also Secretary of the "Brady Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

EDMON SHUTT was born in Lebanon County, Penn., February 20, 1840, and is the second of five children born to George and Lucy A.

Shutt, natives of the same county. Edmon's mother died when he was eight years old, and until fifteen he worked out for his board and clothes, and then by the month till 1866, at from $6 to $22 per month, when he began farming on shares in Richland County, Ohio, and so continued for about seven years. In 1874, he brought his wife and children to this township; bought eighty acres of land; improved it, and now owns 100 acres in first-class condition. He was married, in Richland County, Ohio, January 18, 1866, to Polly, daughter of Leonard and Catharine (Wertz) May, and a native of Richland County. To this marriage have been born three children—Henry, who died in June, 1868, Anna and Jennie May. Mr. Shutt commenced life with no other fortune than good health and a stout heart, but by industry, economy and integrity, has acquired a competence. He at first went in debt for his farm in this township, but he has not only paid for the original plat, but also for the added acres, which are all now highly improved. In politics, he is a Republican, and he is looked upon as an enterprising farmer.

HENRY J. SMITH was born in Fayette County March 7, 1819, to Jonathan G. and Rachel Smith, and is of German ancestry; he was reared on a farm, inured to hard labor, and is of remarkably strong constitution. Though now past sixty-three, the gray does not show in either his hair or beard. Jonathan G. Smith was born in Germany April 22, 1795, and came to America when quite young, locating in Fayette County, Penn., and moving thence to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1822; in 1841, he moved to Richland County, where he died November 20, 1876. Henry J. Smith was married, March 9, 1842, to Miss Mary Ann Moore, and has by her six children—Elizabeth, Mary, Jonathan, Samuel, Margaret and Anna—all now living. Mrs. Smith died February 22, 1876, and in September, 1879, Mr. Smith married Mrs. Lydia (Deauel) Smith, widow of William Smith, who died in Michigan, in 1878. Mr. Smith came to Williams County in May, 1844, and settled in Madison Township, where he resided about five years, and then came to Brady Township; here he owns a fine farm one and a half miles north of West Unity, well-improved and cultivated; he gives considerable attention to the rearing of Southdown sheep and other stock, in addition to general farming. Mr. Smith is a member of the Baptist Church, and was baptized by Elder Jones, near Wooster, Ohio, in 1836; on coming here, however, he found no church of his denomination convenient, and so united with the Disciples; he is the possessor of numerous heirlooms, including a pair of spectacles worn by his great-grandmother, the frames of which contain sufficient metal to furnish six or eight modern pairs, and has, besides, many similar curiosities hundreds of years old.

ALLEN SPENCER, born in Harrison County June 8, 1822, was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Turner) Spencer, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They were married in July, 1821, in Jefferson County, Ohio, and died February 4, 1863, and March 11, 1880, respectively. Allen Spencer married, October 12, 1843, Jane Rockwell, daughter of Justice K. and Miriam Rockwell, and born in Richland County, Ohio, August 7, 1827. To this union seven children have been born, two of whom have been taken by death. Mr. Spencer came to Williams County with his parents at an early day, and remained with them on their farm until his marriage. December 4, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till July 21, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability incurred in the performance of duty, and now draws a pension, but not one sufficient to support a man unable to do any kind of work; he was at the capture of Fort Donelson, the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Champion's Hill, Black River, Jackson, etc. He is a member of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R.; a member of the United Brethren Church, and in politics is a Republican. In 1839, Mr. Spencer assisted in the survey of the first east and west road laid out through Williams County.

JOHN D. STEIBE is the third in a family of five, and was born in Lycoming County, Penn., October 13, 1841. His parents, Charles L. and Mary (Waltz) Steibe, are natives of Germany, where the father was a baker. In the spring of 1833, Charles L. married, and immediately emigrated to America, arriving with his wife in New York City, where he remained a year and a half; then moved to Lycoming County, Penn., bought a small farm, which he cultivated until 1873, when he came to this township and purchased another farm, which he worked untll his death, in 1878. He was at first of the Baptist belief, but afterward united with the German Methodists, and died in this faith. John D. Steibe worked with his father until twenty-two years of age, and then engaged for about six years in milling and lumbering. He then bought a seventy-acre farm in Lycoming County, Penn., on which he resided till 1867, when he sold out and came to Brady Township, where he farmed on shares for two years. In 1869, he bought eighty acres, to which he has since added forty more, and now has as well an improved farm of 120 acres as there is in the township. January 25, 1866, he married Mary A. Drum, a daughter of Peter and Catharine (Fisher) Drum, and a native of Lycoming County, Penn., who has borne him five children—Peter W., Mary E., Gertrude, George W. and Clara E. Mr. and Mrs. Steibe were once members of the Evangelical Church, he having been converted at the age of twenty and she at the age of seventeen; but in 1867 they both found reason to change their religious convictions,

and joined the German Methodist society, of which they are still consistent members. In politics, Mr. Steibe is a Republican.

TUNIS STIRES is the second of a family of eleven children, ten now living, born to Jacob and Hannah Stires, and was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., January 16, 1824. He is of German and Scotch descent, and his ancestors, as far as he can trace them, died in Hunterdon County—his father in 1878 and his mother in 1874. Mr. Stires has been three times married—first to Elizabeth Starnar, by whom he had two children (Mary H. A. and John Jacob); second, to Margaret Ann Ely, by whom he had four children; and third, to Mrs. Nancy J. Olmstead, the daughter of John H. and Lydia B. Cameron, natives of Pennsylvania. Simon M. Cameron, father of John H. and grandfather of Mrs. Stires, was half-brother of the father of ex-Secretary of War, Simon Cameron. Mrs. Stires has four brothers and one sister living, viz.: Robert B. and John S., practicing physicians at Evansport, Ohio; Simon M., Deputy Clerk of Defiance County; John W. P., attorney and Clerk of the Court of Defiance County. John S. was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and is now a pensioner. Mr. Stires is a member of the Town Council of West Unity and is considered to be one of the reliable business men of the place, and does a thriving trade in pianos, organs, other musical instruments of various descriptions, fancy goods, etc.

JAMES STEVENSON, son of William and Jane (McAlpin) Stevenson, was born in County Down, Ireland, May 27, 1842. His grandfather, James Stevenson, was a Lieutenant of British cavalry, and was wounded at the battle of Corunna, in which Sir John Moore was killed, and his father, William, was born just prior to said battle and during the retreat of the British forces, the wife of Lieut. Stevenson having accompanied her husband on the campaign. William Stevenson came to America in 1831, but returned to Ireland in 1836, was married there in 1841, and again came to this country in 1851 and settled at Pittsburgh. In 1855, he moved to New Lyme, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where his wife died September 9, 1858, and January 5, 1880, he also died. James Stevenson, at the outbreak of the recent war, was among the first to enlist in the army of the Union. April 25, 1861, old Ben Wade made a speech at West Jefferson, Ohio, calling for volunteers. Wade was the first to sign the enlistment papers and James Stevenson immediately followed. He was assigned to Company I, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. W. J. Hoyt, under the first call for 75,000 men. He was at the battle of Rich Mountain and in several skirmishes, and was discharged the following August. The 22d of the same month, he enlisted in Company F, Second Ohio Cavalry. This company had its first engagement

with Quantrell's guerrillas, near Independence, Mo., next with Marmaduke's forces, at Newtonia, Mo., and next at Cane Hill, Ark. Returning to Columbus, Ohio, to recruit, the regiment subsequently joined Burnside's army, and was all through that officer's campaigns. Mr. Stevenson fell into the hands of the enemy December 22, 1863, and was held prisoner at Andersonville and other points until January, 1865, when he made his escape, rejoined his regiment at St. Louis in July and was mustered out September 18, 1865. He was married, September 30, 1878, to Miss Amanda Stump, who has borne him one child—William F., born July 1, 1879.

JOSEPH C. STROCK, son of John and Susan Strock, was born in Franklin County, Penn., May 28, 1830, and came with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, when but two years old, where he was educated in a log schoolhouse and reared to grubbing, chopping, log-rolling and brush-burning and other hard work. At the age of eighteen, he entered an apprenticeship with Miller & Emerson, harness-makers, of Shelby, Ohio; served two and a half years, then worked as a journeyman two years, when, his health beginning to fail, he was forced to resume out-door work, and has ever since employed himself at farming. June 17, 1852, he married Miss Rebecca Bargahiser, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 9, 1830, the daughter of Levi and Susan Bargahiser, natives of Virginia; this lady has borne him four children—Charles, Samuel, Susan and Levi. In 1857, Mr. Strock came to this township and settled on Section 10, where he now has a pleasant and attractive home. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as teamster until discharged in 1865, having taken part in the campaigns of Kentucky, East Tennessee and North Carolina.

WILLIAM SWISHER is the seventh of nine children born to John and Barbara (Henry) Swisher; is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and was born March 8, 1819. His father was a blacksmith and farmer and came with his family to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1826. In 1839, he died while on the road to his old home in Pennsylvania, which he had thought to visit once more, and his widow expired at her home in Crawford County. William Swisher, at the age of twenty-one, cleared up a tract of land his father had given him in Crawford, and seven or eight years later bought the interest of the other heirs in the home farm, which he rented out for a series of years. In 1863, he sold the old farm, and in 1865, disposed of his own and came to Brady Township, where, the previous fall, he had bought a farm of 344 acres. This he has increased to 525 acres, and owns, besides, valuable property in West Unity. In 1840, he married Miss Rebecca Kniseley, a native of Tuscarawas

County, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Shanks) Kniseley, also natives of Tuscarawas County. To this marriage ten children have been born, of whom nine are still living. One of these, Samuel K., served for three years during the late war. Mr. Swisher and wife are members of the U. B. Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. His farm is probably the largest in the county, and it is also the best tilled. Live stock is largely dealt in by Mr. S., and his position as a business man and agriculturist is an enviable one.

EDMOND THOMAS was born in Bedford County, Penn., March 4, 1840, and is the eighth child of a family of ten born to Frederick and Susan (Koffman) Thomas, natives of the same State. Frederick Thomas, a farmer, came to Wayne County, Ohio, with his wife and family in 1847, and farmed on shares for five years. In the spring of 1852, he came to Springfield Township, this county, and in the following fall moved to Brady, farmed on shares for five years, then for three years in Fulton County, and then, in 1860, bought the farm of eighty acres in this township, on which Edmond now lives, and on which he died April 23, 1881, a member of the German Reformed Church. Edmond Thomas worked for his father till twenty-one, and in October, 1861, enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Champion's Hill, Raymond, siege of Vicksburg, all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, the fight at Jonesboro, and was with Sherman on his famous march; he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865, and on his return bought his father's farm in this township, where he has since resided. He was married, September 20, 1869, to Mary M. Kek, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, and a daughter of Andrew and Lavinia Kek, natives respectively of Germany and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two children—James A. and Charles F. In politics, Mr. T. is a Republican, and is now one of the Trustees of Brady Township.

JOSEPH P. THRUSH was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 22, 1842, and is the son of Jacob and Anna (Nazor) Thursh, natives of Pennsylvania. When a young man, Jacob Trush came to Richland County, where he was afterward married. He bought a small piece of land near Mansfield, on which he built a cabin and began clearing, but sold out in 1831 or 1832, and bought 160 acres about eleven miles west of Mansfield. Here, in the woods, he built another cabin, and in this he and wife passed their lives, she expiring June 5, 1876, and he June 15, 1881. Joseph P. Thrush received an academic education, and has taught six terms of school in Wabash County, Ind., and in Richland and Crawford Counties, Ohio. In August, 1867, he came to West Unity, and was employed as a clerk in the dry goods store of S. Pierce & Son for ten

years; then in the store of A. P. Grisier for three years; then for nearly a year in the store of S. Kent. In the spring of 1880, he took charge of A. P. Grisier's store as business manager, which position he still holds. In 1871, he married Melvina Gamber, a native of this county, and daughter of George W. and Mary A. (Miller) Gamber, of Pennsylvania. One boy and two girls have been the fruit of this union. Mr. Thrush is a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., of which he has been the Secretary for the past eight or nine years; in politics, he is a Democrat, and he is one of the most popular of the rising young business men of the town.

JOHN P. VAUS was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 12, 1830, and is the oldest child of Tilghman W. and Elizabeth (Towers) Vaus, both natives of Caroline County, Md. Tilghman Vaus went to Pickaway County when a young man, and was there married. In 1837, he came to Brady Township, entered 160 acres of land, built a cabin with puncheon floor and clapboard roof, and here he and family underwent all the privations of pioneer life, but lived to see all the vast forest about him yield to the advance of civilization, and closed his eyes on the regenerated scene March 31, 1880. Mrs. Elizabeth Vaus is still living, and residing on the old homestead with her son, our subject. John P. Vaus was reared on the farm till twenty-one, receiving his education in the old log schoolhouse of the district. He cleared up and worked a piece of land he and his father jointly owned in this township, and on this he resided a number of years. April 22, 1855, he married Mary Fickle, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, and daughter of Isaac H. and Nancy (Young) Fickle. To this union have been born three children—Amelia A., now Mrs. Charles B. Cromer; Nancy E., now Mrs. Samuel Fogle; Mary E., now Mrs. Sylvester A. Hillard. In February, 1865, Mr. Vaus enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out at Cumberland, Md., July 24, 1865; he then resumed farming on his old place, but in 1868 moved to Hillsdale County, Mich, where he bought and cleared up forty acres unimproved land, and farmed until March, 1875, when he returned to Brady Township, where he has ever since resided on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Vaus are members of the Church of God, and in politics he is a Republican. He belongs to one of the oldest families in the township. and is one of its most prominent citizens.

CHARLES VOGLESON, the son of Philip and Elizabeth Vogleson, was born in Adams County, Penn., August 31, 1816. There he learned shoemaking, which trade he followed till 1870. At the age of twenty-two, he married Elizabeth P. Pettit, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 15, 1816, the daughter of Jacob and Jemima

(Filler) Pettit, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1775. Her maternal grandfather, Philip Filler, served in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. Vogleson were born eight children, of whom five are still living. One of the deceased, Nelson D., was a Sergeant in Company F, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and died in June, 1865, from disease contracted in Southern prisons. The names of the other two deceased were Jacob and Daniel. Mr. Vogleson came to Williams County from Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1866. While in Michigan, he was twice elected to the office of Township Clerk and three times elected as School Inspector. He has served two terms as Mayor of West Unity and also has served as a member of the School Board. He is a man of good education, excellent judgment and executive ability. In politics, he is a Republican, and a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, F. & A. M. He is now carrying on the only bakery in West Unity, supplying this town as well as selling regularly in Stryker.

DAVID M. WEBB is the youngest of twelve children of Thomas and Naomi (Smith) Webb, and was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 20, 1829. Thomas Webb, a native of Virginia, came to Columbiana County, Ohio, when quite a young man, and here married Miss Smith, a native of Maryland, and both died in Columbiana. David M. Webb left the homestead at the age of nineteen, and for two years hired out as a drover. In 1850, he started a general merchandise business at Fredom, now Alliance, and in 1852, came to West Unity, and built a steam saw-mill, in partnership with his cousin, John M. Webb, and ran it about five years; then sold his interest and bought fifty-five acres of land, on part of which the town of West Unity now stands. From 1861 or 1862 till 1864, he clerked for George H. Pearce, in his dry goods store in West Unity, and was then employed, till the summer of 1865, in the Quartermaster's Department at Knoxville, Tenn. About 1866, he built, in company with George Rings and Isaac Grant, the grist-mill at West Unity. A year and a half later, he sold his interest, and went into partnership with W. E. Davidson in the live-stock business. In October, 1881, they went into the grocery business together, under the firm name of Webb & Davison, and are now carrying on trade in West Unity, making clover seed one of their main staples. Mr. Webb married, October 15, 1853, Miss Nancy A. Grant, a distant relative of Gen. Grant, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Chance) Grant, the latter a sister of the famous temperance lecturer, "Broadax." Mr. Webb has no children of his own, but has reared two—a niece, Emma Webb, and Ida Loveless. He has held many public offices and is now a Trustee of Brady Township. He is also a Mason and is quite a prominent business man.

OSCAR S. WEBB, son of Thomas S. and Sarah (Pinnock) Webb, was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 22, 1846, and came with his parents to this county about 1853, locating first in Jefferson Township, then moving to Fulton County, and thence coming to West Unity about 1858. Oscar was married, in the year 1864, to Miss Julia A. Royer, daughter of George and Susan Royer, and born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, November 5, 1846. Their children number four, as follows: John C., born May 24, 1865; Naoma Della, March 9, 1868; Lida May, March 16, 1871; and Arthur Smith, August 12, 1878. Mr. Webb enlisted, September 12, 1864, in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the engineer corps at Nashville, Tenn., and was there present at the defeat of Hood's army in December. At the close of the war, he received his discharge at Columbus, Ohio, July 11, 1865. On his return, he worked at harness-making about nine months; then farmed a year; then worked four years in the Unity Mills. He then clerked four years in the dry goods store of E. S. Davis, and then returned to the mill, where he has ever since been employed. He is a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., and also of Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R. A brother of Mr. Webb, John P., was captured at Limestone Station, August 8, 1863, and died a prisoner of war at Belle Island about February 10, 1864. John Royer, a brother of Mrs. Webb, was killed in a skirmish near Decatur, Ala., August 7, 1862. Mr. Webb's father, T. S. Webb, died near West Unity, November 9, 1880. His mother still survives.

ALBERT M. WILBER, M. D., was born in Scottsville, Monroe Co., N. Y., October 9, 1836, the son of David S. and Sophronia (Eaton) Wilber, of New York and Vermont, the mother being a descendant of Gen. Eaton, of Revolutionary fame. The elder Mr. Eaton was a cooper and farmer, and is now living retired, at the age of eighty-three. Albert M. Wilber was well educated in his youth, and while a student at Hillsdale College, quit in the middle of the course, in June, 1861, to enlist in Company E, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment in all its engagements till the fight at Antietam, where he was wounded in the right leg. He received his discharge December 2, 1862, went to Adrian, Mich., and began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Rynd. He graduated from the Michigan University in 1865, and in April of that year came to West Unity, where he has been ever since engaged in practice, and has met with excellent success. In February, 1867, he married Miss Susan Orton, a native of Richland County, Ohio, and daughter of Treat and Rosetta (Du Bois) Orton, and to this marriage have been born four children—Laura, Orton E., Inez and Edith. The Doctor is a member of Superior Lodge, No. 179, A., F. & A. M., of

Royer Post, No. 109, G. A. R., and of Brady Lodge, No. 1,786, K. of H., of which last he is and has been several years medical examiner. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES WIRICK is a native of Richland County, Ohio; was born April 3, 1817, and is the eldest of sixteen children born to Peter and Deborah (Huntsman) Wirick, natives of Pennsylvania. Peter Wirick went to Richland County when a young man, and was there married. The country was a wilderness and full of Indians, and during the war of 1812 Mr. Wirick and the other settlers were compelled to build and occupy a block-house for self-protection. Mrs. Wirick died in Richland in 1880, and Mr. Wirick in 1882. James Wirick attended school and worked on his father's farm until twenty-one; then worked out for ten years, and afterward farmed on rented land until 1849, when he came with his wife and family to Brady Township, bought eighty acres of unimproved land, built a cabin and cleared up his farm, which is now well improved. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Mary Shafer, a native of Bedford County, Penn., and daughter of Henry and Catherine Shafer, natives of the same State. James Wirick and wife became the parents of ten children, of whom seven are still living. Mr. Wirick is not a church member, but sympathizes with the Universalists. He is a Republican in politics, and is one of the old settlers of Brady Township.

ADAM YESBERA, a native of Mentz, Province of Darmstadt, Germany, was born August 18, 1829. He received a fair education in his native land, learned the tailor's trade, and after his father's death, in 1848, came to West Unity, where he worked at his trade from 1853 to 1865, when he started a dry goods store, which he conducted in conjunction with tailoring. In 1868, he moved his stock to Edgerton, and there, under the firm name of Yesbera & Rolland, did business till 1869, when he sold his interest in the business and returned to West Unity and opened a clothing store. He was married, May 3, 1851, to Susan Rolland, a native of France, and daughter of George Rolland. She became the mother of four boys and two girls, and died at West Unity December 16, 1862, a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1872, Mr. Yesbera married Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of John Sprague.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BARGER was born in Jefferson Township, this county, January 4, 1844, and is a son of William and Elmira (Whitney) Barger, the former a native of Portage County, Ohio, and the latter of New York. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are living, viz.: Thomas, George L., J. W., Phebe and Martha S. They are among the oldest settlers in the township, having come here in 1838. J. W. Barger was reared to a farmer's life, but at present he is the proprietor of a livery stable at Pioneer. In the spring of 1865, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the close of the war was mustered out, December, 1865. February 4, 1864, he married Miss Hannah A. Thompson, who is a native of Pennsylvania. To this union there were born two children, one only now living—Della E.

C. J. DEWITT, editor of the *Tri-State Alliance*, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and came to Medina County, Ohio, with his parents in 1847. He attended Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 1858, 1859 and 1860, when, his health failing, he left college and traveled for a time, taught school, and was ordained a Baptist minister. Returning in 1864, he engaged in Sunday school work, as agent and organizer. In the same year, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guard, and after the war came again to the West as teacher, Sunday school worker and preacher until 1869, when he commenced mercantile life in Illinois, in which he continued three years, afterward moving to Kansas and opening a cattle ranch. On the death of his mother and sister, he returned to Williams County and began the work of an Evangelist, traveling through many States. In June, 1879, he started the Pioneer *Alliance*. On July 8, 1869, he married Miss Anna Baker, of Illinois; their family consists of four children—Percy G., Lena M., Clara L. and Iva Belle. He is a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. orders.

BENSON E. DOOLITTLE is a son of Ebenezer Doolittle, who was born 1791, in Connecticut, and taken to New York when young, and at the age of forty-two years removed to Michigan. He was a Methodist minister, having preached in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio. He came to Williams County in 1849, and was an early settler of Madison Township, devoting the latter part of his life to agriculture, occasionally preaching, but was without a regular charge; he died in 1865. He was married to Nancy Atwater, of New Haven County, Conn., who

bore to him six children, three of whom are living—Mrs. Caroline Young, Mrs. Phebe E. Fulton and B. E. Doolittle. Mrs. Doolittle died March, 1845, after which he married Mrs. Dwite, who died a few months after, when he married Henrietta Norris, who also died, and finally he took to wife Mrs. Anna Burdick. Benson E. Doolittle was born July 29, 1832, in Madison County, N. Y., and came to Williams County, Ohio, in 1849, thence moving to Kansas, where he remained during the "Border Ruffian war." He returned to Williams County in 1859, being married to Miss Nancy Weaver, of Richland County, in the same year. They have had seven children—Ada, Carrie (deceased), Orrin J., Nellie, Arthur (deceased), Martin L. and Luther L. After his marriage he moved to Michigan, but returned to Williams County in 1865; he is a member of the United Brethren Church.

GEORGE W. DURBIN is the son of Scott Durbin, who was born in Maryland February 21, 1791, and married, in 1812, to Miss Margaret Davis. They had ten children, of whom seven are yet living; he died in 1863. George W. Durbin was born July 13, 1813, in Richland County, Ohio, where he lived and worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to Knox County, Ohio, and thence came to Jefferson Township August 20, 1838, where he had 100 acres of land, obtained from the Government. He brought the first cook stove into the county; his wife paid $45 for it in Knox County, earning the money with her needle; he also brought the first two-horse plow into Jefferson Township, and applied to the Post Office Department and obtained the first and only post office in the township, and was appointed the first Postmaster. It was called Durbin's Corners until recently, when it was changed to West Jefferson, and then to Karle. For years, he went miles to help his neighbors raise log cabins and barns. Their nearest markets were Toledo and Maumee (now South Toledo), sixty miles. He taught the first school in Jefferson Township, receiving $45 for three months; he was married, May 21, 1838, to Miss Mary Ann Roberts, in Knox County, Ohio; she was born in 1806, in Bennington County, Vt. Five children were the result, of whom four survive—William H., Margaret M., Mary E. and Thomas C. Mr. Durbin moved to Pioneer in 1866; he was there for a time in the hardware business, but now superintends his farm in this township.

SAMUEL DURBIN was born in 1819, in Richland County, Ohio, where he resided until fifteen years of age, when he removed to Knox County, Ohio; here he remained until he came to Williams County, in 1852; he was one of the earliest settlers of Madison Township, having bought a farm, clearing and improving it himself; he married Hannah Eliza Wing in Knox County, from which union resulted six children,

three of whom are living—Mrs. Sadie Barnum, Thomas and Mrs. Ellen Smoot; Mrs. Durbin died in 1853, when he married Catherine Kirk, by whom he had six children, of whom three survive—George, Wakefield and Minnie. His mother (now ninety years old) lives with him; she was born in Morgan County, Va., October, 1792.

WILLIAM H. DURBIN, son of George W. Durbin, was born April 20, 1839, in Williams County, Ohio. When a young man, he traveled through Missouri, Iowa and Kansas, being absent about two years, returning to Madison Township in 1861, where he possessed a farm, which he cleared and improved, it being now one of the best in the township. During the war, he served in the Ohio National Guard, also in the United States service four months, and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiment, being afterward discharged on account of disability. In 1860, he was married to Elvira Teeter, of Knox County, Ohio, and has two children—George F. and Carrie. Becoming divorced from this union, he married Emeretta Hersheiser. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and has been in the Encampment seven years; he is also a member of the Grange and the G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN DYE is a son of William Dye, who was born in Alleghany County, Md., and married Miss Martha Reynolds, of that place. They had seven children, four of whom are living—John, Isabella, Louisa and Jane. Mrs. Dye came to her death in 1859. William Dye was again married, and this time to Mrs. Hannah Flemming, having two children—Fidelia and Calista. He afterward married Mrs. Marietta Blathenrick, coming to Fulton County in 1842, and to Pioneer in 1871; he was engaged as farmer and stockman, dying September, 1874. John Dye was also born in Alleghany County, Md., March 5, 1829, from which place, at an early age, he was taken by his parents to Holmes County, Ohio, and afterward to Lucas (now Fulton) County, where he engaged in mercantile business at Pettisville. He was the original owner of this place, obtained the first post office, and was the first Postmaster. While in Fulton County, he engaged in the lumber trade, and had interests in the Pettisville Woolen Mills; he came to Williams County in 1864, where he has ever since resided. He married Miss Harriet A. Davison, of Ontario County, N. Y., who died April, 1875, leaving five children—J. Clayton, William Porter, Mary Martha, Richard H. and Lula M. He afterward married Miss Lydia N. Shafer, of Williams County; he is a member of the Masons and of the Grange, also of the Christian Church; he received a great part of his education at Adrian, Mich., and taught during the years 1850–52; he is a Republican.

E. D. EGGLESTON is a son of Erastus Eggleston, who was born in Huron, Washington Co., N. Y.; moving thence to Geauga County,

Ohio, of which he was one of the early settlers. He married Mary Goodwin, of Ontario County, N. Y., whose father was a soldier of 1812, going through the West with Anthony Wayne as an Aid-de-Camp to his brother, who was a Colonel under Gen. Wayne. He came to Williams County in 1853, locating in Madison Township; he died May, 1862; Mrs. Eggleston is still living. They had eleven children, eight of whom survive—Lucy Ann, Elmira S., Samuel G., Mary J., Eliab D., Elvira L., Susan L. and Oceana R. E. D. Eggleston was born in Geauga County, Ohio, September 11, 1828, living there and in Medina County until 1853, when he came to Williams County with his parents. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Fulton, with the issue of one daughter—Mrs. Helmes. Mrs. Eggleston was an early teacher in Madison Township. Mr. Eggleston cleared the farm on which they now reside, and assisted in clearing much land throughout the township. In 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiment, serving until the war was ended. He is a Republican in politics, an Odd Fellow, a Granger, member of the G. A. R., also a class leader in the M. E. Church.

RICHARD GAUDERN, JR., M. D., was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 26, 1832, and came with his parents, when four years of age, to Coshocton, Ohio, where he lived seven years, thence moving to Williams County; he has resided in Pioneer since 1856. After receiving a common school education, he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Roe, in Hamilton, Ind., in 1852. In 1853, he attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, forming a partnership with Dr. Roe in 1854, which continued until he accepted a position in the Model Water Cure at Danville, N. Y., where he was very successful, but left said institution to return to Williams County and resume his profession; he soon after located in Pioneer. In 1859, he returned to New York, and on December 24 was married to Miss Lucinda Pennell, daughter of Rev. A. Pennell, proprietor of the Model Water Cure. In 1862, he entered the army as a volunteer surgeon, serving under the Sanitary Commission and assisting in transporting the sick and wounded to Northern hospitals, thus continuing until smitten with camp fever, when he returned home. During this period, his wife and child became sick and died. After his restoration, he re-entered the service as a Captain of a company he had organized, known as the Sixty-eighth Battalion. After reporting at Camp Chase, this organization became a part of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, in 1864. They first proceeded to Alexandria, and thence to Bermuda Hundred, joining Gen. Butler's command, from which time the regiment was in constant service until discharged at Camp Chase in 1864, the term of service expiring. In October, 1863, Dr. Gaudern was married to Miss Lucinda Pitts, daughter

of Peter Pitts, who emigrated from New England to Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y., in company with the first settlers, where he remained till his death—a most respected citizen. Mrs. Lucinda (Pitts) Gaudern was reared and educated in Ontario County, and graduated at Genesee College. She died April 1, 1871; was a lady of much natural ability and acquirements, and had contributed to several leading periodicals. To this union succeeded three children, all of whom survive—Abbie, Edward and Bessie. After the war, Dr. Gaudern resumed the practice of medicine, and graduated with high honors at the Eclectic Medical College of New York. On January 21, 1875, he was united to Mrs. Jane Grose, of Pulaski, Williams Co., Ohio; she was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March, 1841. Dr. Gaudern is eminent as a physican and surgeon, and enjoys a large reputation and a lucrative practice. He is a member of the M. E. Church; is connected with the business interests of Pioneer, and is a large owner of real estate therein.

J. F. HADLEY is the son of Horatio Hadley, who was born in Brattleboro, Vt., July 6, 1810. He was a farmer, and left Vermont for Oswego County, N. Y., and moved thence to Hillsdale, Mich. He was first married to Sarah Bullard, a native of Western New York, born June 14, 1818; by her he had one daughter—Elmira. By his second marriage, he had eight children, six of whom remain—J. F., Marcelia, Elvira, Dexter, Ella, Emma, Addie and Ruth. J. F. Hadley was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., June 14, 1842. He went first to the public schools, then to Hillsdale College, Albion College (Mich.), and, in 1864, to the Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He taught for a time when a young man, but settled in business at Osseo, Mich., and Hillsdale, Mich. In 1867, he came to Pioneer. He keeps dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and gents' furnishing goods; he also deals in wool and groceries. The firm proper is now Hadley & Hilton, the later entering in February, 1882. Mr. Hadley was married September 16, 1866, to Anna M. Johnson, of Hudson, Mich., daughter of Squire Johnson. Four children are so far the fruit—W. Irving, Jesse R., May and Fred W.

H. B. HALL was born March 13, 1844, in Richland County, Ohio; his father, Thomas Hall, was born October 5, 1814, in Perry County, Penn. In 1830, he removed to Richland County, Ohio, there engaging in weaving and farming. He was married, in 1838, to Margaret Kirkpatrick, daughter of Joseph Kirkpatrick; he died in 1848. H. B. Hall followed farming until 1877, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Pioneer. In October, 1870, he was married to Miss Susan Uhlich, of Mansfield; she died March 7, 1880.

T. B. HALL was born August 31, 1848, in Richland County, Ohio. When eighteen years of age he began teaching school in Richland and

Williams Counties. In 1867 and 1868, he attended the graded school at Shelby, Ohio, and the academy at Ontario, Ohio, during the summers of 1869–70. In the fall of 1870, he came to Williams County, where his mother resided, and taught school until 1873. He commenced work as a salesman in the store of F. G. Fried, in Corunna, Ind., and continued with him until August, 1876, when he purchased an interest in the firm of Perky & Doty, in Pioneer; this partnership continued till February, 1877, when his brother, H. B. Hall, bought the interest of Mr. Perky, thus making the firm Doty & Hall Bros. In the spring of 1879, Mr. Doty withdrew, the business being continued under the firm name of Hall Bros. They carry a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, clothing and gents' furnishing goods. T. B. Hall was married August 31, 1875, to Miss Mary Orr, of Corunna, Ind., who was born October 19, 1855. To them have been born two children—Herbert E. and Bertha Hall. The firm purchase from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of wool annually, employing a capital of from $11,000 to $12,000 annually, turning its stock about three times a year. It deals on fair business principles, one price to all.

C. F. HAVILAND is the son of Isaac Haviland, who was born February 6, 1806, in Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., where he has always resided as a farmer. He was married to Laura Baldwin, of the same place, March 4, 1830; she was born May, 1807, and died November, 1852. By this marriage sprang five children, two of whom, William W. and C. F., live in Williams County, Ohio. He was married to Jane Baldwin, of Putnam County, N. Y., who died September, 1868, leaving one child—James B., now living in New York. He was a third time married to Anna A. Northorp, of Kent, N. Y., from whom he was divorced the same year. His fourth marriage was with Cordelia Shaw. C. F. Haviland was born in Putnam County, N. Y., October 15, 1843, where he resided until 1862, when he removed to Michigan. In New York he had farmed and taught, having begun teaching when sixteen years old. While in Michigan, he was engaged in the lumber business with his brother. Leaving Michigan he came to Williams County, Ohio, engaging in lumber dealing here; then returned to his father in New York for ten years, coming thereafter to Pioneer, and establishing the dairy business and farming. On December 31, 1868, he married Miss Harriet Gordon, daughter of Cyrus Gordon, of New Jersey. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of the Masonic and Odd Fellow societies, and of the Grange. His property is the result of well-directed industry.

THOMAS HODSON was born April 28, 1814. His father, George Hodson, was born October 23, 1788, in Heington, Lincolnshire, Eng., and his father, Martin Hodson, was born in Bedfordshire, and was Stew-

ard to the Duke of Bedfordshire. The father of this subject left Heington when fourteen years old, going to Navenby, Lincolshire, Eng., where he was apprenticed to a wheelwright; there he lived and labored at his trade until his death October, 1823. He served as a Sergeant in the French war from 1812 to 1815, marrying Sophia Sibcey (mother of Thomas), who was born in Lincolnshire in 1791, and who died in 1856. In 1827, Mrs. Hodson was married to William Dobbs, who had been so favorably impressed with America that, with his family, he removed hither in 1827, coming to Richland County, Ohio. By the union of George Hodson and Sophia Sibcey, resulted seven children, six of whom were brought to America, two only surviving. Thomas attended school in England until twelve years of age, when he was put to work on a farm. His step-father died in 1867. He was married, August 13, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, daughter of Levi Stephenson, who came from Allegheny County, Penn., in 1813 or 1814. By this union they had seven children, of whom six are living—George, Mary Ann (Bostater), Joab, Sophia (Umbenhaur), Minerva (Letcher), Martin T. and John H. (deceased). Mr. Hodson came to Williams County, Ohio, in November, 1847, purchasing from 600 to 700 acres of land, and moving thither in April, 1854. From 1854 to 1855, he lived at Bridgewater Centre (where his two eldest sons yet reside); thence moved from the farm to Pioneer in January, 1870, where he now lives. He has held the offices of Road Supervisor and School Director; he has also since 1857, practiced law in Justices' Courts. He is independent in politics, voting for the best man and measures, taking active work and making speeches for the establishment of his views. He is a Humaritarian and a Rationalist; a leading citizen of Williams County, a man well versed in general knowledge, and of an impartial and investigating mind. During the war, though not actively engaged, he did much by his voice and his money to sustain the Union. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and was Master of the first Grange organized in Pioneer, and is still working earnestly in these several orders. He also possesses one of the finest libraries in the county, and is a solid, self-made man.

ANDREW IRWIN is a son of William Irwin, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio when a young man. He was married to Mary Ambrose, of Wayne County, Ohio, by whom he had nine children, of which number five are living—Andrew, James, Mary E., John and William C. Mr. Irwin died about nine years ago, and Mrs. Irwin a few years previous. Andrew Irwin was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 16, 1830, where he lived until his twenty-third year, engaged as a farmer and a carpenter. He came to Madison Township in 1854, and bought a farm, clearing and improving it himself; he helped to build

the first buildings in Pioneer. He married Susan D. Parcel, of Marion County. To them have been born four children—Mary L., Ida L., Cora L. and William (deceased). Mrs. Irwin died in 1873, Mr. Irwin marrying, in 1879, Miss Elmira J. Manley. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and G. A. R., having enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Regiment, serving one term. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE R. JOY was born June 8, 1819, in Thompson, Windham Co., Conn., his father, Elias Joy, having been born in the same town March 18, 1781. Elias, when a young man, was overseer in the cotton factory of Samuel Slater (one of the first built in America), in Rhode Island, and afterward in the same business in Worcester County, Mass.; then in Thompson, Conn.; the latter part of his life he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and died February 1, 1849. His wife, Mary (Wakefield) Joy, was also born in Thompson November 14, 1780, and died August 17, 1847. To them were born eight children, but four of whom are living. George R. Joy resided in Connecticut until his sixteenth year, attending the common schools about three months out of twelve, working the remainder of the time at the trade of shoemaking. When sixteen years of age, he removed with his father to Worcester County, Mass., remaining two years, after which he resided in Boston, Montpelier, Vermont, Northern New York and Canada, being variously engaged as farmer, shoemaker, lumberman, etc. While in Boston, he engaged for a three years' voyage, but never shipped, thus preserving his life—the vessel being lost during the passage. He left Oswego, N. Y., in 1842, stopping at Chicago through the winter and working at his trade. In the spring of 1843, he went to Lenawee County, Mich., where he labored for a time on a farm. He was first married October 30, 1844, to Miss Parmelia Cottrell, who was born October 17, 1824, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and died August 8, 1847, in Michigan. He removed to Williams County, Ohio, April 5, 1848, where he was married to Mrs. Lucy H. Rogers, who was born March 10, 1820, in Hampshire County, Mass. When fourteen years old, she came to Lucas County (now Fulton), Ohio, with her parents, who were among the first settlers. The subject of this sketch has resided in Williams County since 1848, having been engaged as farmer and hotel-keeper in Pioneer, but is now engaged extensively in farming, having 400 acres in Williams County, as well as a controlling interest in a large farm in Michigan. By his second wife he has had seven children, of whom four survive—Fidelia, married in March, 1872, to C. G. Sweet; Ellen A. and Eleanor J. (twins), born in January, 1856; Alice Agnes, born in December, 1856, married in April, 1880, to C. H. Masters. His present wife had three children by her former husband—Lucy Marie, Mary Ann and Josephine O. Rogers;

they were brought up by Mr. Joy. He is one of the leading citizens of his township; a Democrat in politics, was elected Commissioner of Williams County in 1861, and re-elected in 1877, serving two terms.

ARVILLA McDANIELS, teacher. The place of birth of this remarkable personage is unknown to the writer of this sketch. At the early age of thirteen she commenced her life work as a teacher in a common school in Licking County, Ohio. About 1838, she went to Wakatomika, Coshocton Co., Ohio., where she taught for nearly three years in the first frame schoolhouse in the township, log schoolhouses being still the style in that county. She then came to Williams County, in company with Dr. R. Gaudern, and taught at Bryan and other points, and thus continued for more than forty years, teaching one hundred terms in this and other counties in the State, when the failing health and advancing age of her parents, then residing in Superior Township, called for her personal attention, which was constantly given until they were removed by death. Soon after these events, the homestead, which had been improved by her mother and step-father, Richard Pugh, was sold, it having been conveyed to Miss McDaniels by her parents, largely in consideration of her services rendered them in their declining years. With a desire to end her days in peace near the friends of her youth, she caused to be constructed a small but convenient brick residence in Pioneer, which she inhabited until her death, in 1873. Martin Perky, now Judge of Probate, was named as executor in her will, which was written at her bedside, during her last illness, by her medical attendant, whom she had taught his first lessons nearly forty years before. She was one of the most conscientious educators of the county. Her life was unpretending, self-sacrificing and useful, and was given to the moral, intellectual and religious training of youth. From her early days she was a devoted and worthy member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM SIDDALL, dentist, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 14, 1835. His father, Adam Siddall, was born in the same county, January 19, 1809; he was married to Elizabeth Frazier, of the same county, in 1832; she died in 1847. To them five children were born—James, William, John, Mary and Elizabeth (deceased). He was again married, in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth McMillan, by whom he had three children, of which number two survive—Thomas T. and Joseph A.; his death occurred in September, 1862, from the falling of a tree, in Amboy, Mich., while there on business. William Siddall was reared partly in Ohio and partly in Michigan, receiving his education in the common schools and at Mount Union Seminary. He was married April 5, 1855, in Ransom, Mich., to Miss Phidella C. Field. Nine children resulted—Perry S. (deceased), Lydia E. (Gordon), Ella B., Elva C.,

Susetta (deceased), William R., Anna D., John C. and Libah E. August 7, 1862, William Siddall enlisted in the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Company F, and was discharged June 22, 1863, by reason of disability. He came to Pioneer in 1866, and has since practiced dentistry. He is a member of the G. A. R.; is a Republican; was the first Mayor of Pioneer, serving two terms; and on the Board of Education for six years.

C. G. SWEET is the son of Thomas B. Sweet, who was born May 20, 1816, in Onondaga County, N. Y.; married to Miss Jane Crosby, October 30, 1843, who came from Thompson, Conn.; she died March 25, 1847. They had two children—Jennie and C. G. C. G. Sweet was born November 21, 1844. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Infantry July 28, 1862, and was discharged April, 1863, for disability—defective vision. He re-enlisted December, 1863, in the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, receiving his discharge in 1864. In the fall of that year he went into the United States Military Railroad Service, and continued therein until January, 1865, when he received a final discharge. He came to Pioneer in 1865, and is now engaged in conducting a hotel, the appointments of which are quite complete. His charges are moderate, and his house, like himself, has become a favorite with the traveling public.

GEORGE YOUNG, M. D., is the son of Martin Young, who was born in Germany in 1806, coming to America in 1854; he was married in Germany to Barbara Wandel, by whom he had eleven children, ten of whom are yet on earth. He came to Williams County in 1866, and here he still resides; he is a farmer. George Young was born October 30, 1838, in Germany, coming hither with his parents in 1854. When seventeen years of age, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Francis Stohl, of Ganges, Richland County, Ohio, remaining in his office several years. In 1865 and 1866, he attended the homœopathic college in Cleveland, graduating therefrom in 1866. He located at Shenandoah, Richland County, for eight months, then came Pioneer, where he has since remained and secured a large practice. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Regiment, and was discharged—from ill health—in Dec., 1864. He was medical assistant, and in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the siege of Atlanta and others. On October 18, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Miller, of Richland County; they have three children—Arthur F., Minnie and Harry G.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

CHRISTIAN ARNSBERGER is a native of Wayne County, Ohio; was born February 9, 1836, and was one of ten children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Shade) Arnsberger, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. Daniel brought his family to Wayne County about 1820, and there farmed in the forest, on shares, till 1844 or 1845, when he came to this township, bought eighty acres of partially improved land and farmed till his death, September 6, 1879, at the age of eighty-four, his wife following ten days later, in her eighty-first year. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and he had served for several years as Township Trustee. Christian Arnsberger is a man of extensive reading, and of broad and comprehensive views on all topics. He worked on the home farm till twenty-one, then served two years as apprentice to a carpenter, and followed the business for ten years afterward. In the summer of 1864, he was in the employ of the United States Government in Georgia, and in 1865 he moved upon his farm of fifty acres, in this township, then nearly all forest, but now highly improved. September 29, 1858, he married Elizabeth Conrad, a native of Marion County, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Susanna (Stillwell) Conrad, respectively of Marion and Miami Counties. To Mr. and Mrs. Arnsberger have been left six children—Mary E., Michel S., Martha A., Nelson J., Susan E. and Frances M. Mr. Arnsberger has for several years been one of the School Directors in his district, is President of the Township Board of Education, and is serving his second term as Township Trustee. In politics, he is a Greenbacker.

HIRAM T. BETTS was born May 10, 1832, in Trenton, N. J., and is one the nine children of John L. and Sarah A. (Pryor) Betts. John L. Betts moved from Nova Scotia to New York, where he was married. Some years later he moved to New Jersey. In 1847, he moved to Springfield Township and purchased 120 acres of unimproved land, residing since upon his farm. He formerly commanded a trading vessel on coast voyages, was employed in the Methodist Book Concern, and was the first Abolitionist in the county; he has also given much time to inventions. Hiram T. Betts' education was originally limited, but he has greatly enlarged the same by careful and persistent reading. In 1855, he bought the farm of 147 acres of highly improved land on which he lives. Mr. Betts was married, in 1854, to Mary A., widow of S. M. Thurston. They have two children—Franklin and Clarence. Mr.

Betts is Chaplain of Springfield Grange, No. 499, and Overseer in Pomona Grange of Williams County, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was for some years, also, one of the Township Trustees. The Betts family are descendants, in a direct line, from the Pilgrim fathers.

CHESTER BLINN was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 15, 1815. His parents, Richard H. and Electa (Hamilton) Blinn, were natives of Massachusetts. Richard H. Blinn came to Cleveland when that city was in its infancy, and, in company with Maj. Dame, owned and operated a large distillery. They also owned and built the first vessel that ever sailed from Cleveland harbor—the Neptune, which was used in the transportation of beef to Fort Mackinaw for the use of soldiers stationed there, of which Messrs. Dame & Blinn had the supply contract. They also supplied Gen. Harrison's army with provisions, hauling the same with ox teams from Cleveland to Fort Meigs, on the Maumee River. After disposing of the distillery, Messrs. Dame & Blinn took the contract of building a mud pike from Fremont to Perrysburg, which was completed in 1826. Mr. Blinn served with the Ohio State Militia during the war of 1812, and was a member of the A., F. & A. M. He died at Perrysburg March 15, 1829. At the age of eighteen, Chester Blinn was employed by the Hollister Brothers, at Orleans, engaged in fur trade, where he remained nearly seven years, when he went to Fort Wayne in the same business until 1849, when he removed to West Unity, formed a partnership in mercantile business with William Letcher, under firm name of Blinn & Letcher. In 1853, this firm took a grading contract under Carlton C. Douglas, on the L. S. & M. S. R. R.; and, in 1854, started a branch store at Stryker, the first in the place. Both were operated until 1857, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Blinn retaining the stock at Stryker, which he sold in 1859. In 1861, he was employed in Quartermaster's Department at Gallatin, Tenn., under Capt. Hunter, remaining two years. After his return, the firm of Messrs. Blinn & Douglas began operations in Stryker as grain and stock dealers, and are doing a very extensive business in this line. Mr. Blinn and Miss Maria Boyden were married at Medina, Mich., August 25, 1847. Miss Boyden is a native of New York, and her parents of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Blinn are members of the Universalist Church, and parents of four children, three living, viz., Martha E., Ella (Blinn) Batey, of West Unity, and Ada (Blinn) Duffey, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Carlton C. Douglas, of the firm of Blinn & Douglas, is a native of New York, born April 26, 1828. At the age of sixteen, he accepted a clerkship in Fredonia, N. Y., where he remained nine years. He came to Fulton County, Ohio, in 1853, having taken a grading con-

tract on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., which was completed in 1855. He engaged in mercantile trade at Stryker in 1856, remaining three years, when he disposed of his business and formed the partnership above mentioned. Mr. D. is one of the most prominent citizens of Stryker, and at one time was Postmaster.

DANIEL W. BLOOM, born in Perry County, Penn., November 11, 1826, is one of nine children born to Daniel and Margaret (Rough) Bloom, natives of said State. The elder Bloom, a weaver by trade, came with his family to Richland County, Ohio, in 1828 or 1829, bought forty-one acres of land and there resided until 1879, when he took up his residence with his daughter, Diana Seydel, in Crawford County, where he ended his days January 17, 1882. Daniel W. assisted his father on the home-farm until he reached the age of twenty-one, worked out on a farm for a year, and was then employed as a carpenter by the C., C. & C. Railroad Company for five years. He then farmed on shares for four years, after which he bought a forty-acre farm in Huron County, Ohio, sold it two years later; purchased another, ran it one year, sold it; farmed on shares another year, and then bought, in the spring of 1865, the farm of 100 acres in this township, on which he now lives. March 15, 1855, he married Elizabeth Truxell, a native of Huron County, Ohio, and daughter of William C and Mary (Brewbaker) Truxell, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Bloom are members of Springfield Grange, No. 499, and she is a member of the M. E. Church. They have two children living—Dana O. and George G.

AARON L. BOYER was born in this township, November 17, 1855, and is the youngest of thirteen children born to John and Margaret (Shoutz) Boyer, of Huntingdon County, Penn. John Boyer was a blacksmith and farmer, and in 1835 moved to Ashland County, Ohio, where he bought a small farm, on which he resided till the spring of 1851, when he came to this township, and bought the farm of ninety-six acres where he now resides. He and wife, who was a daughter of Christian and Margaret (Hoover) Shoutz, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Aaron L. married September 11, 1875, Sarah E. Robinson, a native of this township, and daughter of Thomas and Almira (Fuller) Robinson, both natives of Ohio. Two children are the fruit of their union, and are named Clyde E. and Earl R. Mr. Boyer and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is looked upon as one of the rising and enterprising young farmers of the township.

COL. EDWIN D. BRADLEY, a veteran of the war with Mexico, as well as of the late civil war, a patriot and Christian gentleman, of whom Williams County may well be proud, was born August 28, 1804, at Litchfield, Conn. He is a son of Major and Chloe (Hulbert) Bradley,

both natives of Connecticut. In 1638, Samuel Bradley emigrated from Reading, England, to the colony of New Haven. From him Col. Bradley is descended. Both his grandparents—Daniel Bradley and Calvin Hurlbert—were active participants in the war for independence, the first as a Quartermaster; the second served as a private under Gen. Putnam, and afterward became a prominent Baptist clergyman of Berlin, Conn. After a preliminary education, and working on his father's farm as well as at the carpenter's trade, Edwin D. Bradley entered an academy at Litchfield, where he remained two years, then entered the law office of Beers & Sandford, at Litchfield, reading law for two and one-half years, and attending lectures at the law school of Judge Gould. Owing to failing health he was soon compelled to abandon his studies. In 1835, he came to Sandusky City, Ohio, where he engaged in agriculture until the Mexican war began, when he commenced recruiting a company for service; six days later he marched said company to its rendezvous at Camp Washington, where it was organized as Company F, with Col. Bradley as Captain, and assigned to the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry; this company he commanded until the regiment was mustered out of service at New Orleans, June, 1847. On his return from Mexico he came to Williams County, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile business at Lockport, Evansport and Stryker, for about ten years, coming to Stryker in 1856, where he has since remained. On the occurrence of the rebellion, Col. Bradley was among the first to respond, and at once recruited a company for three months, which was assigned to the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, of which Col. Bradley was Adjutant; but before the expiration of this service, he was commissioned Colonel, with authority to recruit a three years' regiment in Northern Ohio. In three weeks 968 men were enrolled, constituting the Thirty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (known as the Williams County Regiment). Advancing age and failing health compelled his resignation in February, 1862. He has been three times married, his last wife being Miss Kate Russell, of Vermont. In politics, he was a Democrat until the last war, when he became a stanch Republican. He has served as Justice of the Peace, and, though not aspiring to civil honors, has been a candidate for the Legislature, and for Auditor and Sheriff of his county. When eighteen years of age he joined the Congregational Church, of which Dr. Lyman Beecher was pastor, but, on finding no Congregational Society in the West, he affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a leading communicant. The Bradleys are a decidedly military family, having been active workers in every war, from colonial times down to the last call to arms. During the latter, Col. Bradley and all his sons were engaged—the youngest, but fourteen years old, as a musician.

LIEUT. JAMES H. BRADLEY, Seventh Regiment United States Army, the brave young officer killed at the battle of Big Hole, Montana, was a son of Col. Bradley and the only representative of Williams County in the regular army. He was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, May 25, 1844. When three years old, his parents removed to Evansport, on the line between Williams and Defiance Counties, where his mother died in 1855. In 1856, he came to Stryker, where he received his early education. When the rebellion broke out, although but sixteen years of age, his inherited spirit of patriotism carried him into his father's regiment; he was refused enrollment, but afterward, at the recommendation of Col. Steedman, Gov. Dennison ordered that he be enrolled and paid. After the three months' term, he entered Oberlin College to complete his education, but his martial longing again prevailed, and he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, reaching the grade of a Sergeant. In 1865 he returned home, but a year later, he was appointed First Lieutenant in Company B, Seventh Regiment Infantry United States Army; he was for a time stationed at Atlanta, where he was married, in 1871, to a daughter of Dr. Beech. In 1876, he commanded Gibbons' Mounted Infantry, being the first to reach the Custer battle-ground and rescue Gen. Reno's command; he also accompanied Col. Gibbons against the Nez Perces, surprising the savages, but in the engagement which followed, he was slain. The news was borne to his bereaved wife and family, and to his father, who was almost crushed, having the fondest hopes of his heroic son. Although not possessing a West Point education, he was an accomplished officer, a fluent and elegant writer, and well versed in the ancient and modern languages. At the time of his death, he was preparing works on the Sioux war, and Chester Massacre, and a history of the Northwest. After the battle, Hon. P. W. Norris visited the scene, purposing to return his remains to his native town, but they could not be identified. Upon a board over his supposed grave was inscribed his name, rank and date of death.

CAPT. AMON C. BRADLEY, a veteran of the Black Hawk war, and of the late civil war, was born February 6, 1812, in Litchfield, Conn. He is one of twelve children born to Major and Chloe (Hulbert) Bradley, both natives of Connecticut. Capt. Bradley, after receiving an ordinary youthful education, enlisted, at the age of nineteen, at Utica, N. Y., in Company I, Second Regiment United States Army. The company was stationed at Fort Niagara, but in May, 1832, was ordered to Fort Dearborn (Chicago). Soon Gen. Scott arrived with 300 troops. The cholera now appearing, the fort was given up to the sick, the well portion of the command camping one-half mile away, on Lake Michigan. The Black Hawk war having broken out, this command, under Col. Eustis,

started in pursuit of the Indians. Gen. Scott joined them at Davenport, having captured the famous Black Hawk. When Amon Bradley's term of service expired, he had been made a Sergeant; this was in 1836. After leaving the army, Capt. Bradley was employed with his brother, Col. E. D. Bradley, at Sandusky City. In 1840, he purchased a farm in Sandusky County, Ohio, which he managed until 1850, when he removed to Brady Township, in this county, where he purchased land and engaged in agriculture until the war of the rebellion. He first helped to recruit a company for three months' service, which was mustered in as Company E, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Bradley commanding; he returned in 1861, and in the succeeding spring, he, with Capt. P. W. Norris, recruited a company for Hoffman's Battalion, consisting of four companies, but increased to a regiment, and mustered in as the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Bradley continuing as Captain. At the close of the war, he was discharged with the regiment and returned to Stryker. Capt. Bradley had three sons in the late war—Amon M., John and Edwin N., the first of whom died in a hospital at Pittsburg Landing, June 14, 1862. Capt. Bradley was married, in 1840, to Caroline Nichols, of Otsego County, N. Y., a daughter of Samuel and Phebe Nichols. Capt. and Mrs. B. have had seven children, five of whom are living. Capt. Bradley was for years a Trustee of Brady Township; he has also been a Councilman of the village of Stryker; he is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. B. of the Methodist Church. Edwin N. Bradley, youngest son of Capt. Bradley, received a fair education. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, and served until June, 1864, when he was discharged from ill health. In 1869, he went to Cass County, Neb., and in the fall of 1871, was elected County Surveyor. In 1872, he returned to Williams County, where he has since resided. He is a member of Macon Lodge, A., F. & A. M., at Plattsmouth, Neb., and of Northwest Chapter, R. A. M., at Bryan, Ohio. He is an enterprising young man, and a Republican.

DAVID F. BROWN was born June 3, 1827, at Stonington, Conn., being the eldest of ten children born to Elijah and Mary A. (Sanders) Brown, both of Connecticut. Elijah Brown was a miller, and died at Derby, Conn., in October, 1870. David F. Brown, when sixteen years old, commenced to learn the carpenter trade in Rhode Island, serving three and a half years. In 1848, he moved to New Hartford, and thence to Ansonia, Conn., engaging in sash and door making until 1853, then removing to Delaware City, where he built the Colburn manufacturing establishment. After this, he lived in Minnesota, Iowa, Connecticut, Norwalk, Ohio, and came to Stryker in 1860, having brought the first

planing machine into Williams County. Mr. Brown was first married in 1848, to Sarah Church, of Connecticut; by this union there was one child, Frances W., now Mrs. Charles Downs. In April, 1867, he married Mrs. Jane Barber; to this union there was one child, Mertie E. Mr. Brown is politically a Republican, and an old and prominent citizen of Stryker.

JAMES I. BUMPUS was born September 13, 1833, in Jefferson County, N. Y., and is the eldest of the eight children of Simeon G. and Matilda (Groves) Bumpus, of New York and Vermont, respectively. The elder Mr. Bumpus, a wagon-maker, moved with his family, in 1836, to Ottawa County, Ohio, then a dense wilderness. From Toledo to Portage River, they journeyed on foot, following an Indian trail, and the father carrying our subject, then three years of age, on his back. Here they resided till 1863, when they came to this township, where they now reside on the farm of James I. The last-named, from the time he was fourteen years of age till 1861, worked out by the day or month at farming. April 20, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company I, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was recruited for three months' service, and afterward re-organized for three years' service. He was then promoted to be Orderly Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Stone River he was wounded in the left leg, and during his convalescence, while at home on a furlough, was promoted to a First Lieutenancy and transferred to Company H, of the same regiment, in which he served until the close of the war. While at home on a veteran furlough in 1864, he was married to Eliza A. Douglas, a native of this township and daughter of Uriah and Mary (Carter) Douglas, both from New York. Three children have been born to them—Eva M., J. V. and Elsie I. After his return from the army in 1865, Mr. Bumpus settled on his farm of 142 acres, which he had purchased in 1863, and here he now resides. He has filled the office of Township Trustee two terms, and is a charter member of Elm Grove Grange, No. 644, of which he has also been Master. In politics, he is a Democrat.

REV. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, pastor of the U. B. Church at Stryker, and second cousin of Hon. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was born November 22, 1843, at Chesterfield, Fulton Co., Ohio, being one of the four children of Alonzo H. and Mary (French) Butler. During the Catholic rule in Ireland, centuries ago, the Butler ancestors had large estates in that country. On becoming joined to the Presbyterian Church their estates were confiscated by papal bull. In 1837, Alonzo Butler, with his father, came to America and settled in Fulton County, Ohio, entering there 800 acres of land. Mr. Butler became a U. B. preacher, and died in 1851. William O. Butler received his education at the acadamies of Maumee and Waterville. At sixteen years of age he

commenced the blacksmithing trade, at which he worked until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but, in consequence of injury, was discharged in 1862. In 1866, he graduated in medicine at Starling Medical College at Columbus. In consequence of his injury, he was compelled to abandon his practice after three years. He then became agent for a life insurance company and also for Appleton & Co., publishers. While attending the religious services of D. L. Moody, in Chicago, he experienced religion and joined the U. B. Church as a minister, becoming finally pastor at Stryker. Mr. Butler was married, March 20, 1866, to Miss Julia Finch, of Seneca County, Ohio; to them four children have been born—Hubert O., Julia L., De Forrest M. and Mary E.

SAMUEL P. CAMERON was born September 1, 1815, in Kingwood, Preston Co., Va., and is the only living one of ten children of Mordecai and Nancy (Isaacs) Cameron. The elder Cameron was a tanner in Pennsylvania. In 1817, he removed with his family to Wayne County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1834, when he came to Tiffin Township, then a part of Williams County. Here he entered eighty acres, built a cabin and began clearing, residing thereon until his death, February, 1860, aged eighty-seven years. He was a half uncle of Hon. Simon Cameron. Samuel P. Cameron worked with his father until his majority. He was married, October 17, 1838, to Eliza Mullen, of Wayne County, Ohio. Six children were born to them, three of whom are living; Mrs. Cameron died October 18, 1865. Mr. Cameron was afterward married, October 27, 1866, to Mrs. Susan Ashbrook; by this union there followed one son. Mrs. Cameron died August 31, 1881. In 1842, Mr. Cameron purchased eighty acres in Washington Township, Defiance County, which he sold in 1852, and again purchased 160 acres; this he also sold in 1864, and came to Springfield Township and purchased 300 acres on Tiffin River, now his home. Mr. Cameron was Justice of the Peace and has been Township Trustee for several years. He has some of the finest cattle to be found. He is a Universalist, a stanch Republican, and prominent citizen.

PATRICK CARENS is a native of Whitestown, County Louth, Ireland, where he was born March 11, 1832. Mrs. Carens is a native of Gaulston, Ayrshire Co., Scotland, and was born in 1829. Mr. Carens emigrated to the United States in May, 1852, and settled on a farm near New York City. Here he remained until 1853, when he went to Toledo, Ohio, working for some time in a saw-mill. He was married at this place October 10, 1853, and was soon afterward employed in the city mail service, remaining nearly three years. In November, 1856, Mr. Carens came to Stryker, as an employe in the freight department of the L. S. & M. S.

R. R. Co., where he stayed three years. In 1859, he was employed in a distillery near Stryker, remaining until 1862, when he resumed his former position in the employ of the railroad company, where he has since remained. Mr. Carens has been weighmaster at the elevator in Stryker for the past twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction. Mr. and Mrs. Carens are members of the Catholic Church. Following are the names of the railway agents under whom Mr. Carens has worked: At Toledo, H. C. Herrick, in 1854; M. Whinery, in 1855; A. T. Hunter, same year; A. P. Brown, in 1856. At Stryker, A. P. Brown, part of 1856 and 1857; E. C. Barney, part of 1857; J. H. Gould, part of 1857; J. S. Kingsland, 1860; J. P. Fashbaugh, in 1862; T. H. Harris, same year; T. H. Moore, 1865.

JOHN M. CARENS was born in Stryker, Williams Co., Ohio, January 7, 1860, and is the son of Patrick and Janet (Gebbie) Carens. He received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen was employed as chief clerk in a Toledo grocery house, remaining until 1876. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Carens came to Stryker, where he was employed as clerk at the depot of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and has since remained in that capacity. Mr. Carens has always shown much interest in politics, and, in the spring of 1881, was elected Clerk of Springfield Township by the Democratic party. In 1882, he was elected Township Clerk as well as Clerk of Stryker. Mr. Carens is one of the most active and enterprising young men in this vicinity.

JOHN C. CHAPPUIS was born in France December 19, 1826, and was one of the twelve children of Nicholas and Catherine (Teiseau) Chappuis. The father was a farmer, and emigrated with his wife and youngest son to this country in 1857, and made his first home here with John C., who had preceded him several years, and then resided in Henry County, this State. He remained here eighteen months, and then re-embarked for France, but died on the voyage in the English Channel. John C. Chappuis worked, between the ages of twelve and eighteen, in a cotton factory in his native village, and then four years in a silk factory. He came to America in 1849, and settled at Louisville, Stark Co., Ohio, where for a year he drove an ox team for an uncle who was there building a grist-mill, receiving $80 for his year's labor. He then worked in the mill a year; then went to Fort Wayne and worked in the City Flouring Mills two years; thence he came to Defiance, Ohio, where he worked five years, part of the time in the Defiance Flouring Mills, and part as overseer in a foundry rented by himself and Peter Keterin. In the spring of 1859, he rented a grist-mill at Texas, Henry County, which he operated about four years. In the spring of 1864, he came with his family to this township and settled on a farm he had purchased the year before, and also

erected an oil-mill, which he ran one year; then sold out and put up a grist-mill on the Tiffin River; this was first called the Chappuis Mill, then the Eagle Mill, but is now known as the Stryker Mill; three years later, he sold out and bought the Pekin Mill, at Waterville, Ohio, and this he sold two years after. He then made a tour of California and the West for eight months, returned to Ohio and bought the Eaton Mill at Bluffton; ran it a year, sold out and bought a brewery at the same place; ran it a year, and then sold; came to this township again and bought the old Colgan farm of 110 acres, and now resides thereon. February 18, 1854, he married Virginia Richard, of Stark County, daughter of Joseph and Rose (Chavé) Richard, natives of France. They have had eight children, six of whom are still living. Mr. C. was a Republican in politics, but is now a Greenbacker; he has been School Director of his district, and also Township Trustee, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN CHRISTY was born March 7, 1829, in Washington County, Penn., and is the eldest of eleven children born to Robert and Margaret (Lesnet) Christy. Robert Christy was a teacher for many years and Principal of the High School in Harmony, Penn. In 1837, he moved, with his family, to Beaver County, Penn., purchased a farm and engaged in agriculture. After several changes, in 1845 he removed to Tiffin Township, Defiance Co., Ohio; purchased eighty acres, and lived thereon until his death, in 1866. His widow resides on the farm. John Christy, after an ordinary school attendance, worked by the month for several years, and was married, February 17, 1853, to Frances Coy, of Defiance County, Ohio, with an issue of eight children, of which number six are living. In 1854, Mr. Christy purchased eighty-nine acres on Tiffin River, to which he has added until it numbers 320 acres. Mr. Christy is a member of Lodge No. 489, I. O. O. F., a Democrat in politics, and an enterprising citizen. Mr. Christy's parents were natives of Washington and Allegheny Counties, Penn., and Mrs. Christy's parents, John and Mary (Snider) Coy, were natives of Beaver County, Penn., and Perry County, Ohio.

LOUIS CLARK was born in Northampton, Mass., December 4, 1802, and is one of the five children of Chester and Grace (Thayer) Clark. Chester Clark was a blacksmith, at which trade he labored in Northampton until his death, about 1812. Louis Clark received the usual education of the time, and worked on the farm of his uncle, Ahas Thayer, until twenty-one years old. Shortly afterward, he opened a meat market, in Greenfield, Mass., which he continued two years, and in 1834 came to Springfield Township, entered 160 acres of land, and commenced the work of clearing. The inhabitants, at this time, were sparse, and the difficulties manifold. The nearest market and mill were seventy

miles distant, by water, corn being the only grain procurable. On one occasion, during the summer of 1834, Mr. Clark and other settlers went to Brunersburgh to obtain provisions. None being procurable, they held a council (not of war, but of ways and means) to devise some mode of driving the wolves from their forest doors. Mr. Clark and another young man were dispatched to Cleveland for a supply of flour. They purchased fifteen barrels, at $10 and $12 per barrel. This they shipped, by steamboat, to Toledo, thence, by ox team, to a point on the river, thence, by barge, up the Maumee and Tiffin Rivers, to the settlement, a distance of 120 miles. In 1838, Mr. Clark built a cabin, and departed for Massachusetts, where he married his first wife, Miss Polly Clark, of Saybrook, Conn. They came to Ohio in company, where, about two weeks later, Mrs. Clark died. He was again married, in 1843, to Catherine Knipe, of Ross County, Ohio. This union produced five children—Roxana (now Mrs. J. C. Sanford), Caleb M., Chester T., Anston F., Alice E. (now Mrs. J. W. Sloan). Mr. Clark contrived to increase his farm until it comprised nearly 400 acres, which he has divided among his children. He was the second Trustee of Springfield Township, and a member of the School Board for many years, and now of Springfield Grange, No. 499. Although eighty years of age, he is yet in strong health. He is one of the oldest pioneers, and a Democrat in politics.

CALEB M. CLARK was born on April 1, 1846, in Springfield Township, Williams County, Ohio, and is one of five born to Louis and Catherine (Knipe) Clark. Caleb M. Clark worked on his father's land, obtaining what schooling he could in the meantime, until his twenty-fifth year. On July 3, 1870, he was married to Lavinia A. Sloan, of Columbia County, Penn. To this marriage there have been five children—Pearlie R., John L., Rachel E., George W. and Fred F. In 1871, Mr. Clark bought 169 acres in Springfield Township, where he now lives. He has been Township Trustee and a member of the School Board many years. He is a charter member of Springfield Grange, and also a member of Lodge 511, A., F. & A. M. Both himself and wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and a prominent man of his township. His farm is among the best in the county, with a real value of $10,000, clear of debt, due to the energy and integrity of the owner. Mr. Clark's father was born in Massachusetts, and his mother in Ross County, Ohio. Mrs. Clark is the daughter of John and Rachel Sloan, both natives of Pennsylvania.

DANIEL S. CLARK was born June 7, 1843, in Springfield Township, and is one of nine children born to Harvey and Mary (Stubbs) Clark. In 1834, Harvey Clark came to this township, and entered several hundred acres, some of which he began to clear. In 1836, he

married Mary Stubbs, and at once built a cabin, residing there until 1866, when he sold his farm and moved to Missouri. In 1877, he returned and made his home with his children. Daniel S. Clark worked for his father until 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having sustained a wound of the right shoulder at Camp Nelson. In 1872, he purchased the farm on which he now lives. He was married, January 12, 1868, to Mary A. Mills, of this township, from which union three children have sprung—Charley H., Leora F. and Joseph P. Mr. Clark is a Granger, a Republican, and an enterprising citizen.

DAVENPORT C. CLOVER, M. D., was born in Clarion (then a part of Armstrong) County, Penn., April 3, 1820, the eldest child of Nathan and Hannah (Roll) Clover, of English and German descent, and natives of Pennsylvania. The parents came to Ohio in 1820, residing first in Portage County, and then changing to Mahoning, to Columbiana, and then back to Portage, where the father died in 1872, and the mother in 1874, members respectively of the Universalist and Methodist Episcopal Churches. D. C. Clover in his youth received a good common-school and academical education, and at the age of nineteen began an apprenticeship with a millwright and carpenter; followed the trade a number of years; for two years operated a shingle-machine at Edinburg, Ohio; then attended a select school at Rootstown, under Prof. Trass; Lenion Academy, under Prof. E. M. Parrett, at Portage, and a Quaker Academy at Marlboro, Stark County, under Profs. McLain and Mores, during this period teaching school and lecturing on physiology and phrenology. In 1847, he commenced the study of medicine under Joseph Durham, M. D., at Marlboro, and graduated from the Physo-patho Medical College, of Cincinnati, in 1851. He practiced at Marlboro until 1855, at Edinburg for two years, Limaville one year, Defiance about four years, and in July, 1862, came to Stryker, where he has practiced with unvarying success, and is now the oldest physician in the town. Mrs. Louisa (Shepmire) Clover, whom the Doctor married in 1862, has borne her husband one daughter—Clara E. In politics, the Doctor is a Republican.

ABRAHAM T. COLLINS is a native of Tiffin Township, Defiance Co., Ohio, and was born July 17, 1837. His parents, Joseph and Matilda (Tolman) Collins, were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1835, where Mr. Collins entered 160 acres, built a cabin, and made a home where the family lived until the father's death, which occurred in 1859, March 13. He was a faithful and consistent Christian of the Methodist Episcopal faith, and now rests from his labors. The educational advantages of Abraham T. Collins were necessarily limited at that early day. His time was mostly spent on his father's farm until 1861, when

he enlisted in the three months' service, in Company E, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served his time, and returned again to farm work until 1863, when he was in the Government employ at Nashville, Tenn., for some time. He re-enlisted in 1864 in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining with his regiment until mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in July, 1865. The autumn following, he purchased a farm in Springfield Township, this county, and in the spring was married to Miss Mary M. Kintig, a native of Ohio, Montgomery County, and daughter of Samuel and Magdalena (Leighty) Kintig, both of Pennsylvania. Charles T. Collins is their only son. Mr. and Mrs. Collins remained on the farm until 1870, when they became citizens of Striker. Mr. Collins opened a livery establishment at that time, and has since pursued that business with success and profit.

ADAM COONROD was born November 20, 1848, in Springfield Township, being one of ten children born to William and Susanna (Stilwell) Coonrod. About 1834, William Coonrod came to this township, where he entered eighty acres, which he immediately began to clear. He was married in Pickaway County, but returned and erected a cabin on his land, and also added to his farm until he numbered 120 acres. In 1851, he sold this and purchased another of 196 acres, adding again until it aggregated 336 acres, on which he died in May, 1868. Adam Coonrod was brought up on the farm. In 1871, he bought sixty acres in this township, on which he lives. He was married August 15, 1872, to Mary E. Shaeffer, to which union three children have succeeded—Eva M., John W. and Charles L. Mr. and Mrs. Coonrod are members of Springfield Grange and of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is, in politics, a Republican. Mr. Coonrod's father and mother were natives respectively of Pickaway County, Ohio, and of Virginia; Mrs. Coonrod was born in Defiance County, Ohio, the daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Arnsberger) Shaeffer, natives of Indiana and Pennsylvania.

EDWARD DAILEY was born in Bedford County, Penn., August 5, 1810. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Miller) Dailey, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent. About the year 1822, Samuel Dailey emigrated with his family to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he followed the tanner's trade for eight years, removing then to Seneca County, Ohio, and remaining until 1843, when he again removed with his family, going to Texas, Henry Co., Ohio, where his death occurred in December, 1867. Edward Dailey availed himself of the school advantages of that day, and in October, 1832, was married to Miss Phebe Gross, a daughter of Henry and Jane (Hunter) Gross, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are parents of nine children, six surviving, viz.: Margery (now Mrs. Richard Harris),

Martha M., Samuel, Henry F., William and John. After his marriage, Mr. Dailey worked at clearing and farming in Seneca County, Ohio, until 1842, when he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in Brady Township, this county, built a cabin, and began carving home and fortune from the unbroken wilderness, in which success crowned his efforts. Additions have been made from time to time, until his home farm now comprises 265 acres of well-improved land. Leaving his sons in charge, Mr. Dailey came to Stryker in 1870, where he has since resided, enjoying his well-earned freedom from care and labor. Mr. Dailey served three terms as Township Trustee, and several terms as Town Councilman, and in him the best interests of this vicinity have always a friend, and an ardent supporter.

ALBERT DOUGLAS is one of ten children of Uriah and Mary (Carter) Douglas, of New York, and was born October 14, 1835, in Tompkins County, that State. In 1838, Albert Douglas came with his wife and three children to this township, accomplishing the journey from Napoleon with an ox team, and cutting his road through the woods all the way. This team, a few household goods, and $70 in cash were his only property on his arrival. He first located at a newly laid-out town on the Tiffin River, known then as Williamsport, but long since defunct. Here he worked at clearing for two years; subsequently cleared forty acres for a deed to another forty acres in the north part of the township; on the latter he built a cabin, cleared up and resided thereon till his death, April 12, 1867, at the age of fifty-seven. His widow, now very feeble, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Emilia Silverman. He was a great hunter in his time, and killed bears, wolves and deer innumerable. For several years he was one of the Township Trustees. Albert Douglas worked on his father's farm until twenty-two years of age; then worked out by the month for five years, and then for two years farmed on shares. He then began to clear his own farm, which he had bought some years before, and his seventy-one acres are now in a fine state of cultivation. February 12, 1864, he married Abigail J. Lucas, a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and daughter of Timothy A. and Lydia E. (Draper) Lucas, natives respectively of Ohio and Canada. They have two daughters living—Mina B. and Bertha M. Mr. Douglas has been one of the School Directors in his district for several years, and in politics he is a Greenbacker.

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT was born January 1, 1858, in Lenawee County, Mich., and is the eldest of six children born to William and Mary A. (Swift) Elliott, who came from the North of Ireland. When a young man, Wm. Elliott emigrated to America and settled in New Hampshire, where he married and engaged in farming. About 1852, he re-

moved to Lenawee County, Mich., where he also undertook farming, afterward working as foreman for the L. S. & M. S. Ry. Charles H. Elliott was likewise engaged on said railway as baggagemaster. He began telegraphing in 1876, acting as night operator and ticket agent at Bryan, in this county. Here he remained until 1880, when he came to Stryker as day operator. He was married in October, 1879, to Jennie E. Bond, daughter of Josiah and Mary Bond. One son has blessed their union—Arthur. In the present year, Mr. Charles Elliott was elected a member of the Town Council. In politics, he is a Democrat; he is also a rising young man, and permanent fixture of Stryker.

ADAM FISSEL was born in Germany May 26, 1856, one of nine children of George and Catharine (Muhl) Fissel, both natives of Germany. Adam Fissel received a good education in his native country, and emigrated to the United States in 1872; settled at Cincinnati and learned the trade of gilder and molder; came in 1873 to Stryker, where he clerked in the furniture store of his brother, John Fissel, becoming a partner in 1880, under the firm name of Fissel Bros. Mr. Fissel was married May 21, 1876, to Miss Josephine Justice, a daughter of David Justice, and herself and parents are natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fissel are parents of two children. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of A., F. & A. M., and is the Mayor of Stryker. John Fissel, senior partner of the firm of Fissel Bros., was born in Germany in 1845, where he was educated and learned the trade of cabinet-maker. He traveled extensively in the German States and Switzerland until 1866, when he emigrated to the United States, coming first to Cincinnati; then to Spencerville, remaining two years in each place; then to Stryker, where he stayed one year, when he went to Defiance, but returned to Stryker and established himself in the furniture business, where he has since remained. His wife was Miss Catherine Fissel, a native of Germany and is the mother of two children. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has served two terms as Treasurer of Springfield Township. The Fissel Bros. are enterprising, prominent business men; have an extensive trade, and are among Stryker's best citizens.

OSCAR L. GAMBER was born June 6, 1846, in Canoga, Seneca Co., N. Y., and is one of four children born to George and Mary C. (Singer) Gamber. In 1856, George Gamber and family moved to Gorham Township, Fulton Co., Ohio, where he purchased 187 acres, and there has since resided, having been Township Trustee several terms. Oscar L. Gamber attended school and worked on a farm until eighteen years old, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until disbanded in 1865. He then followed farming until 1872. In 1873, he established a livery stable at

Metz, Steuben Co., Ind., remaining until 1874, and thence moving to Columbia, Williams Co., Ohio. He was engaged in the mercantile business here one year, returned to Indiana, and in 1877 came to Springfield Township and farmed for two years. In 1879, he came to Stryker; worked for Von Behren & Shaffer two years, and in 1881 began the livery business. Mr. Gamber was married in 1869 to Elizabeth C. Bender, of Williams County. They have one child—David W. Mr. Gamber is a member of Stryker Lodge, No. 611, I. O. O. I., and Mrs. Gamber of the M. E. Church.

WESLEY B. GREEK is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in Hancock County January 28, 1848; his parents, Frederick and Martha (Brubaker) Greek are Pennsylvanians. Frederick Greek came to Richland County soon after his marriage, where he worked at his trade (that of carpenter) for several years, when he removed to Hancock County, where he engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business until 1856, when he came to Madison Township in this county, where he purchased a farm, which has since been the home of the family. Mr. Greek and wife are connected with the German Baptist Church. Wesley B. received the benefits of a liberal education, attending school for several years at Bryan, afterward at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduating at Ohio Central Normal College at Worthington. Mr. Greek has made teaching his profession, beginning at the early age of twenty. He has been Principal of the graded schools at West Unity and Pioneer, in this county, and in the fall of 1881 accepted the position of Principal of the High School at Stryker, which, under his management, is in a most healthy and flourishing condition; he has also served on the Board of County Examiners, for which his education and natural ability have peculiarly fitted him. October 22, 1874, he married Sarah A. Stiving, who is a native of Richland County, Ohio, a daughter of Philip and Leah (Dohm) Stiving, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Greek are parents of five children, four living, and are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN HARRIS was born June 15, 1798, in Masson, Bedfordshire, England. He is one of nine born to Richard and Sarah (Thomas) Harris. John Harris received no education in youth, but has acquired an excellent knowledge of men and things. At five years of age he was hired to herd sheep. When seventeen years old, he worked for one shilling a day, afterward working at farming and baking. Mr. Harris was first married in England, in 1819, to Elizabeth Helson. To this union fourteen children succeeded, six of whom only remain. In 1850, he emigrated to America and settled in Springfield Township, purchasing 160 acres of unimproved land, which he cleared and improved, and where he

now resides. To this tract he added until he now owns 581 acres of fine land. Mrs. Harris died in May, 1861. Mr. Harris remarried in October of that year. To the last union only one child was born—Cora B. Mr. Harris is a Methodist and Mrs. Harris a Presbyterian.

SOLOMOM JOHNSON is a native Ohioan, and of English descent on the paternal side. His father, George Johnson, was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and emigrated to this country about fifty years ago. He settled on Tiffin River, Fulton County, Ohio, entered land, built a cabin and began clearing. In about 1840, himself and brother William secured a mill privilege on Tiffin River (or Bean Creek) from the State, where they erected a saw-mill, and later, a grist-mill, known to this day as the "Johnson Mills." The first wife of Mr. Johnson was Miss Hannah Donutt, who died in 1846, leaving five children, three of whom are yet living. He was married to Miss Catherine Croutz November 16, 1847, and eight years after that event, died at his home in Fulton County November 28, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. (Johnson) Coy is now a resident of this county. Solomon Johnson was born in Fulton County, Ohio, March 2, 1850, one of three children of the second Mrs George Johnson. He received a good education, and engaged both in farming and teaching; he taught in Williams, Fulton and Defiance Counties—in the latter as Principal of the High School at Evansport. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of the Law Department of Michigan State University, and a member of the Ohio bar, and contemplates establishing himself at Bryan for the practice of his profession, in the near future. Mr. Johnson served as Assessor for two terms in Springfield Township, this county, in 1876 and 1877; served on the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Stryker for three years, and for the same length of time on the Board of School Examiners for Williams County. His defeat as candidate for Recorder in 1878, and State Representative in 1881, was not due to any lack of talent or ability, but to the fact that he was marshaled in the Democratic ranks, while Ohio's majorities were counted on the other side.

LEWIS KING, JR., was born June 12, 1816, in Saratoga County, N. Y., and is the only child of Lewis and Betsey (Sprague) King. In 1819, the elder King came to Delaware County, Ohio, but soon after returned to Saratoga County, N. Y., where he was largely engaged in farming until his death. Louis King, Jr., when only twelve years old, came with his grandfather, Solomon Sprague, to Springfield Township. At fourteen years of age, he began clearing and chopping, and, when but a young man, was one of the best axmen in the country. In 1836, he purchased 100 acres in this township. In 1840, he removed to Cincin-

nati, and traveled through many States, lecturing and giving exhibitions in ventriloquism. In 1877, Mr. King published a work entitled, "The Celestial Messenger; or, A Key to the Book of Revelation," wherein some novel ideas are set forth. Mr. King was married in 1836, to Jane Prettyman, with an issue of one son only—Prettyman. Mr. King belongs to the order of I. O. O. F., and is one of the oldest pioneers of the township. Mrs. King is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and the daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Wyatt) Prettyman, both natives of Maryland.

WESLEY B. KITZMILLER was born in Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn., June 2, 1840, the eldest of fourteen children of his parents, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married in 1838. His father, Adam Kitzmiller, was a cabinet-maker, and followed his trade at Gettysburg, and also at Mansfield, Ohio, where he removed in 1844, remaining till 1846, when he went to Rome, Ohio, where the family resided until 1853, when he purchased a farm of forty acres of unimproved land, which was afterward a portion of the present site of Stryker. This he sold, buying another, when he met his death, February 2, 1874, from injuries caused while chopping. Mr. Kitzmiller was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and active in Sunday school work. Wesley B. was well educated, and was taking a collegiate course at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, when his country's call interfered with his studies, and he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, seeing active service with his regiment until, becoming incapacitated for duty, he received a discharge in 1862. He was married the year following, to Miss Mary J. Schaefer, a native of Williams County, and a daughter of John and Mary (Winters) Schaefer, both from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Kitzmiller have seven children. Mr. Kitzmiller has engaged, at different times, in painting, grocery and dry goods business, and has held the office of Clerk, Councilman and Mayor of Stryker; is now in the insurance business, acting Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; a zealous church member of the Methodist Episcopal faith, Sunday School Superintendent, and is always found in the front ranks of every good work.

BENJAMIN F. KNIFFEN was born April 13, 1827, in Huron County, Ohio, being one of six children of Benjamin and Bloomy (Hobby) Kniffen, the former a native of Westchester County, N. Y., the latter of Connecticut. In 1817, Benjamin Kniffen came to Huron County, then an untrodden wilderness, and located a military land grant of 800 acres for his father, James Kniffen, one-half of which was subsequently deeded to him by his father; he was the third white man to locate in Greenfield Township, Huron County, and continued to travel between Ohio and New York until 1823, when he was married, and the following

spring, with his father's family, moved on their land, each building a log cabin, and clearing the land extensively. Soon thereafter Mr. Kniffen opened a store in a log building, and for years carried on a large trade with the Indians; this was the first store in the south part of Huron County. In 1828, he built a new frame store building near the old log one, which was the first frame store building in that portion of the county. In the same year, he drove the first cattle taken from Huron County over the mountains, and from that time until his death he was largely engaged in the stock business. In 1836, Mr. Kniffen built a tavern on his farm; this was situated on the main road from Wooster to Norwalk, and was known as the "Western Emigrants' Home." Although a life-long Democrat, Mr. Kniffen was for more than fifteen years continued as Justice of the Peace in a township which was largely Whig in its politics. Possessing but an ordinary education, he was by nature a man of broad mind and superior judgment, and his opinions and counsel were constantly sought by his neighbors, particularly in matters relating to finance. He was one of the largest farmers and stock-dealers in the county. He died at his home in Huron County July 12, 1877. The Kniffens are a long-lived family. Out of the six children before mentioned, the youngest reached seventy-six years, the eldest being still alive, and eighty-nine years old. During forty-five years, not a death occurred among them. Benjamin F. Kniffen (the subject of our sketch) received a fair school education, and worked on the farm of his father until 1850, when he left for California to seek his fortune, and in which he was not wholly unsuccessful; he took the overland route, accomplishing the whole journey on horseback. While in California, he was engaged in mining and packing, returning to the States in the fall of 1851, by way of Nicaragua and New York, and being one of the second boat's crew to come by that way. On November 18, 1859, he was married to Margaret E. Papino, of Richland County, Ohio, and daughter of David L. and Jane (Appleman) Papino, the former born in Orange County, N. Y., the latter in Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg. Mr. Papino and Hon. William H. Seward were classmates in boyhood. Mr. and Mrs. Kniffen have had five children. After his marriage, Mr. Kniffen bought a farm in Huron County, where for several years he engaged in stock-raising and farming. In the spring of 1865, he sold this farm and moved to Springfield Township, where he purchased 500 acres from David Carpenter, an old settler of the township. Mr. Kniffen now owns one of the largest, and perhaps the best-improved farms in the township, 805 acres; he also owns 193 acres elsewhere in the county, 80 acres in Fulton County, 160 acres in Nebraska, 320 acres in Iowa, and 1,200 acres in Texas, thus aggregating 2,758 acres of land. He is the largest land-owner in the county,

and has been extensively engaged here in the stock business; he has also given attention to blooded horses, now possessing some of the highest bred running stock in Northwest Ohio. Although not a church member, Mr. Kniffen is exceedingly liberal in his religious views, and in his contributions for church purposes. He is a member of the order of A., F. & A. M.

EDWIN A. LANGLEY was born April 17, 1843, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and is one of six born to Moses B. and Martha B. (Chilo) Langley. Moses B. Langley moved with his family and bought a farm in Coshocton County, residing there until his death on February 14, 1855. Mrs. Langley is living with her son Edwin ; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Edwin A. Langley labored on the farm until fifteen years of age. When eighteen years old, he commenced the blacksmith trade. In 1864, he enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Regiment, and served until mustered out in 1865; a portion of this time he was regimental blacksmith. In October, 1865, he came to Springfield Township, and purchased the eighty acres on which he now resides. He was married, October, 1865, to Clarissa Leavitt. Mr. and Mrs. Langley have had four children, three of whom are living—Zine E., Milo E. and Edna M. Mr. Langley is a leading farmer of Springfield Township. Mr. Langley's father was a native of Merrimack County, and his mother of Cheshire County, N. H. Mrs. Langley's parents, Gideon and Mary (Sickles) Leavitt, were natives respectively of Coos County, N. H., and Sussex County, N. J.

THOMAS LAVEY was born in Castletown, County Westmeath, Ireland, December 21, 1857, and is the eldest of the six children of Patrick and Ellen (Fox) Lavey. Patrick Lavey first came to America in 1847, and returned to Ireland in 1848 ; in 1849, he came over a second time, and in 1851 or 1852, revisited his native land, and was there married in 1856. In the spring of 1860, he came over to remain, bringing with him his wife and two children. He was employed as a gardener in New York City until the spring of 1862, when, without his family, he visited Stryker, and for a few months, was employed on a farm near by. His family joined him the next August, and for the next ten years he was employed on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., since when, he has been principally engaged in gardening. Thomas Lavey received a fair schooling until thirteen years old, when he went to work in a flax-mill at Stryker for a year, at 50 cents per day; he then worked in the same factory until 1873, at $1.50 per day, and was then employed on the L. S. & M. S. Railway for about seven years. In 1880, he engaged in peddling, commencing with a small pack, which he carried on his back, and so continued with success until the spring of 1882, when he engaged in business as a sewing machine

agent, which he is still following. He is an enterprising young business man, and in politics is a Democrat.

SETH LINSLY was born, June 24, 1821, in Trumbull County, Ohio. and is one of thirteen children born to Elam and Lydia M. (Wright) Linsly. When a young man, Elam Linsly came to the Ohio Reserve, then an unbroken wilderness; he was a soldier of 1812, and resided in Trumbull County until his death, about 1858, being more than ninety years old. Seth Linsly worked on his father's farm until his fifteenth year, going later to Ashtabula County to learn cabinet-making, and serving three years. In 1848, he lived in Adrian, Mich., and West Unity, Ohio, and came to Stryker in 1859. In 1861, he served as a three months' soldier, and again, in 1863, in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining until mustered out in 1864. Returning to Stryker, he engaged in mechanical pursuits; he was one of the first to organize the Whig party in Williams County; is a charter member of Superior Lodge, 179, A., F. & A. M., the first lodge of Masons west of the Maumee, and a charter member of Northwest Chapter, 45, R. A. M. He was married, in 1845, to Sarah A. Luce, a relative of Hon. Daniel Webster. Mr. and Mrs. Linsly had one child, Frances M., now Mrs. A. S. Wilson. The Linsly family is a very old one in this country, the founders here having been three brothers, who came to America some 200 years ago, and settled in East and West Branford, Conn.

PETER LUTY, JR., was born February 3, 1822, in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and the only child of Peter and Elizabeth Luty. Our subject received an ordinary education, and worked on his father's farm until seventeen years old, when he learned the trade of a cooper. He worked in Switzerland until 1846, when he emigrated to America, settling in Wayne County, Ohio, and remaining until 1852; then going to seek a fortune in California. He returned in 1854, and moved to Allen County, Ind., where he purchased land and remained until 1863, when he sold his land and removed to Springfield Township, and bought 336 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Luty was married, May 28, 1849, to Margaret Bouvie, of France. They have eight children, seven living. Both are members of the German Reformed Church, and he is one of the prominent farmers of the township.

JOSEPH MALTBY was born in Longeaton, Derbyshire, Eng., March 4, 1817. He was one of three children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Halam) Maltby. Joseph having acquired a common school education, learned the lace-making trade, and later that of a wheelwright; still later, he engaged in lace-making. In 1846, he married Catherine Lees, of Derbyshire, Eng. As a result, seven children were born—Thomas, Sarah E., Catherine, Ann, Joseph, Samuel L. and Hannah.

Mr. Maltby came with his family and settled in Springfield Township, purchasing 120 acres and increasing the same to 277 acres, and resided thereon until his death, September, 1879. His widow and three children now dwell upon the estate. One of the sons, Joseph, Jr., was married, December 25, 1881, to Bertha R. Boyer, a native of Springfield Township, and daughter of David and Harriet (Schaeffer) Boyer, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. To their union one daughter has been born. Both Joseph, Jr., and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and also of Springfield Grange, No. 499.

JOHN E. MEEK, the fourth in a family of seven children of Hugh and Jane C. (Adams) Meek, was born in Henry County, Ohio, November 4, 1836. His parents were both natives of Hamilton County, Ohio, and of Irish and Welsh descent. They were married in their native county, and there Hugh Meek learned the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1832, he moved, with his wife and one child, to Henry County, where he followed his trade until 1859, when he came to Stryker, this township, and made his home with his son, John E., until his death, September 14, 1867. He was Justice of the Peace in Henry County for several years, and also served about a year in a pioneer corps, during the last war, under Col. George D. Center. Mrs. Jane C. Meek died in Henry County February 28, 1845, a member of the M. E. Church. John E. Meek was about nine years old when his mother died, and, until about thirteen, he lived with an uncle in Henry County. For two years, he was a driver on the Wabash & Miami Canal, and at fifteen entered an apprenticeship to a carpenter for three and a quarter years; he then learned painting at Toledo, serving three years; he then returned to Henry County, where he carried on both trades for about two years. In 1859, he came to Stryker, where he engaged in contracting and building for about twelve years, and then for two years carried on a grocery and provision trade. He has been for twenty years identified with insurance more or less, but for the past ten years has made it a specialty. Mr. Meek has been three times married—first, to Sophia Richards, a native of Stark County, Ohio, who died in Stryker December 20, 1872, leaving three children—Frank E., John E. and Nora; June 28, 1874, he married Mary Barber, a native of Stryker, and daughter of E. D. and Sarah (Swank) Barber (this lady died May 1, 1875); June 21, 1876, he married Miss Olie Barber, a sister of his deceased wife, and to this union one child has been born—Verl W. Mr. Meek has been Constable seven years, and for eight years Deputy Sheriff of Williams County. He has also served as Township and Town Clerk several terms, and one term as Mayor of Stryker. He is a charter member of Stryker Lodge, No. 611, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican.

JAMES MIGNEREY was born July 30, 1830, in France. He is one of eight children born to John C. and Catherine (Fevre) Mignerey. Our subject received the rudiments of an education in his native country. When seventeen years old he learned the blacksmithing business, after which, in 1849, he came to the United States, locating at Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked ten years. In 1859, he moved with his family to Springfield Township, where he purchased 100 acres—the same on which he lives. Mr. Mignerey was married, at Buffalo, in 1853, to Louise Colen. Mr. and Mrs. Mignerey are the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living. Both are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Mignerey belongs to Stryker Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican, and he is a most enterprising citizen.

GEORGE L. MIGNEREY was born in Buffalo, N. Y., February 14, 1860; he is one of twelve children born to James and Louise (Colen) Mignerey, both natives of France. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education at Stryker, working on his father's farm until his seventeenth year, when he went to learn the business of a butcher with Fred Barber, remaining two years, when he opened a meat-market on his own account at Stryker, and where he now continues the business. He was married, March 8, 1879, to Miss Mary Klopenstine, a native of Fulton County, Ohio, where she was born in September, 1860; she is a daughter of Peter and Barbara (Cramer) Klopenstine, also natives of France. Mr. and Mrs. Mignerey have had one child—Bertie M. Mr. M. is one of the enterprising and rising young men of Stryker.

JAMES A. MILES. The ancestry of this gentleman is traced back to New York, Vermont ,Ireland and to Spain, 1,300 years B. C., and of the name there are about 2,000 in the United States. His parents, Jason and Betsey (Downing) Miles, were reared in Randolph, Vt., and moved to Wilmington, N. Y., in 1812. They had seven children, five boys and two girls. The only living member of the parent family is a brother, Joseph, who still resides at Wilmington. James came to Ohio in 1849; resided in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and finally settled in Stryker in 1858. He has engaged in teaching, trading and hotel-keeping since he left the stony farm of his brothers on Quaker Hill, near the township of "Old John Brown," whose "soul is marching on." For the last quarter of his life, he has been engaged in hotel-keeping, assisted by his dutiful wife, Phebe M. Miles, and daughters, Lucy A. and Mysta B., and sons, John F. and Berdelwin Miles. Grandma Wood, ninety years old, has lived with his family the past fifteen years. He was previously married to Miss Weltha Butler, who died in 1862. Milly W. Miles, his second daughter, was taken by her grandparents to Lorain County on the death of her mother, and has since lived in Wellington and Belden,

Ohio; Etta died at Carlisle, Ohio, in childhood; and James B. died in infancy at Wawaka, Ind. James A. Miles is a plain, matter-of-fact type of character, as were his ancestors. They were positive, conscientious, of the motive temperament, and for two generations their longevity averages about sixty years. James A. is the youngest of a family whose father also was the youngest son. While subject to a tendency to congestion of the circulatory or respiratory organs, he has, by watchful care, checked the numerous attacks of sickness, and performs his arduous duties as host to the traveling public, morning, noon and night, with many improvements, resulting from resolute will and fourteen years' labor, when he issued his first hotel card, inviting boarders to the Miles House. He has been schooled in the low and high grades of poverty and affluence. His occupation has introduced him to the most enterprising business men of the country, selected for their tact, and trained for their profession as experts in reading character, amateurs at making sales, and detectives against bargains with irresponsible dealers. This varied experience with poverty, sickness, and orphanage in childhood, educated him to use his time, his money and his promises to meet obligation alike valuable and serviceable, needed every day in his business life. He is not only a self-made man, but his working the life problem has been against great odds, weak mental and physical constitution being his stock upon which to build a name and character for time and history. He suggests to his sons and every young man or young woman whose leisure may read his life sketch, that the certain road to success is traveled by the comparative few in number, in all the countless multitude taking on the forms of human life, that set their foundation on the bedrock of unyielding self-respect in every associate matter, and a due regard for the claims of society calling for co-operation in all relations of pleasure and business, not unmindful that it is by the grace of God that we live in time and in eternity, and that the world is made better for our privilege of being a probationer for awhile in it.

JOSEPH MILLS, JR., was born March 31, 1822, in Morgan County, Ohio, being one of six children born to Joseph and Ruth (Plummer) Mills. Joseph Mills was a soldier of 1812; came to Morgan County and married. He owned and managed a farm until 1824, when he lost a large portion of his property by acting as surety for his neighbors. He then moved to Shelby County, where Mrs. Mills died in 1827. In 1832, he married Mary Harmon. In 1833, he removed to Pickaway County, and thence to Sandusky County, again moving, in 1838, to Springfield Township, and settling on land previously entered by him. He died in Pickaway County in 1854, having returned there to settle his father-in-law's estate. Joseph Mills, Jr., worked at home until his majority, after-

ward as a woodman, and earned sufficient to purchase eighty acres, which he improved. He was married, June 8, 1845, to Mary A. Wilbur. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have had nine children, seven of whom survive. In 1854, Mr. Mills sold his old and bought a new farm of one hundred and forty-six acres, on which he now lives. Mr. Mills is a great horseman, and has done much to improve this stock. Since 1869, he has brought several Norman horses to the township, the last two costing $1,700. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he of Grange 499; he is in politics a Republican.

THOMAS H. MOORE, station and express agent at Stryker, is a native of the Hoosier State, and was born at Lima, La Grange County, November 26, 1842. His parents were natives of the "Green Isle," and emigrated to the United States in early life. John Moore was a man of ability, and filled many offices with marked success, being one of the first Sheriffs of La Grange County, and for many years Justice of the Peace of Lima Township, as well as Postmaster at Lima, holding the latter office at the time of his death, July 26, 1853. He was also for many years an active member of the Masonic Brotherhood. Thomas H. Moore was the recipient of a good common-school education, and his life since has given him a practical knowledge of business. He first assisted his father in the Lima Post Office, until fifteen years of age, when he went to Sturgis, Mich., in the same capacity for three years; he then removed to Constantine, Mich., clerking for Gov. Berry in a store and post office until 1863, when he accepted a position in the Provost Marshal's office in Chicago. After this, he took a clerkship at Hudson, Mich., in the freight office of the L. S. &. M. S. Railroad, where he remained until he received the appointment he now holds by the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, and United States Express Company, February 5, 1865, and in which capacity he has since been employed with satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Moore and Miss Martha Jordan were united in marriage October 7, 1869. She is a native of Ohio, and her father, A. H. Jordan, of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are parents of two children, viz., Frederic and Harvey,

WALTER I. PEPPLE was born on December 13, 1839, in Stark County, Ohio, and is one of seven children born to William L. and Amelia (Irwin) Pepple. The elder Mr. Pepple was by trade a carver and fuller, and followed the same in Stark County for thirty years. In 1857, he came to Brady Township and purchased land, on which he lived until his death in June, 1875. Walter I. Pepple, until thirty-three years old, worked with his father, with whom, in 1868, he commenced the making of sand brick, and later, of drain tiles; still later they began to manufacture pressed brick. They had a hard struggle in the beginning, running by horse-power, but now by steam, and it is the largest place of the

kind in the county, and yet the demand for their wares is greater than their ability to supply it. Mr. Pepple was married, February 4, 1868, to Sarah J. Kelty, of Columbiana County; six children have been the issue—William F., Ella, Lida, Nellie, Carrie and Birdie. Mr. Pepple is a member of the Town Council of Stryker, an Odd Fellow, and a Democrat.

LOUIS W. PRETTYMAN was born June 19, 1828, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and is one of five living children of Thomas J. and Lydia W. (Wyatt) Prettyman, from Delaware. The elder Prettyman was a soldier in the war of 1812, and by trade was a carpenter. He was married in Delaware, moved to Philadelphia, and then came to Pickaway County, this State, where he bought two farms, aggregating about 320 acres, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1833, he brought his family to this township, where he had entered 200 acres of land two years before, and entered 600 additional acres. Here he built a cabin on Bean Creek, and began clearing up a farm, his nearest market being Defiance, which could be reached only by poling down the river. On this farm he died July 28, 1835. He was the first Treasurer of the township, and held that office at the time of his death. He was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached probably the first sermon ever heard in Williams County, it being the discourse at the funeral of a Miss Knipe, whose death was the first on record in this township. Louis W. Prettyman received a fair common-school education, and after his father's death lived on the home farm with his brother-in-law, Jones P. Slusses, until he was thirteen years old; he then went to live with another brother-in-law, Davis King, with whom he made his home until he was twenty-four. In 1849, he attended Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, several months, but was obliged to relinquish study on account of ill health. After his recovery, he attended high school at Bryan and Evansport, about two years, and afterward taught several terms in this and Defiance Counties. April 15, 1852, he married Hannah R. Kintigh, of Westmoreland County, Penn., and daughter of John and Hannah (Evans) Kintigh, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Brunswick, and to their union were born thirteen children. In the fall of 1852, he moved upon his present farm of 158 acres, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Prettyman has served two terms as Township Trustee, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOLOMON ROGERS was born in Bedford County, Penn., October 10, 1817, and was the youngest of the fourteen children of Eli and Mary Rogers, also natives of Pennsylvania. When a mere child, Solomon was left an orphan, and was reared until fifteen by a brother in Wayne County, Ohio; two years more of his young life he spent with an uncle, and then began the conflict with the world unaided. His education was rather

limited, but he had a natural aptitude for mechanics, and after a short time passed in farm labor he began work as a cooper, and followed the business for a number of years. May 27, 1841, he married Miss Cordelia Rogers in Morrow County, Ohio, she being a native of Richland County, and born January 17, 1827. They became the parents of six children, viz.: George W., Margaret E., Catharine, Jonathan, Samuel H. and Emily. Of these, Catharine is the only one now living. The eldest son, George W., lost his life in the late war. Mrs. Rogers died January 15, 1856, and February 24, 1856, Mr. Rogers married Mrs. Marilla Sullivan, who was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., December 7, 1828. In 1843, Mr. Rogers moved to Fulton County, Ohio; in 1864, he moved to Butler, Ind., and in 1876 he came to Stryker, this township, where he has ever since resided, almost exclusively engaged in bee culture, and he is now probably the most successful and best posted apiarist in Northwestern Ohio. His hives are of his own invention, and he handles only Italian and Cyprian bees, of which he has about 200 colonies. Mr. Rogers is quite liberal in his religious views, and equally so in politics, although he always threw his influence against the pro-slavery party. He was Postmaster and express agent while living at Butler, and also carried on there a jewelry establishment. While residing in Fulton County, he worked at carpentering, and everywhere has been regarded with respect and esteem by his fellow-citizens.

THOMAS H. SABIN, M. D., was born in Lucas County, Ohio, June 15, 1843, and is the fourth in a family of six children born to Thomas S. and Maria (Browning) Sabin, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut. The father was a clothier; was married in Lucas County, and in 1844 moved to Wood County, Ohio, and went to farming; in 1867, he sold his farm and removed to Fulton County, where he still resides. In April, 1861, Thomas H. Sabin enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three months' service, and in November of the same year re-enlisted for three years in Company H, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment in all its marches and engagements until discharged, in October, 1862, on account of failing health. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Soon after his enrollment, he was appointed Commissary Sergeant of his company, and served as such until the close of the war, in June, 1865. In the September following, he came to Stryker, this county, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. D. P. Aldrich, now of Defiance, Ohio. During the winter of 1872–73, he attended the Cleveland Medical College. Practiced in Noble and Whitley Counties, Ind., for about six years; moved to Archibald, Fulton County, Ohio, and engaged in the drug business in connec-

tion with his professional practice; graduated from the Wooster University in the spring of 1882, and returned to Stryker in July of the same year, where he is now in partnership with Dr. N. B. Stubbs. Dr. Sabin was married, June 21, 1866, to Miss Isabel Norris, a native of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind, and a daughter of Jerry and Mary A. (Casebeer) Norris. The fruit of this union is one boy and one girl. The Doctor has held the office of Township Clerk in Fulton County, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MICHAEL W. SCHAEFFER was born September 26, 1832, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He is one of a family of ten born to John C. and Mary (Winters) Schaeffer. In 1840, John C. Schaeffer moved to Springfield Township, purchased eighty-six acres of unbroken land, erected a cabin and cleared a farm, now well improved and owned by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Schaeffer died in October, 1851. Mrs. Schaeffer is still living, in her eighty-third year, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. S. was a Township Trustee, and a member of the German Reformed Church. Michael W. Schaeffer has always lived on the farm. After his father's death, he purchased the interests of the other heirs and increased the tract to 206 acres. He was married, May 11, 1856, to Nancy Grimes, of Henry County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Schaeffer have nine children, all living, and are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is also a member of Grange No. 499, and an old citizen and enterprising farmer.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, JR., was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., October 30, 1825. His parents, William and Hannah (McKinn) Sheridan, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and reared a family of eleven children. In 1826, William Sheridan, Sr., moved to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he followed blacksmithing until 1833, when he removed to Stark County, Ohio. In 1840, he purchased a quarter-section of unimproved land in this county, moved his family into a log cabin built for the purpose, and this farm, improved and beautified by money, time and labor, has since been their home. Mr. Sheridan has also lent a helping hand to his neighbors. He assisted in the organization of the first Presbyterian Church at Bryan, and has filled the offices of Township Trustee and County Commissioner. The youth of William Sheridan, Jr., was spent on the farm, in the shop and in the schoolhouse—in the latter both as student and teacher. His life has been active and his business interests varied. In December, 1850, he engaged in mercantile business at Lockport, with the late Col. Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Sheridan. After four years, he disposed of his interest, and came to Stryker, where, from 1854 to 1865, he was employed alternately in mercantile trade, handling lumber, bridge building and farming, purchasing

a farm near Stryker in 1860. In 1865, a company was organized in Boston, known as the Stryker Oil Well Company of Boston, Mass., with a capital stock of $40,000, of which Mr. Sheridan was a large stockholder. Oil was found on his lands in paying quantities, at a depth of 860 feet, but the open formation of rock necessitated the abandonment of the enterprise. A more complete history of this company will be found in that of Springfield Township. In 1867, Mr. S. was admitted to the bar, and has since engaged in the practice of law. He was Stryker's first Postmaster, Justice of the Peace and Mayor, and in 1864 was chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Wheeling, W. Va. In his own county he received the nomination for Auditor and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and by the Ohio State Democratic Convention that of Comptroller of the State Treasury. He was twice elected State Senator from the Thirty-second Senatorial District, serving two terms, and in 1876 was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis. Mr. Sheridan is one of Stryker's most active and enterprising citizens. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Martha A. Stubbs, a daughter of William M. Stubbs, and a native of New York. She passed away in 1875, leaving three children.

ALEX SHORT is a native of Stark County, Ohio, was born April 8, 1840, and is the youngest of five children born to Jacob and Frances Short, natives of France, where they were married in 1831 or 1832, and immediately emigrated to the United States, settling in Stark County, then an almost unbroken wilderness. Here he bought 100 acres of unimproved land, which he cleared and resided upon till 1854, when he sold out and came to this township, and bought a farm of 200 acres, on which he resided till his death. Alex Short received but a limited education in his youth, and worked for his father until twenty-one years old, when he commenced farming on his own account on the 100 acres where he now lives, and has lived, ever since its purchase, with the exception of eighteen months, when he rented it out, on account of his wife's ill health, and went to reside in Archibald, Fulton County. He married, April 26, 1860, Ellen J. Sloan, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of John and Rachel (Bower) Sloan, of the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Short have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter (Cora A. Sloan). Mr. Short is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an industrious and enterprising young farmer.

ALBERT SILVERNAIL was born on March 28, 1824, in Yates County, N. Y., and one of thirteen children born to Conrad and Mary (Miller) Silvernail. In 1829, Mr. Conrad Silvernail moved to Geauga County, Ohio, where he purchased and improved 160 acres of land, but afterward lost this and all his personal property by indorsing for his

neighbors. This caused him to remove to Michigan in 1835, and settle upon some land of his brother. In 1837, he purchased forty acres in Hillsdale County, Mich., residing thereon until his death, in 1862. Albert Silvernail was bred to the plow, and labored thereat until twenty-three years of age, when he married Susan Wilson. He then located on forty acres in Hillsdale County; here Mrs. Silvernail died, May 27, 1849. Some time after, he worked on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and, in 1854, came to Stryker, where he married, July 4, 1855, Emily Douglass. One daughter was born to them—Eliza J., now Mrs. James A. Grimes. In 1856, he bought forty acres of his present farm, which now includes 153 acres; he has also 800 acres in Northern Texas. Mr. Silvernail is one of the Township Trustees; he was once a Whig, but now a Republican, a member of the Universalist Church and a prominent citizen. The present Mrs. Silvernail is a native of Steuben County, N. Y.; her father, Uriah Douglass, a pioneer of Springfield Township, was born in Orange County, and her mother, Mary (Carter) Douglass, in Tompkins County, N. Y.

JOHN SLOAN was born April 20, 1818, in Columbia County, Penn., and is one of eight children born to David and Mary A. (Vance) Sloan. John Sloan worked for his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, after which time he farmed on shares until 1845. In 1848, he moved with his family to Springfield Township, and bought eighty acres of wild land, which he improved, and on which he now resides. His hardships were many, but in time and by labor the "wilderness did blossom as the rose," having increased his domain to 392 acres. Mr. Sloan was married, in 1838, to Rachel Bower, and from this union nine children came to being, five of whom are dead. For the first ten years Mr. Sloan was a grand juryman almost constantly. He is a Baptist and Mrs. S. a Methodist. Mr. Sloan is also a member of A., F. & A. M., a Democrat in politics and a public-spirited citizen.

JOHN W. SLOAN was born in Springfield Township January 12, 1850, and is one of the nine children born to John and Rachel (Bower) Sloan (a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume). Our subject received but a limited education, working for his father until he was twenty-five years old. On July 4, 1875, he was married to Alice E. Clark, of this township, daughter of Louis and Catharine (Knipe) Clark. Three sons have blessed this union—John L., William L. and Otis C. In 1880, he bought a farm of 118 acres in Springfield Township, with fine improvements, on which he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan are members of Springfield Grange, 499, and also of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Sloan is one of the rising young farmers of Springfield Township.

FESTUS A. SNEAR, M. D., was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the class of 1871–72, previous to which he attended lectures at the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Mich., after studying for two years with Drs. Long and Riggs, of Bryan, Ohio. Since starting in the practice of his profession, Dr. Snear has been a resident of Stryker, and is also proprietor of a drug house, carrying a large and well-assorted stock of goods usually found in his line. He has an extensive practice, and is one of Stryker's most public-spirited citizens, one of the Trustees of Springfield Township, and an honored member of the A., F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. Dr. Snear was married September 10, 1871, to Miss Josephine Rotsel, of Richland County, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. O. J. Rotsel, a native of Pennsylvana, and one child, Otho, is the fruit of this union. Dr. Snear was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 30, 1849, one of four children of his parents, Jacob and Mary (Hadix) Snear, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Jacob Snear came with his parents to Richland County when but a child; the country was new and almost uninhabited, and their nearest white neighbor was seven miles distant, and consequently they became familiarized with frontier life. Mr. S. was married and lived in Richland County until 1865, when he moved to Fulton County, where he purchased a farm, remaining until April, 1882, when he sold his property and became a resident of Stryker.

WALLACE H. STOUGH was born in Portage County, Ohio, November 26, 1840, the eldest of three children born to Lyman and Mary (Mercer) Stough, both natives of Portage County, Ohio. In 1843, Lyman Stough removed with his family to Jefferson Township, in this county, where he purchased a farm, remaining until the death of Mrs. Stough, which occurred in 1846. He afterward disposed of this property and bought a farm in Superior Township, living here until 1860, when he sold the farm and removed to Stryker, where he resided until death called him away, December 26, 1869. Wallace H. attended school until fourteen years of age, when he went to West Unity, in this county, and served a three years' apprenticeship with Michael Pifer at the harness and saddler's trade; then removing to Bryan, working two summers at his trade and attending school during the winter seasons. In November, 1864, Mr. Stough and Miss Louisa Kitzmiller were wedded. She is the daughter of Adam and Mary (Butts) Kitzmiller, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Stough is a native of Richland County, Ohio, and the mother of four children—Leland I., Franklin, Frederick and Forence B. Mr. Stough came to Stryker in 1858 and established himself in the harness and saddlery business, where he has since remained, meeting with success and filling a sphere of popularity and usefulness. He is a mem-

ber of the Town Council of Stryker, and shares the confidence of her citizens.

JOHN STUBBS, one of the early pioneers of Williams County, Ohio, was born in Orange County, N. Y., August 12, 1784. His father, William Stubbs, who was of Welsh descent, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and assisted in the capture of the desperate and notorious tory, Claudius Smith, near Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., where he was afterward hanged. In early life, John Stubbs removed to Tompkins County, N. Y., where he was married to Phebe Miller, a native of Broome County, N. Y., where she was born January 16, 1794. Mr. Stubbs was a Captain of a company of State Militia during the war of 1812. In 1832, Mr. Stubbs sold his farm in Tompkins County, N. Y., and entered nearly 1,000 acres of land in what afterward became Springfield Township, in Williams County, Ohio, and came with his family, together with his sons-in-law, Judge J. B. Taylor, and H. Doolittle and their families, all settling in Springfield Township the following spring. Mr. Stubbs located on Tiffin River about three miles south from the present site of Stryker, built a cabin and commenced clearing. Here he remained but a year, when he removed to another tract of land in the same township, two and a half miles west from Stryker, and built another cabin. This farm of 130 acres he soon afterward sold to Dr. Kibbey, who contemplated building a saw-mill, and surveyed a portion of the land for town lots, calling the new place Williamsport, but becoming badly involved and unable to execute his intentions, the land reverted to Mr. Stubbs, who, in the meantime, had returned to his former place, where he had begun a home, and where himself and family resided until 1861, when Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs went to live with their son, John H. Stubbs, with whom they remained until death called them home. Mr. Stubbs died January 26, 1864, and was followed by Mrs. Stubbs in 1871. Mr. Stubbs was for eighteen years Justice of the Peace in Tompkins County, N. Y., and after coming to Ohio filled continuously for many years some of the township offices, and was at one time one of the Commissioners of Williams County. Mr. Stubbs was a member of no church, but was for more than half a century a prominent and leading member of the Masonic fraternity, having advanced as far in the order as is possible in this country. He was for many years W. M. of Hiram Lodge in Tompkins County, N. Y., and after coming West helped to organize new lodges over Northwestern Ohio, believing Masonry to be the best organization ever instituted by man. He constantly practiced, through a long and useful life, the tenets of the order. Ever seeking to amelioriate the condition of humanity, he dispensed charities with a loving heart and a bounteous hand. "Requiescat in pace."

WILLIAM M. STUBBS, one of the pioneers of Williams County, was born June 22, 1810, in Tompkins County, N. Y. He is the eldest of seven children born to John and Phebe (Miller) Stubbs, both natives of New York. William M. received the benefits of a common school education, and assisted on the home farm until he became of age, when he married, bought a farm in his native county, where he remained until 1836, when he disposed of his property and emigrated with his family to this State. He purchased 220 acres of unimproved land in Brady Township, Williams County, built a cabin and begun the work of making a new home, in what was then considered the wilderness of the West. Pioneers need no rehearsal of their labors and privations to keep them in memory, and all descriptions give to later settlers but a faint picture of the reality. Mr. Stubbs keeps the old homestead, but to lighten his labors, rented his farm and moved to Stryker in 1873, where he has since resided, associated in the drug business with his son, Dr. N. B. Stubbs. Mr. Stubbs has always been an active politician and was for several years one of the Associate Judges of Williams County, under the old constitution, and Justice of the Peace both in Brady and Springfield Townships. He was candidate for Legislative honors on the Democratic ticket in 1880, and has been for many years a prominent and active member of the A., F. & A. M. Mrs. Stubbs was Miss Margaret A. Collins, a daughter of David and Sabra (Blanchard) Collins, all natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs are parents of six children, four surviving, viz., Chauncy C., now a stock-dealer in Montana, Mrs. John G. Rumsey, Dr. N. B. Stubbs and Mrs. Dr. D. P. Aldrich. The deceased were Mrs. William Sheridan, Jr., who died in 1875, and Mrs. Samuel Smith, who died at Eau Claire, Wis., in March, 1882.

JOHN H. STUBBS came to Williams County in 1833, and has been identified with its growth since that early period. His parents settled here on a farm where he remained at work and which he acquired by gift of deed from his father in 1845. He was married the same year to Miss Mary M. Miller, a daughter of Louis and Rachel (Hogan) Miller, both natives of New York, where Mary M. was born in Tompkins County in 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs have but one remaining child—Wallace W. Stubbs, now in business in Stryker. John H. Stubbs, in company with his two brothers-in-law, built the first saw-mill in Springfield Township, on Tiffin River, which he had charge of for several years. Mr. S. was peculiarly fitted for pioneer life; being a sure marksman, the wild turkeys and deer with which the country abounded, suffered at his hands; he was of an eminently social nature, and, with his violin, was an indispensable figure at all the primitive gatherings of that day; he served to cheer and enliven the hearts of these widely-separated neighbors and inspire courage

for renewed efforts. Mr. Stubbs is a charter member of Stryker Lodge, No. 611, I. O. O. F., and a Republican. He was born November 26, 1820, in Springfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y. His parents, John and Phebe (Miller) Stubbs, were also natives of New York. For more than forty years Mr. Stubbs has been an extensive, close and careful reader and investigator, especially of metaphysical subjects. He does his own thinking and will not allow creed-makers to forge fetters for his mind. He believes that all material things were formed in obedience to certain immutable laws; that both law and matter are eternal and indestructible; that the word "create" is a misnomer and should be stricken from every language. He believes that there is a certain something, called "energy," also eternal and indestructible, which overcomes resistance and does work; that this energy is always the same, no matter under what circumstances it may be manifested. He firmly believes that what men call "mind," "intelligence," or "soul," is only a manifestation of energy. He believes in the entity of the individual mind; that all mental improvement is but accumulated thought or energy, and that it must go on forever. To him, the only evidence of a future existence is in the manifestations of spirits. While he repudiates creeds, one and all, as the inventions of men, he is yet no materialist. He will not bow the knee in superstitious reverence of the Past, simply because it *is* the Past, but worships toward the Dawn. He believes in a religion of love rather than in a religion of duty; that the whole of religion, pure and undefiled, is to deal justly, love mercy, and to endeavor to make fellow-creatures happy.

NOTE.—Since the above sketch was written and put in type, Mr. Stubbs departed this life at his home near Stryker, September 10, 1882.

NATHANIEL B. STUBBS, M. D., one of the most extensive practitioners of Stryker and vicinity, is a native of Williams County. He was born in Brady Township May 18, 1838; his parents, William and Margaret (Collins) Stubbs, are natives of New York. Nathaniel B. received fair educational advantages in youth, and assisted his father on the farm until he was eighteen years of age; his first business venture was that of dry goods clerk in Stryker, afterward that of teacher, and in 1861 he opened a grocery house at Stryker, where he remained until he received the appointment of clerk in the Quartermaster's Department in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1864. In 1865, he formed a partnership with Dr. D. P. Aldrich in the drug business, under firm name of N. B. Stubbs & Co. Mr. William Stubbs afterward purchased Dr. Aldrich's interest, but the firm name is still retained; here Mr. Stubbs began the study of medicine, afterward graduating from the Cleveland Medical College with the class of 1871–72. Dr. Stubbs was united in marriage in 1862 to

Miss Eliza S. Stone, a New Yorker, and daughter of Granville and Maria (Butler) Stone, natives respectively of New York and Ohio. Mrs. Stubbs is of the Universalist faith, and the mother of two children, viz., Walter L. and Cora L. Dr. Stubbs has officiated as Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer of Springfield Township, and as Treasurer, Councilman and School Director of Stryker. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., one of the leading citizens of the place, and a Democrat.

WALLACE W. STUBBS was born in Springfield Township, Williams Co., Ohio, January 26, 1850, and is the only remaining child of John H. and Mary M. (Miller) Stubbs, both natives of Tompkins County, N. Y. Mr. Stubbs got his education and worked on his father's farm until of age, after which he was variously employed at grafting, clerking, and in the post office department until 1873, when he went to Chase County, Kan., and engaged in stock business for one year; he then returned to Ohio, and was employed at farming and hotel business for four years, when he came to Stryker, which has since been his home, where he is engaged in the grocery and provision trade. He is one of Stryker's most active and enterprising business men, a member of the City Council and of Lodge No. 611, I. O. O. F. Mr. Stubbs was united in marriage November 22, 1874, to Miss Lucinda Fay, a native of Wood County, Ohio.

FRANKLIN H. SULLINGER was born February 13, 1845, in Defiance County, Ohio, and is the eldest son of five living children of Andrew and Martha (Collins) Sullinger. When young, Andrew Sullinger came to Tiffin Township, Defiance County, and bought eighty acres of unimproved land, which he cleared. In 1855, he sold out and removed to Springfield Township, purchased land, then selling out and removing to Evansport, where he now resides. Mrs. Sullinger died in 1881. Franklin H. Sullinger labored on the farm until Aug. 15, 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Regiment, serving until 1865. On November 7, 1867, he was married to Anna Umstead, a native of Springfield Township. They are parents to four children—Florence L., Theoda B., Harrison L. and Frederick E. In 1869, he moved to Wolcottville, Ind., engaging in saw-milling and planing. In 1771, he came to Farmer Centre, Defiance Co., Ohio. He is now with Von Behren & Shafer in Stryker, as foreman of their saw-mill and oar factory. Mr. Sullinger is an Odd Fellow, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAQUES VERNIER was born November 16, 1818, in France. He is one of the six children of John J. and Susan (Pecler) Vernier, also natives of France. Jaques Vernier, at the age of sixteen, began to acquire the trade of a weaver with his brother, with whom he remained one

year. In 1837, he came to America, and applied himself to learn candy-making in New York, remaining but three months. He then came to Stark County, Ohio, but soon returned to New York, and worked in Delmonico's restaurant for three months. He then went to New Orleans, thence to New Albany, and thence again to New Orleans. In 1845, he came to Springfield Township, buying seventy-four acres of unimproved land; this he sold, and purchased again in German Township, Fulton County; he sold this farm in 1874 and removed to Stryker. Mr. Vernier was first married, in 1846, to Margaret Pecler, to which union issued one daughter—Eugenie, now Mrs. Barber. Mrs. Vernier died in Springfield Township in September, 1852; she was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Vernier then married, in 1854, Mary C. Charpiot. To this second union issued one son—Charles J., who is in the hardware trade at Stryker. Mr. and Mrs. Vernier are members of the Presbyterian Church, and early settlers of Springfield Township.

CHARLES VERNIER was born in France August 19, 1844, being one of thirteen children born to George and Catharine (Certier) Vernier, also natives of France. In 1847, George Vernier emigrated to America and settled in German Township, Fulton Co., Ohio, where he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, and began carving out a home from the wilderness. In 1854, he sold this and bought 160 acres in the same township, also unimproved. In 1874, he moved to his present residence, Archibald, Fulton Co., Ohio. He and Mrs. V. are members of the Lutheran Church. Charles Vernier, at the age of eighteen years, commenced to learn the trade of a wagon-maker. In 1868, he removed to Stryker, where he opened a wagon and blacksmith shop, continuing until 1872, when he engaged in the grocery and provision business, and selling agricultural implements. In 1881, he was burned out, and in 1882 he bought an interest in a hardware store, the firm being C. Vernier & Co. Mr. Vernier was married, October 26, 1867, to Julia Bourquin, daughter of Peter and Suzette (Mettetall) Bourquin. Mr. and Mrs. Vernier have had five children—Julius C., Charles P., Harmon G., Alford W. and Alcide G. Mr. V. is a member of A., F. & A. M., and one of the enterprising citizens of Stryker.

JOHN A. VON BEHREN was born in Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 7, 1838, and is the eldest of nine children of Frederick and Margaret (Seifort) Von Behren, the former a native of Hartoum, Prussia, born May 3, 1814, the latter of Shakendorf, Alsace, born September 9, 1818. Frederick Von Behren emigrated to America in 1833; settled in Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, where, after serving a three years' apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, he was married, and in 1841 removed to Evansport, Defiance Co., Ohio, where Mrs. Von Behren died in 1848.

In August, 1849, he married Caroline Rein, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and to this union were born eight children, of whom five sons and one daughter are still living. Four of these boys are engaged in the lumber business in and about Logansport, Ind. On his arrival at Evansport, Frederick Von Behren established a tannery, following this business until 1865, when he removed his family to Burlington, Iowa, doing business himself at Fort Howard, Wis.; his death occurred at his latter home, January 15, 1881. John A. Von Behren learned his father's trade, working with him until 1861, and the year following, in company with George Shoner, purchased the tannery at Stryker, which they operated for several years; some firm changes have been made, and the firm is now Von Behren & Shafer; in 1866, they added a saw-mill, and the year following an oar manufactory, now the second largest establishment of the kind in Ohio. Their shipments of oars to all parts of the United States and Europe have been large for several years. Mr. Von Behren and Miss Elizabeth Gares were married November 6, 1881. She is a native of Ohio, of Bavarian descent, and mother of five children, four living. Mr. and Mrs. Von Behren are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Von Behren has filled the offices of Township Trustee and Treasurer for several years; is an ex Mayor of Stryker, and has served on the School Board for eleven years, and is one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Stryker and vicinity.

CHARLES C. WAGNER was born in Bavaria June 17, 1838, the son of John and Catharine (Renner) Wagner, natives of the same country. At the early age of twelve, John Wagner became a soldier in the Bavarian Army, and served until twenty-four. During this period, Bavaria was in alliance with France, and, under the Great Napoleon, John took part in the campaign against Russia. In 1836, he was transferred to the revenue service, and did duty at sixteen different custom houses on the Bavarian frontiers, dying in the service July 20, 1864, in his sixty-fifth year, at Munich, in the Catholic faith. His wife was a member of the Lutheran Church. Charles C. Wagner learned the barber's trade in his native land, and worked in various cities in Bavaria, Austria, Prussia, and Saxony until 1860, when he entered the Bavarian Army and served two years. He then followed his trade at Munich until August, 1865, when he came to this country, worked a year and then opened shop in New York, and in 1870 sold out and went to Scottsboro, Ala.; thence, in a few months, to Atlanta, Ga., and thence, a year later, to Memphis, Tenn., from which point the yellow fever drove him to Water Valley, Miss., where he opened a shop and remained four years. In 1876, he came to Stryker, where he is now conducting his business with great success. October 19, 1865, Mr. Wagner married Dina Kruse, a native of

Hanover, and to their union seven children have been born, of whom four are yet living—Charles J., Benjamin J., Anna D. and Gertrude D. Mr. Wagner is a member of Stryker Lodge, No. 611, I. O. O. F., and is an enterprising citizen.

JOSEPH WIBIRT, JR., born May 23, 1840, in Waterloo County, N. Y., is the youngest of eight children born to Joseph and Polly A. (Reynolds) Wibirt. In 1842, the elder Mr. Wibirt moved with his family to Springfield Township, and settled on eighty acres entered the previous year, built a cabin, and began the work of clearing, residing thereon until his death, April 19, 1876; Mrs. Wibirt died April 27, 1880; both were Quakers. Joseph Wibirt, Jr., has always lived on the old homestead, which he now owns. He was married, August 14, 1862, to Lucinda C. Colgan, of Springfield Township, and daughter of Daniel Colgan. Mr. and Mrs. Wibirt have two children—Alice A. and Mary J. He is a member of Springfield Grange, No. 499, and also of A., F. & A. M. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is in politics a Republican, also an enterprising farmer. Joseph Wibirt, Sr., was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., and his wife in New Hampshire; both were of English-German extraction. The parents of Mrs. Joseph Wibirt, Jr., Daniel and Christina A. (Haller) Colgan, were both natives of Connecticut.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BOMAN, son of George and Christine (Hachenbarg) Boman, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 28, 1839. His father was a shoemaker, but occasionally worked at farming; he came to Williams County in 1853, settling on the place now owned by our subject. John Boman's early life was passed on a farm, yet he acquired a fair education. In September, 1861, he became enrolled in Company H, Third Ohio Cavalry, continuing in the military service for three years and three months, and taking part in the battles of Perrysburg, Stone River, Chickamauga, Snow Hill, Woodsonville, Bardstown and others. He was under Gen. Thomas during his Georgia campaign, and was discharged at Nashville December 30, 1864, since which time he has been employed in farming. It was largely due to Mr. Boman's influence that the town of Blakeslee can trace its origin, he having donated about four and one-half acres to the Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Company, for depot and grounds; he also caused a survey and platting of the town, which was done November 15, 1880. At that time the only improvements were one log house and a grocery, built for the railroad company. Since then,

Blakeslee has grown rapidly, Mr. Boman having erected a building now used as a hardware store, as well as disposing of about twenty-nine acres of land in town lots and for depot grounds. He still has, however, a snug farm of fifty-seven acres. He is a Free and Accepted Mason.

J. A. BOWSER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 25, 1826, being one of a family of three born to John J. and Barbara (Opt) Bowser. Mr. Bowser left Fairfield County for Seneca County when about twenty-one years old, learning while there the trade of a shoemaker. At this place he married Nancy A. Bordnet, on January 13, 1852, remaining four years, when he returned to Fairfield County, coming to Williams County in 1857, and settling on the place he now owns, a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres; this farm is now nearly all cleared, and has good buildings, but was only partly cleared when Mr. Bowser took possession. His family comprises four children—Laura E., John J., Ida J. and Alta L., the two eldest being married and residing in this township. Mrs. Bowser died January 1, 1873. Mr. Bowser is a communicant of the German Reformed Church.

STEPHEN E. BURKE was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 27, 1839, one of a family of four children born to Thomas and Theodosia (Morris) Burke; but two are now living. His parents came to Williams County, Ohio, in 1841, when Mrs. Burke's failing health decided their return, but ere they reached their old home, death claimed his victim, and the children were motherless. Mr. Burke returned to Williams County in 1843, after his second marriage, where he resided until his death, in 1866. Previous to 1872, Stephen E. was engaged in farming, at which time he purchased an interest in a saw-mill, of which, in connection with other mills, he had charge for nearly eight years. In 1880, he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnson in the agricultural implement business in Edon, Ohio, and in the autumn of 1881 he purchased a hardware store, of which, in connection with the trade in agricultural implements, he is now sole proprietor, keeping a large general stock and doing a good business. Mr. Burke was married, in 1858, to Miss Sarah Lee, and their family consists of five children, viz., Solon, Susetta, Edmund, James and Flora. The two eldest are married and living in Williams County.

J. G. CAMERON, M. D., has been a successful practitioner of medicine in Edon and vicinity for the past fifteen years, and is necessarily identified with the earlier business interests of this place. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago, of the class of 1868 and 1869. He was married February 5, 1869, to Hannah Webb, of Williams County, Ohio, and they have a family of three children, viz., Edna, Blaine and Beulah. Dr. Cameron was born in Steuben County, Ind., January 22,

1844, and is one of a family of eight children of John and Mary (Carlin) Cameron. His father was a farmer by occupation and held the office of County Commissioner of Steuben County at the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. Dr. Cameron owns a good farm of sixty acres and one of the finest residences in Edon.

T. S. CARVIN, the present Postmaster and prominent druggist of Edon, Ohio, was born in Allen County, Ind., May 10, 1850, one of a family of five children born to Abram and Amanda (May) Carvin. When thirteen years of age, his parents died, and he remained with his guardian until he was sixteen, attending school and assisting in the store, when he began life for himself, soon after, accepting a clerkship for himself in a drug store at Bryan, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Edon and purchased the drug house of J. Aller, where he is still engaged in business, carrying a full stock of drugs, books, stationery, wall paper and all merchandise usually found in his line. He has been Postmaster here since 1877, and is identified with the benevolent as well as the business interests of this place, being Worshipful Master of a Masonic Lodge and Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F.

J. N. CHILCOTE was born in Crawford County, Ohio, September 19, 1846. He is one of twelve children born to Heathcote and Hannah (McClaire) Chilcote. Of this family, five are living in Williams County. His father is a miller, at present owning a grist-mill in Hillsdale County, Mich., where he resides. Our subject is also a miller, having worked for his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to work in Orangeville, De Kalb Co., Ind., continuing in this and other mills until 1875. In 1876, in partnership with Thomas Seeley, he secured a patent for a handle lathe. He then turned his attention to store-keeping and saw-milling, and opened the first store in the village of Blakeslee, besides erecting the first two buildings; he is now running a circular-saw mill in that place, also furnishes ties and railroad supplies to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and getting out different varieties of lumber for the general trade. He was married September 20, 1868, to Eliza B. Gillis, of Edgerton, Ohio. His family numbers five—Anna A., William F., George E., Daisy J. and Frances E. Mrs. Chilcote is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Edgerton. Mr. Chilcote served during the recent war from February, 1864, until the close, in Company K, Forty-Fourth Indiana Volunteers; he was stationed in Tennessee, and under Gen. Steedman.

NATHAN DISBROW was born in Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., February 24, 1813, and is one of six children born to Jacob and Anna (Jolley) Disbrow. The early portion of Nathan's life was passed on the farm, consequently he received but a meager education. His parents moved to

Allegany County, N. Y., and thence to Canada, where our subject remained until 1838, when he went to Huron County, N. Y., then came to Williams County, where he purchased land and removed to Superior Township in 1839. In 1840, he disposed of this farm and removed to that which he now occupies. There were then no improvements, and he was obliged to clear a space to build a cabin 16x16, in which he lived a number of years. The forest was filled with wild beasts, whose howlings could be heard nearly all night; these animals preyed upon their sheep. It took two days to reach the mill, and their nearest post office was Pulaski. He was married, May 7, 1840, to Mary Leech, who came to this county in 1839. Their family has numbered seven, three of whom survive—Jacob, William and Minerva. Mr. and Mrs. Disbrow have been members of the Baptist Church for more than forty years. Mrs. Disbrow tells how she crossed the St. Joseph River, the only gangway being a fallen tree, by watching the movements of a coon. Many early settlers will appreciate this.

S. S. EYSTER is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Stark County June 26, 1842. His parents, William H. and Mary (Saeger) Eyster, had a family of seven children; but four now living. William H. Eyster was a carpenter by trade, but after he came to Williams County in 1854, engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1855. S. S. Eyster learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1878, when he engaged in manufacturing and selling the Fulton Washing Machine, and the Boss Churn; of the former he has sold nearly 800 in Williams County alone, during the last four years, besides his sales in other portions of the State; also in Indiana and Pennsylvania. Mr. Eyster saw active service in the late war. He enlisted in 1861, in Company C, Thirty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Buell; was taken prisoner at Decatur, Ala., by a Confederate Troop of Cavalry, under Maj. Roddy; shortly after paroled, and afterward exchanged. He was then taken sick, and sent to the hospital at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and afterward made Ward Master; here he remained until his time of enlistment (three years) had expired. Mr. Eyster was married March 6, 1867, to Elizabeth Lechleidner, of Steuben County, Ind., and they are parents of six children, five living, viz.: Alice, Charlie, Harvey, Hollie and Jessie E. Mr. Eyster is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Edon.

DANIEL FETTERS is a Pennsylvanian by birth, as were his parents before him, John and Eve (Werehime) Fetters, who resided in Bedford County, where Daniel was born January 26, 1806. His father was a farmer, and the educational advantages for the children were very limited

at that early day. Mr. Fetters began the struggle of life at the age of sixteen, working out until twenty-one, when he was married to Miss Sarah Wissel. In 1829, the family removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where they resided until 1851, when they came to Centre Township, Williams Co., Ohio, remaining there four years, when they removed to Florence Township on the farm which is now their home. This fine farm of 100 acres was at that time in a state of nature, but energy and perseverance have produced the present results—a fine dwelling-house, good barn and outbuildings, six good milch cows, two horses and all the surroundings in fine shape. Of sixteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fetters, but six survive—John, Samuel, Daniel, Levi, Hester A. and Mary. One son, Washington, was killed in the army. Mr. and Mrs. Fetters are both church members—Mr. F. of the Disciples' Church, and Mrs. F. of the Lutheran.

MARTIN FIX was born in Alsace, France (now a part of Germany), May 10, 1834. He is one of a family of eight children born to Henry and Sarah S. (Kleiss) Fix; seven of these are now alive. His father landed in America, at New York, in May, 1843, thence traveling West by steamer and canal, and arriving in Wayne County in July. Here he remained until 1844, when he came to Williams County, settling in Centre Township until 1881, when he came to Florence and made his home with Martin. Martin Fix is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He purchased the farm he owns and manages in 1864; it is a good one, and contains 100 acres. He was married, February 20, 1863, to Mary Fetters, of Williams County, by whom he has a family of seven—Sarah S., Ida R., Henry D., Zora C., Irena S., Ethel B. and Hiram M. Mr. Fix is a member of the Lutheran Church and a man of average education, notwithstanding his lack of opportunities in early life.

WILLIAM FORD was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 15, 1837, and is one of a family of nine children born to Uriah and Elizabeth (Duling) Ford; six of these children survive, but our subject is the only one living in Williams County. Mr. Ford has a medium education, and is a carpenter by trade, having begun the business at twenty years of age. Previous to coming to Williams County, he was engaged in the drug and grocery trade at Clyde, Sandusky Co., Ohio, in which he continued about two years, afterward exchanging this stock for the farm he now possesses, 163 acres, eighty under cultivation, in Williams County. He was married, in December, 1857, to Mary C. Hosford, of Sandusky County, to which union six children have resulted, four of whom survive—Isabella, Franklin, Albertie and George U.

C. S. GARRISON is a native of Ohio, born in Portage County July 27, 1835, one of a family of ten children born to Ileff and Elizabeth Gar-

rison. He was left an orphan at an early age, and when but eleven years old began life for himself by working on a canal, where he remained for six summers. Shortly after this, he engaged in peddling for some time, removing to Williams County in 1854, when he took a clerkship in Edgerton, remaining most of the time until 1869. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three months' service. He was married in October, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Curtis, and their family consists of four children, viz.: Frederick, Grace, Orison and Ileff. Mr. Garrison has been a resident of Edon, Ohio, for thirteen years, and is proprietor of a large establishment, carrying ready-made clothing, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., etc.; he is also engaged in grain-buying, dealing in all kinds of produce, and doing quite an extensive exchange business. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are members of the Disciples' Church of Edon, and Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES GARSIDE, one of the enterprising merchants of Edon, Ohio, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 7, 1845, the second of a family of five children of Joseph and Mary (Townsend) Garside. His father was a farmer, and James remained on the farm until he came to Williams County in 1866; from there to Steuben County, Ind., where he resided for three years; he then returned to this county, clerking in Edgerton for two years, after which he came to Edon, which has since been his home; he first engaged with J. W. Thomas and afterward with C. S. Garrison & Co. In 1879, he formed a partnership with Mr. Walter Young for business purposes in this place, and, in 1880, he purchased Mr. Young's interest, and now has entire charge of the establishment; he carries a first-class stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes, and also deals largely in all kinds of produce. Mr. Garside was married, June 9, 1870, to Miss Emma Hoadley, a resident of Steuben County, Ind., and they are parents of four children, viz.: Clara, Mary, Nellie and Walter. Mrs. Garside is a member of the Disciples' Church of Edon, and Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM GILLIS, one of the early settlers of Florence Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 11, 1813. He is one of a family of nine, but four of whom survive, born to William and Rebecca Gillis. He remained in Harrison County until 1832, when he went to Richland (now Morrow) County, remaining there until 1845. Moving to Williams County, he settled on the farm he now owns in 1855; it embraces 120 acres. Mr. Gillis has spent most of his life in farming and clearing land, and but few men, if any, have cleared more than he. Before his marriage he worked chiefly at chopping and clearing. He was married in Richland County, December 24, 1835, to Jane McClaren. They have had ten children, with six living—Rebecca M., Eliza J., Simeon, Mary, Alexander

C. and Rhoda L. Mr. and Mrs. Gillis are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gillis has been and is yet a hard worker, and his success is due thereto.

DAVID HISSONG came to Edon, Williams Co., Ohio, in 1872, and has been identified with the business interests of the place since that time. He is by trade a blacksmith, but has not confined himself to that business, but has turned his time and talents to other fields of labor that promised better returns. He is at present owner of a saw-mill and livery stable, and proprietor of the Edon House. His father was a farmer residing in Bedford County, Penn., where David was born January 6, 1831, one of a family of ten children born to the parents, John F. and Sarah (Prinke) Hissong. David was married, December 29, 1853, to Miss Marilla P. Andrews, of Richland County, Ohio, and they are parents of seven children, viz.: Sarah M., Thomas B., Cynthia A., Nancy E., Millie A., Frances I. and James C.

FRANCIS X. HOEGER, M. D., was born in Walborg, Bavaria, a province of the German Empire, February 23, 1826. He is one of nine children born to Belchal and Catharine (Kern) Hoeger. His father was a State Attorney of Bavaria, which office he held as a life position. Our subject graduated in medicine at the Julian University, in Bavaria, in 1849, coming to America in 1853, and stopping in New York for eighteen months, where he practiced medicine and had an interest in a drug store. He came to Williams County in 1855, and settled in Florence Township, on the place on which he now resides. He has a good practice, which was interrupted in 1861, when he entered the army in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained with his regiment three months, until transferred to the Medical Department, headquarters at Nashville, where he remained during the two sieges of Bragg and Hood. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Druggist in the Railway Department at Nashville; here he remained during the remainder of the war, then returning to his home and practice. He was married November 15, 1853, to Fredericka Taulhaber, of the Kingdom of Bavaria. Dr. Hoeger is a Mason. On first coming to this county, it was a dense wood, discouraging to one from a large city, the nearest trading-point being Bryan. He assisted in raising the first house in Edon. On the whole, notwithstanding occasional reverses, he has been successful, being now able to pass his remaining days in comfort.

THOMAS INGRAM was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 17, 1833, the fifth child of twelve in the family of his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Lees) Ingram. His father was a carpenter by trade, and came to Williams County and entered land in 1840, moving his family here the year following, and encountering all the privations incident to

pioneer life. At that time the country was an unbroken wilderness, and the howling of wolves was no unusual sound. They built a cabin for a home, and here the father died June 28, 1852. Mr. Ingram has since resided on this farm, consisting of 141 acres, and by his efforts has acquired all the comforts and conveniences of modern life, with good buildings, conducive to the happiness of his family. Mr. Ingram was married November 26, 1857, to Miss Magdalena Allman, of Williams County, and a family of nine children have blessed their union, viz., Ellwood, Margaret, John, Carrie, James, Susan, William, Bessie L. and Ellen. Mr. Ingram was a soldier in the war of the rebellion ; he enlisted February, 1865, and remained in the service until the close.

DAVID KOLLAR, one of the early settlers of Florence Township, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 14, 1812. He is one of the nine children of George and Susan Kollar, of which number but four are now living. Our subject remained at home until his twenty-second year, at which period—May, 1835—he was married to Amelia Van Buskirk, who is still living. He followed farming for a number of years, coming to Williams County in 1846, although previous to this time he had entered 160 acres of Government land ; he has now 240 acres, with good buildings, one-half of which is under cultivation. He has had a family of six—Henry, Thomas, Martha, Hiram, George and Maria ; three of his sons are stock-dealers. Mr. and Mrs. Kollar belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Kollar's life may be said to have been a successful one. When he located on his present farm it was in an unbroken forest, and he was obliged to cut roads through the woods in order to reach his site. It was late in the fall, but he got a cabin built, moved in and cleared up as the weather permitted. The first year after his arrival, he spent twenty-six days in attending "raisings," and the next year he passed twelve days in assisting his neighbors.

ANDREW KUSTER, proprietor of the Edon Tin and Galvanized Iron Cornice Works, was born in Horb, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, a province of the German Empire, January 22, 1840. His father, Andrew Kuster, was a watch-maker and jeweler, and himself and wife, Barbara (Kriedler) Kuster, were parents of fourteen children—six now living. The parents died on their voyage to this country in 1852, and the children were thrown on their own resources. Andrew remained in New York, serving a six years' apprenticeship at the tinner's and cornice-maker's trades, as well as that of the locksmith ; here he remained for about fifteen years, and was married, May 15, 1859, to Miss Barbara Dahl. They decided to make the West their home, and removed to Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. Kuster was employed by the National Cornice Works for nearly nine years. He also worked some time at Scranton, Penn., and at

Toledo and Bryan, this State. He came to Edon in 1878, and opened an establishment for the prosecution of his business, which has grown to its present dimensions. Mr. Kuster is a thorough workman, and has superintended the cornice work on many public buildings in Bryan, Edgerton, West Unity, Pioneer and other places; also, the work on the Sandusky City Court House, the Winchester, Ind., Court House, the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, the Coldwater State School of Michigan, and many others. Mr. and Mrs. Kuster are parents of ten children, viz., Lena, Andrew, Loney, Charlie, John, Mary, Hannah, Lydia, Frederick and Adam, and are both members of the Baptist Church at Bryan, Ohio.

W. H. LATIMER first came to Williams County in 1860, when his business was that of salesman of dry goods, notions and confectionery; he remained here for three years, when he removed to De Kalb County, Ind., where he lived nine years, but returned to Williams County in 1874, where he has since resided; engaged principally in milling and in lumber business, making a specialty of walnut and ash. Mr. Latimer was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, May 27, 1837, one of a family of eight children born to James and Sarah (Leany) Latimer. Mr. James Latimer is a farmer by occupation, and himself and family are still living in Trumbull County. W. H. Latimer was married, July 25, 1863, to Miss Ann Singer, whose parents were among the first white settlers in Florence Township, and to their union have been born four children—Idella, Sarah I., William H. and Franklin W. Mr. Latimer is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Edon, and himself and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the same place.

C. W. MATTHEWS, son of Thomas and Charlotte (Disbrow) Matthews, was born in Upper Canada, February 18, 1840. His father was a native of Canada, and his mother of New York. They came to Williams County, settling on the place our subject now owns, in 1842. At this time the site was a dense wood; but his father cleared a space, built a cabin of logs, and continued his work of clearing, encountering the usual trials incident to new settlements. To get money to pay taxes he was obliged to work on a railway. He died in 1880, and his wife in 1882. C. W. Matthews has an ordinary education. He lived at home, taking charge of the farm, until his marriage, which took place February 16, 1864; his wife was Lucinda Cain, her parents being also among the early residents. They have three children—Thomas, Wesley and Delora. Mr. Matthews served in the late war, enlisting in Company F, First Michigan Volunteer Infantry, February, 1864, and continuing until discharged finally; he was in the battles of the Wilderness, being severely wounded at Spottsylvania Court House. Since the war he has resumed farming.

J. R. McCONNELL was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 1, 1811, and was one of the three children of James and Elizabeth (Reed) McConnell; he passed his earlier years in working on a farm and at the joiner's trade, and in 1835, came West as far as Putnam County, Ohio, located in a township where there were but three white families, and there farmed until 1851, when he came to this county and settled in Northwest Township, on the site of the present village of Columbia. In 1854, Mr. McConnell assisted Mr. William Rannels in platting and surveying this village, and here for ten years our subject kept hotel. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. E. J. Evans (now deceased), and remained with his company nine months, when he was discharged on account of illness. His son, Amos W., also served his country in Company C, Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and now sleeps in the cemetery of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., having died October 13, 1862. Mr. McConnell was married December 22, 1836, to Mary Hofsteater, of Trumbull County, Ohio, who bore him eight children, four of whom are still living —Thomas J., John D., Mary C. and Eli E. He moved on his present farm in 1864, and now owns 127 acres of highly improved land. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbia, and stands high in the estimation of all his fellow-townsmen.

BENJAMIN C. PICKLE, one of the early settlers of Florence Township, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., February 22, 1818, being one of five children born to Joseph and Sarah (Campbell) Pickle. They are all living. His father was a farmer. Our subject worked for his parents until his majority. He was married, February 6, 1840, to Olive S. Benson, and at once moved to Fulton County, residing there five years before coming to Williams County. He settled on the farm he now owns in 1847. At this time, Florence, with nearly all the eastern por- of the county, was a wilderness. Previous to this time, he had sold fanning-mills during the summer, and taught school during the winter, and from money thus saved he bought his farm. This farm, which he cleared and improved, contains ninety-five acres. In 1854, he purchased a store and ashery, so continuing until 1861, when he sold the store, and returned to farming. His wife died in 1861, leaving a family of seven—Irene M., Lodema J., Joseph W., Silas B., Adelmer B., Myron S. and Phylena A. He married his present wife, Agnes Bostater, December 25, 1864, and has by her six children—Ella, Elva, Ellie, Effie, Clyde and Lloyd. Mr. Pickle was elected Justice of the Peace of Florence in 1875, holding the office six years.

JOSEPH W. PICKLE, son of Benjamin and Olive S. (Benson) Pickle, was born in Lucas County, Ohio, January 18, 1845. His parents came

from Knox to Lucas County in 1840, and to Williams County in 1847. His father is a farmer, his biography appearing in this work. Joseph W. Pickle has a fair school education. He enlisted during the recent war, but was rejected from his minority and under-size. In 1862, however, he was passed as a substitute, entering the Sixth Ohio Cavalry under Gen. Sigel, and afterward under Gens. Averill and Kirkpatrick; he fought at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, as well as at other minor engagements; he remained in the field one year, when he was discharged and sent home, but re-enlisted in 1864, continuing until the war was closed; he followed farming from this time until 1870, when he opened a general store at Union Corners, keeping a good and large line of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., and farming somewhat in this connection. He was married, December 1, 1875, to Laura E. Bowser, of this township.

ANDREW SHELINE was born in Washington County, Penn., April 20, 1819, and is one of a family of seven children born to David and Mary (Ashbrook) Sheline, four of whom are now living. His father was a farmer and teamster. His parents came to Carroll County, Ohio, in 1824, where Andrew Sheline resided until 1855, when he came to Williams County, which has since been his home; he is both carpenter and farmer, but has not confined himself to any one business. Seeing the opportunity for a broader field of enterprise in the building up of the West, he laid the foundation of the present village of Edon, building the first dry goods and grocery stores, cabinet shop and doctor's office in the place; he also erected the first grist-mill and woolen factory in Florence Township, and the second saw-mill, and is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres; he has been proprietor of a hotel since Edon has needed one, but has recently disposed of his hotel and factory interests, and will soon retire to private life to the rest and quiet from activity he so deservedly merits. Mr. Sheline was married, October 4, 1840, to Miss Ann Kintner, a native of Carroll County, and they are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living—Mary, Louise, Jennie, Eli, Harriet A., Benjamin F., Samantha and Edwin; one daughter, Martha, is deceased.

E. R. SHELINE, proprietor of Edon Woolen Mills and manufacturer of fork, rake, hoe and broom handles, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Carroll County December 4, 1848, and is a son of Andrew Sheline, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. Mr. Sheline came to Edon with his parents in 1855, and has since resided here. His early life was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in his mills. In 1865 and 1866, he attended school at Hiram, Ohio, and afterward at Bryan for several terms. Upon his return home he resumed work in the mills for

his father until 1872, when he worked at carpentering for three years. He then took a third-interest, afterward a half-interest with his father in the woolen mills until 1880, when he purchased his father's interest, and is now engaged in custom carding and spinning, and also in manufacturing moldings, shingles and laths. His mills give employment to from seven to fifteen men daily. He was married, February 25, 1871, to Rebecca J. Eyster, of Florence Township, and their family consists of three children—Cordelia, Arthur E. and Holland L. Mr. and Mrs. Sheline are members of the Church of the Disciples of Edon.

HENRY SINES was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18, 1855. He is one of a family of six children born to Henry and Katie A. (Warnes) Sines; five of these children are yet living. His father was a blacksmith, and labored at his trade in various localities in Ohio and Indiana. When our subject was about three years old, he went to live with one of his father's neighbors, Samuel Warwick, remaining there until Mr. Warwick's death, February 9, 1877. From that date until 1881, he was engaged as a farmer and a railroader, but afterward opened a dry goods and grocery store at North Creek, Putnam Co., Ohio, where he remained but a short time before coming to Blakeslee, Ohio, to engage in the grocery business. He also deals in queensware, tobacco, cigars, etc. He was married, October 2, 1879, to Melissa Steveson, of Henry County, Ohio. Two children have been the issue—Otto and Anna E. Mr. Sines is a member of a Masonic Lodge at Edon, Ohio.

DAVID SINGER was the first white child born in Florence Township. His parents were among the first white settlers here, coming in 1837. His father was a farmer, and himself and wife, Margaret (Kragore) Singer, were parents of eight children. They entered one-half section of government land here and still own 220 acres. David was born in 1839, April 11, and his educational advantages were necessarily limited, as at that early day the time of the pioneers was employed in a struggle with the forces of nature for dominion, and the present state of cultivation and progress speaks more plainly than words of the result. Mr. Singer has witnessed the gradual transformation of the wilderness into one of the finest farming sections in Williams County, is a successful farmer himself, and a large stock dealer. He was united in marriage to Harriet Kentner, of Carroll County, Ohio, March 19, 1859, and to this union have been born seven children—Calvin, Willis, Margaret, Clara, Howard, Ambrose and George. Mr. Singer saw active service in the late war. He enlisted in 1861 in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a soldier for over three years. Mrs. S. is a member of the Disciples' Church of Edon, and Mr. Singer belongs to the mystic brotherhood of Masons.

SIMON STULLER was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 23, 1840, one of a family of nine children born to Henry and Nancy (Ashbrook) Stuller. His parents were among the early settlers of this country, and came to Williams County in 1853, purchasing a farm where Edon is now situated. Mr. Stuller remembers well the clearing "bee" for the purposing of making a start in causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose. Mr. S. is the owner of a fine farm of 110 acres, all under cultivation. He was married July 6, 1861, to Isabella Day, who died August 24, 1875, leaving a family of seven children—Alsynus, Silliman F., Jason B., Franklin, Ralph, Rosa B. and Bertha. Mr. Stuller was married to his present wife, Miss Elizabeth Brady, March 2, 1876, and they are the parents of four children—Mary E., Simeon, Firm and Blaine.

J. W. STULLER is a native of the "Buckeye" State, having been born in Carroll County July 18, 1846. His parents, Henry and Nancy (Ashbrook) Stuller, were natives of Pennsylvania, and reared a family of nine children. Mr. Henry Stuller came to Williams County in 1853 and purchased a farm, part of which is the site of the present village of Edon. His early years were spent as a day laborer. His death occurred in 1868. J. W. Stuller received the advantages of a good education, and learned the mason's trade, at which he worked for nearly nine years. He was a patriotic citizen at an early age, and enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when but seventeen years old, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was married December 19, 1873, to Miss Ann J. Lash, a resident of Williams County. Mrs. Stuller is a member of the M. E. Church of Edon, and Mr. Stuller holds a membership in the brotherhood of the I. O. O. F. in the same place. Mr. S. is at present engaged in the ministering to the comfort of his fellow-men, and improving their general appearance at his fine barbering establishment in Edon, which is a popular and general resort for all in need of his services.

R. J. VANDERBOGART was born in Beekman Township, Clinton County, N. Y., March 7, 1819. He is one of a family of nine children born to James and Hannah (Vandervoort) Vanderbogart; five are now living. His father was a farmer. The parents of our subject died when he was still young, and then he began to struggle for himself. At the age of eighteen, he went to learn the carpentering business, at which he worked for about fifteen years. He moved from Clinton County, N. Y., to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1843, remaining there two years; he then returned to Clinton County, N. Y., living there until 1847, at which time he retured to Seneca County, Ohio. He was married to Margaret Campbell, of this (Seneca) county, February 9, 1848. He purchased a piece of land in Wyandot County, living there something more than one

year; he soon disposed of this and came back to Seneca County, and worked at his trade for three years. Afterward he purchased forty acres, keeping this for one year, and bought again, this time eighty acres in Seneca Township, on which he lived until 1866, when he came to Williams County and settled on the farm he now possesses, embracing 240 acres of land as good as can be found in the whole county. Mr. Vanderbogart possesses an ordinary education, but is blessed with superior intelligence. Mrs. Vanderbogart is a member of the M. E. Church at Edon, Ohio.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

MRS. SARAH A. ALTAFFER was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1825, and was there married, in 1849, to Frederick Altaffer, who was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1820. To their union were born eleven children, viz., Susanna L., Sarah C., Mary M., Charity M. (who died in 1865), John F. (who died in 1868), Elizabeth A., Sophena F., Cecilia J., Orville F., Andrew P. and one who died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Altaffer is now fifty-seven years of age, is a consistent member of the German Reformed Church, and is a highly esteemed member of the community in which she has her residence.

JASON CROW was born eight miles east of New Lisbon, Ohio, October 3, 1818. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of New Jersey, and were both born in November, 1792. They came to Columbiana County about 1812, where the father died in August, 1864. Jason Crow, at the age of twenty-one, began life on his own account. About 1835, he went to Putnam County, Ohio, where his mother died, August, 1876. June 26, 1844, he married Miss Rebecca Ann Holden, daughter of Rev. P. B. Holden, of Loudoun County, Va. To this marriage were born six children, five of whom are still living, and have had the best education possible. During the war, Mr. Crow was drafted, but, being an excellent farmer, he was prevailed upon to hire a substitute. As long as the war lasted he contributed bounteously to the cause of the Union and the comfort of its soldiers. He has now 270 acres of excellent land, a fine brick residence, bank barn and other buildings, and has already assisted four of his children in business to the extent of $1,000 each. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and all his children are members of some denomination of Christian worship. In politics, they are Republican.

JOHN F. DONZE is a native of France and was born in the year 1853. In 1868, he emigrated to this country and chose Williams County

as the place of his future residence, and here entered into the occupation of farming, at which he continued till he had passed his majority. In the year 1878, he married Miss Louisa Boillot, a native of Williams County, and some years later moved to this township and began farming on shares. He was industrious and thrifty, and is now the owner of some of the finest horses in the county, in which he takes great pride. He is surrounded with all the comforts of a pleasant home, which he has acquired by his own efforts and the exercise of sound judgment, and is generally looked upon as a young man with a prosperous future before him.

FREDERICK H. FULTON was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 22, 1839. His parents were natives of Wittenburg, Germany, were married in Philadelphia, and came to Columbiana County in 1830. Frederick H. was married at West Jefferson, May 18, 1865, to Miss Melinda J. Mott, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, July 12, 1847. To this marriage six children have been born. Mr. Fulton volunteered in the army during the late war, but was unable to pass a medical examination on account of varicose veins. Subsequently he was drafted, but rejected for the same cause. Mr. F. has been a successful business man, and for several years acted as salesman and collector for Phillips & Co., of Cincinnati. He was also engaged about six years in the car shops at La Porte, Ind. The last nine years he has resided on his farm. Soon after his marriage, and while yet living in West Jefferson, his house caught fire at 2 o'clock in the morning of September 12, 1865. His wife was very ill at the time, and in caring for her he was compelled to witness the destruction of all his household goods. Notwithstanding this great loss, Mr. F. was compelled to meet an obligation of $200 due on the 15th, and another of $500 due on his farm on the 18th, but he weathered through. In connection with his farm, Mr. F. also runs a saw mill and a threshing machine. He is a Democrat, and takes an active part in local politics. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at La Porte, Ind. In 1881, at the age of seventy-four, his father died, leaving a fortune of $40,000 to his heirs. His mother is still living on her homestead near Fostoria, Ohio.

JARED GRAVES was born in Massachusetts in 1824, and moved to Fayette, Fulton Co., Ohio, in 1846. At that time, the whole northwestern part of the State was a wilderness, filled with wolves, as well as wild game and Indians, the last greatly outnumbering the white population. In 1852, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Brower, of Fulton County, and thereafter was engaged in business in different parts of the State until 1872, when he took up his permanent residence in this township, where he now owns a fine farm, well improved and well cultivated, and all redeemed from the wilderness through his

industry and pertinacity of purpose. By his marriage he became the father of five children, whose names and order of birth are as follows: Edward (deceased), Jennie, Clara, E. L. and Annie M. In 1881, Mr. Graves had the misfortune to lose his wife, a Christian lady, much beloved by her friends, and her death sincerely mourned by her husband and by all who had enjoyed her companionship during her stay on earth. Mr. Graves has also won for himself and holds a high position in the community in which he lives.

JOHN B. GRIM was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1826, and moved to Pulaski Township, this county, in 1850, thence to Jefferson in May, 1852, where he is now extensively engaged in the poultry business, and is doing a lucrative trade. In 1850, our subject married Miss Janet Cairns in Stark County, Ohio, and to this union have been born five children, viz.: Ellen, Janet, William, Andrew and Charles, all of whom reside with their parents. In November, 1864, Mr. Grim enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the campaigns against Atlanta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He was honorably mustered out of the service in 1865, when he returned to his home in Williams County. The same year he was elected Treasurer of the county, which position he filled for two successive terms. He also served as County Commissioner from 1870 to 1872, and ably and satisfactorily performed the duties appertaining to each office. He is an ardent Republican, and socially has the respect of all who know him.

DANIEL LONG was born in Bedford County, Penn., June 13, 1812, and was brought by his parents, John and Susan (Leedy) Long, of Knox County, Ohio, in 1815. In that county his mother died July 14, 1849, and his father, June 25, 1855. In 1849, Daniel Long came to Williams County and located in Jefferson Township, where he now owns a highly cultivated farm of 165 acres, and a fine dwelling and barn, together with other substantial improvements. October 9, 1844, he married Miss Mary Tuter in Knox County, and by her became the father of twelve children, viz., Solomon, Melissa, Leah (who died August 29, 1849), Jesse, Catherine, Sally, Simeon, David, Jacob T., Mary, Noah and Elma (who died September 17, 1865). Mr. Long has been quite an active member of the Democratic party, and has served several years in the offices of School Director and Supervisor of Roads. He is a member of the German Baptist Church, and is one of the county's most worthy and influential citizens.

JOSHUA T. McKARNS, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, was born in 1841, and came with his parents to this township in 1852. With them he resided, assisting on their farm, till 1862, when he pur-

chased a thrashing machine, which he operated until 1868, earning with it a comfortable subsistence. His father died in 1879, at the age of seventy, and our subject then took charge of the home farm, which he is still managing in the interest of the heirs. His mother, who is a very worthy old lady, is still living and is residing with our subject. In 1869, Mr. McKarns married Miss Margaret A. Richardson, and by this union became the father of four children, viz., John E., Frank, Alice (deceased) and Anna B. Mr. McKarns is a worthy citizen and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, who have elected him to the office of School Commissioner, in which capacity he has served over nine years to the satisfaction of all parties.

JOHN C. McKARNS was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1844, and in 1850 his parents brought him with them to this county, settling in Mill Creek Township. A few years later our subject came to this township, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked till the spring of 1865, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with his regiment to Harper's Ferry, Va., and thence to Alexandria, in the same State. At the latter point the regiment was mustered out of service, when our subject returned to this township and was subsequently elected to the office of Deputy Sheriff, which position he filled for four years. In 1876, he married Miss Jennie Graves, a native of this county, and to their union have been born two children—Olive H. and Sarah E. Mr. McKarns is now an industrious and enterprising farmer and is the owner of a fine piece of land, which he keeps thoroughly cultivated; he is surrounded with all the comforts of a pleasant home and has every prospect of a prosperous future.

JAMES P. McKARNS was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1845, and his parents, Jonathan and Eliza B. (Copeland) McKarns, brought him with them on their removal to this township in 1850. Here he grew up to manhood, and in 1872 married Miss Nancy Brannon, and by this union became the father of three children, named as follows: Margaret B., John M. and James B. Mr. McKarns, since his majority, has been an active politician in the Democratic ranks, and in 1875 was elected by that party to the office of School Inspector, and was again elected to the same office in 1877, his tenure running till 1880. He is looked upon by his neighbors with respect, and enjoys the confidence of all his fellow-citizens.

JAMES NEIL comes from York County, Penn., where he was born in 1819. He was brought by his parents to this State when he was but eight years of age, and he remained with them on their farm in Wayne County until his twenty-first year. He married Miss Mary Noggle, and then

moved to Richland County, Ohio, where he resided a number of years, pursuing his vocation of farmer. In 1858, he removed to this township, where he purchased 100 acres of land, which he has diligently cultivated and converted into a model farm, improving it with an excellent house and barn and other buildings necessary for economical and profitable use. Mr. Neil lost his wife in 1876. She had borne him seven children, of whom there are four still living. He is a member of the Church of God, and is esteemed as a worthy citizen and as an experienced and sagacious agriculturist.

ORLANDO OBERLIN was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1846, and was brought to this township by his parents in 1854. His youthful days were spent on a farm, and in 1863, at the early age of seventeen, he enlisted, at his country's call, in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He joined his regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn., in the fall of the same year, and with it took part in the battles of Resaca, Dalton and the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded in the fight at Jonesboro, Ga. and was with Gen. Sherman on his march to Savannah, through South and North Carolina and Virginia to Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand review. His regiment was then ordered to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the service in 1865. Mr. Oberlin then returned to his home in this township and resumed his vocation of farmer. In 1872, he married Miss Althea Reed, a native of Williams County, and to their union have been born two children—Roy E. and Theodore F. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and everything about him bears the sign of intelligent management.

MILTON OBERLIN, born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1849, was brought at the age of five years to this township, by his parents, Jacob and Anna Oberlin. They were farmers by occupation, and Milton passed his youth and early manhood in going to the district school, and in assisting his father in his farm work. At the age of twenty-three, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Charity M. Altaffer, purchased a farm of fifty acres, and settled down to the joys and cares of married life. His farm proved to be productive, and, by good management and industry, he has acquired all that is necessary to make his home comfortable and pleasant. His children, two in number, are named respectively Rosanna and Jacob E., and are being reared in a manner to make them a credit to their parents and to the township. Mr. Oberlin, in politics, is a Republican; is a wide-awake and enterprising citizen, and a young man of undoubted integrity.

JOHN OPDYCKE, the son of Albert and Elizabeth Opdycke, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1819, and came to this township with

his parents in 1836. At that time the county was a dense wilderness; Defiance was the county seat and the only post office in the county. On the farm located by his father in this forest, our subject labored at clearing up and improving until the year 1847, when he married Miss Harriet C. Baird, of this county, and began farming on his own account. To this marriage were born four children, viz., Emerson B., Anna B., Charles D. and Wilber G., the last named dying in 1872. Mr. Opdycke's mother died in 1853, and in 1873 his father followed, when he took charge of and conducted the homestead farm. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, improved with an excellent dwelling and a good barn and other outbuildings. Mr. Opdycke is an ardent Republican, and is looked upon as one of Jefferson's most enterprising and trustworthy citizens.

DAVID RANSOM is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in 1811. In 1828, his parents immigrated into this State, bringing our subject with them, and settled in Medina County. There the father died in the year 1877, having been preceded by the mother in the year 1875. In 1839, Mr. Ransom married Miss Susan Thayer, of Medina County, but had the misfortune to lose his young wife the following year. In 1854, he came to this township, and purchased ninety-five acres of wild land, which, by perseverance and industry, he has converted into one of the best and most profitable farms in the county. In 1862, Mr. Ransom remarried, choosing for his second partner a sister of his first wife, Miss Catherine Thayer. To this union there have been born five children—Frank, Jay, Iza, Erva and Ely. Mr. Ransom has served his county as School Inspector, and has always enjoyed the respect of his neighbors and the citizens of the township generally.

JOHN SHANKSTER was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1806, and there married Nancy Streets in 1827. In 1832, this couple emigrated to America; first located at Chillicothe, and, in 1835, moved to this township. At that time, Defiance, Fulton and Williams, constituted one county, the county seat being at Defiance; here he entered eighty acres of land in the midst of the woods, where wild beasts abounded, and the Indians far exceeded the whites in number. Through perseverance and industry, however, he succeeded in subduing the forest and securing a well-cultivated farm of 160 acres, on which he is now in comfort passing his declining years. Here his wife died in March, 1874, the mother of nine children, seven of whom are still living, viz.: Isaac, Thomas, Israel S., George, Martin S., Mary Ann and Elizabeth. Isaac married Miss Susan Boum in 1848, and is the father of four children, three living, who live with their parents on a fine farm in the township. Thomas married Miss Phœbe Hester, in 1866, is the father of three children, and owns 130 acres

of land and a fine residence in the township. Israel S. married Miss Mary Haupt in 1878, is the father of two children, and owner of a good farm and residence. George married Miss Clarissa Wyatt, who died two years later, and he then married Miss Elizabeth Johnson; is the father of two children, and owns 160 acres in Superior Township. Martin S. married Sally Long, and is the owner of a good farm in Northwest Township. Mary Ann married Hiram Bushong, who owns ninety acres of good land in this township. Elizabeth married William Stewart February 21, 1878, and this pair live with the father on the old homestead, and are the parents of two children.

A. C. SNYDER was born in Lawrence County, Penn., in 1844, and moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1858. In 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with his regiment to West Virginia; was in the battles of Beverly, McDowell and Cross Keys, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Miles at Harper's Ferry. His regiment was then transferred to the Western Department, Seventeenth Army Corps, and our subject took part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Meridian campaign. After his discharge, in 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in the Atlanta campaign under Gen. Sherman; he was also at Washington at the grand review in 1865; and thence went with his regiment to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out in 1865, when he returned to his home in Columbiana County. The same year he moved to this township, and, in 1869, married Miss Lucinda Beerbower. To this union have been born three children, viz.: Ella, Willard (deceased) and Jennie. Mr. Snyder is the owner of 240 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, and has a pleasant home. He is an ardent Democrat, and is regarded as a valuable citizen.

SAMUEL B. SPROTT was born in Beaver County, Penn., December 15, 1840, and in 1859 went to Richland County, Ohio, where he made his home with his sister, Mrs. Knox; worked out by the month till 1864, then came to this county and lived with a brother till 1868, when he married Miss Leannah Weaver, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 5, 1847. Her parents came to this township in 1848, and settled on Section 3, on which section, also, Mr. Sprott has his farm of seventy acres. Mr. Weaver died here in 1852, aged about forty-three years; her mother is still living on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Sprott are the parents of five children, viz.: Nelson W., born July 16, 1869; Clara Belle, January 15, 1871; Mary E., July 29, 1873; John Willard, April 26, 1875; and James A., June 2, 1882. Mr. Sprott has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as Justice of the Peace one term, and as Consta-

ble three terms. In religion, he holds to the Golden Rule, and has always been recognized as honorable and upright.

ELI STONER is a native of Stark County, Ohio, and was born in 1824. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Oberlin) Stoner, moved from Stark to Wood County when Eli was five years of age, and there resided for twenty-three years, when they returned to Stark, where the father died in 1875. The mother is still living, at the age of seventy-two years. In 1844, Eli married Miss Catherine Heister, a native of Stark County, and they became the parents of eight children, all of whom survive with the exception of one. Mr. Stoner resides on a farm of eighty acres which he purchased on first coming to Jefferson Township, and which he has developed to the full extent of its producing properties. He is a citizen of worth and progress, and enjoys the esteem of all his neighbors.

JOSEPH C. TRESSLER was born in Perry County, Penn., in 1833, and moved to Ogle County, Ill., in 1855. There he resided till 1858, when he came to this township, and followed his trade as carpenter until 1861. In the same year, when the call to arms was made, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was attached to the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Department of Tennessee; with his regiment, our subject took part in the battles of Mill Springs, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca, and also through all the Atlanta campaign. He was honorably mustered out of the service at Atlanta, in 1864, when he returned to his home in Jefferson Township. The same year, he married Miss Elizabeth Lattanner, and to their union were born four children, who were named in order of birth, as follows: Charles (deceased), Albert, Minnie B. and Nellie C. Mr. Tressler is the owner of a well cultivated farm of eighty acres, has a pleasant home, and is surrounded by all the comforts appertaining thereto.

CYRUS T. WYATT is a native of this county, and was born in 1848. He is the son of William and Martha E. Wyatt, who were among the very early settlers of Williams. His earlier years were passed upon the home farm, on which he assisted his father till about nineteen years of age. In 1867, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he continued to work till 1870. In 1871, he married Miss Minerva Burgoyne, also a native of Williams County, and the fruit of this union is two children—Lulu O. and Oscar W. Although Mr. Wyatt has never exhibited any desire for public office, or sought political distinction, the Democratic party, of which he is a stanch member, called upon him to fill the office of Town Assessor, the duties of which he most ably discharged during his incumbency. His forty-acre farm is highly cultivated, and he is surrounded with every improvement and convenience appertaining to a comfortable home.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

CHRISTIAN ARNOLD is the son of G. P. and Elizabeth Arnold, who were born in France in the years 1800 and 1801 respectively, and married there in 1819. In 1839, they emigrated to this country, and settled in Stark County, Ohio; remained there six years, then removed to Seneca County, and after a short stay came to Williams County, and located in Centre Township; remained there two years, then moved to Bryan, where Mrs. Arnold died; about two years later, Mr. Arnold again married, moved to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and then started West with a friend, since when no tidings have been had of him. He had a family of five boys, of whom one died in France. Christian Arnold, next to the eldest, was born June 17, 1821, and came with his parents to Ohio. He was married, August 17, 1847, to Margaret Frank, also a native of France, and born March 1, 1827, the daughter of George and Eva Frank. He worked at his trade of coopering till 1849, when he joined his father in the provision trade at Bryan. At the end of a year, he sold out to his father and bought 200 acres of timbered land near Bryan, sold it shortly after at a profit of $400, and bought the farm of 160 acres on Section 14, this township, which he has ever since occupied. He has had a family of five children—Louisa (deceased), Malvina, John F., Emma J. and Christian H. Mr. A. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and the family is one in very high standing in the community.

WILLIAM AYRES is the son of Daniel and Parmelia Ayres. His father was born in Pennsylvania, January 18, 1771, and was a son of Samuel Ayres, a native of New Jersey, and his mother was born in New York State, August 23, 1776, and was the daughter of A. Buck; they were married in Pennsylvania, August 7, 1791, and in 1807 moved to Knox County, Ohio; six years later, they removed to Richland County, where the father died in 1839; in 1847, his mother came to this county, where she died in 1849; they were the parents of eight children. William Ayres was next to the youngest of this family, and was born in Luzerne County, Penn., January 5, 1807. He was brought by his parents to Knox County, and thence to Richland, where he married, February 28, 1830, Miss Nancy Rice, who was born in Pennsylvania December 25, 1811. In 1840, he moved to Fulton County. Here Mrs. Ayres died, May 24, 1855, and November 13, 1856, he married Sarah C. Jones, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 1, 1828. In 1864, he came to this township, and located on the farm of 136 acres he still lives upon. He has had seven children born to him—Hector, Marion and

Oscar, all by his first wife and all now dead; and George W., William J., Samuel D. and Francis S. by his second wife. Mr. Ayres is recognized as one of the substantial men of the township, and is regarded with respect wherever known.

J. E. BAILEY is a son of Alexander and Ann Bailey, who were natives of Pennsylvania; the former was born in 1810, the latter in 1807; they were married in Pennsylvania in 1833, where they resided until 1835, when they moved to Ashland County, Ohio, and after one year's residence moved to Williams County, Ohio; here they remained until 1865, when they removed to Missouri, where he died in 1872; she is still living there; their family comprised eight children. J. E. Bailey was born in Williams County, Ohio, March 15, 1843, where he has ever since resided. On August 27, 1863, he was married to Adaline Marriman, of Portage County, Ohio, where she was born, March 19, 1846. In 1865, he moved to Missouri and purchased property, remaining until 1875, when he returned to Williams County, Ohio, where he bought a farm, moved thereon, and remained until 1879; he then sold this property, removed to Melbern and engaged in mercantile business, continuing one year, when he purchased and occupied the farm he now has in Section 29. He has a family of three children—Effie R., Eva and Merritt H. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bailey was a soldier in the late war, in Company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served one year.

DANIEL BENDER. Previous to the Revolutionary war, George Bender, the grandfather of Daniel Bender, emigrated from Germany to America, settled in Lancaster County, Penn., afterward moving to Franklin County, Penn., where he purchased a large tract of land and spent his days. His eldest son, John, was born and married in Lancaster County, Penn., and shortly after his marriage settled in Franklin County, Penn., near Chambersburg, which was their life-long home. Mrs. John Bender was Miss Mary Harmand, and was the mother of eight children, seven growing to maturity. Daniel Bender, the youngest (son of John and Mary), was born in Franklin County, Penn., March 8, 1813. Here he remained until of age, having acquired the trade of carpenter and builder, where he was employed as foreman in the construction of the hotel of Mr. John Yantz, at Navarre, Stark County, Ohio. Here he purchased a home, to which he removed after his marriage with Miss Nancy Fisher in Wilmot May 30, 1837. She is the daughter of Adam and Sarah Fisher, and a native of Stark County. Mr. Bender bought a farm in the vicinity of Navarre in 1842, where the family resided until 1847, when he sold out and transferred his interests to Williams County, which has since been his home. Here he has a fine farm of forty acres,

which he cultivates, devoting some time to the practice of his former profession. Mr. Bender is an energetic, industrious man, highly esteemed by all. The family consists of ten children.

AMOS BETTS, the son of Luther and Hannah Betts, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., November 24, 1818. His father was a native of Connecticut, and settled in New York at an early day, and the mother was a native of Vermont. The father died in his native State, and the mother soon after moved with her family of fourteen children to Marion County, Ohio, and then came to Williams County, Ohio, where she ended her days. Amos accompanied his mother to Marion County, and there remained until 1838, when he went to Huron County, where, September 12, 1841, he married Mary M. Darling, a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and born April 17, 1824. In 1847, he removed from Huron to Williams County, and purchased some land which he afterward sold. Here his wife died, March 27, 1874. April 19, 1877, he married Louisa Lockhart, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, January 14, 1839. He now bought back his old farm, and still resides upon it. He has a family of ten children—Margaret M., Charles R., Luther, Rosina A., Benjamin P., Henry A., Cornelia L., Theodore D., David D., and J. A.

THOMAS BLAIR was born in Lycoming County, Penn, April 22, 1815, the second eldest child of Aaron and Margaret Blair. The former was born in Pennsylvania in 1783, and the latter in New Jersey in 1787, and were married in Lycoming County in 1808. They had a family of seven children, viz., Ann, Thomas, Elizabeth, Ruth, Peter, John and Aaron K. August 11, 1842, Thomas Blair married Sarah J. Hahaffey, also a native of Lycoming County, Penn., and born October 15, 1824. Just after marriage he came to this township and settled on eighty acres of fine land, on which he has since made his home. At his house his father, who was on a visit to him from his home in Pennsylvania, was taken ill, and died in October, 1846. His mother expired at the old homestead in Lycoming, in October, 1653. Mr. Blair is an old and respected citizen of Centre Township, and has had born to him a family of ten children, viz., Susan E., Margaret A., Sarah J., Esther M., Zelma L. (deceased), Emma A., William A., Rhoda I., Della R. S. T. and a son who died in infancy.

ALVA BOISE, son of Nathan and Deborah Boise, was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 1, 1820. His father, Nathan, was born in Massachusetts about the year 1779, and was a son of John and Sarah Boise. This family is of French origin, and their ancestors belonged to the noted Du Bois family, who were very prominent in France during the reign of Louis XIV, and were driven from that country to the northern part of Ireland during the Huguenot persecutions. Here the name was changed

to Boies, and in about 1825 to the present mode. In the early part of the last century David, a descendent of the family, emigrated from Ireland to America and located in the town of Hopkinton, Mass., but subsequently removed to Blandford, Mass., about 1735 or 1737. But a few people, at that early period, had turned their attention toward the settlement of the backwoods of the State, as the country was mountainous and heavily timbered, and permanent settling was attended with much more danger and labor there than in the valleys. David was a man of deep religious thought and principles. He had a large family of children, of whom three were sons, viz., John, William and Samuel. John, arriving at manhood, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He reared a family of children, and his two sons were named John and Samuel, the former being the grandfather of the subject of our sketch. He was born in Blandford November 22, 1744, and was one of the first white male children to see the light in that town; he was celebrated as a schoolmaster, and was a prominent member of the Baptist Church; he was married to Sarah Freeland, by whom he had a family of six children, who all lived to a mature age; three of them were sons—James, Enos and Nathan. He died September 9, 1830; his son Nathen was born in Blandford, Mass., in 1779, and there he lived until 1802, when he came to Portage County, this State, where he shortly after married Deborah, the daughter of Thompson and Mary Pegg. Nathan and wife died in Portage County in the years 1826 and 1863, leaving a family of eight children, viz., Enos, Sarah, Joel, Elijah, Alva, Mary, Lydia and Philo. Alva Boise was married, in Portage, October 18, 1847, to Catherine, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Calvin, and until October, 1850, he remained there following his trade of wagon-making; he then came to this township and purchased and moved upon the farm he still occupies. This contains 120 acres of very fine land, and is well improved in all respects. Mr. Boise is the father of one son, Watson, who was born May 29, 1857, and was married, September 15, 1877, to Miss Rebecca Brannan; he resides on the old homestead, and superintends the cultivation of the farm. The family are all people of superior intelligence, and are among the most respectable in the township.

F. P. BRAKEMAN, saw-mill proprietor and lumber dealer, is a son of Peter and Clarissa Brakeman; was born in Oakland County, Mich., February 22, 1844, and came with his parents to Williams County in 1854. At the beginning of the late war, he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served three months, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war, in all serving four years, four months and twenty-seven days, mostly under Gen. Sherman.

On his return, he married, December 20, 1865, Anna E. Cummins, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 6, 1844. He then made his residence on his father-in-law's farm in St. Joseph's Township, until the fall of 1870, when he came to this township and purchased a saw-mill, which he has been running ever since, in connection with a trade in lumber. He has had born to him a family of five children—Ida, James G., Zadie B., an infant son who died unnamed and Herbert. He is an enterprising young business man and an upright, public spirited citizen.

HENRY BROWN is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Brown, who were natives of Bedford County, Penn. The former was born January 1, 1785, the latter January 12, 1789. They were married in Bedford County, Penn., in the year 1806, remaining there until 1810, when they removed to Stark County, Ohio, where Mr. Brown died November 16, 1832. His widow came to Williams County about the year 1842, where she died in 1862. They had a family of twenty children, fourteen of whom they reared to maturity. The subject of our sketch was the third of this family, and was born in Stark County December 7, 1810. He was married in the same county, March 3, 1832, to Catherine Keller, and in the following October moved to Hancock County, Ohio, and purchased land. There Mrs. Brown died January 27, 1853. To this marriage twelve children were born—Susan, John, Eli, Sarah, Lucinda, Rebecca, Aaron, Samuel, Henry, Jacob, Mary and Isaac. He was married a second time June 22, 1856, to Leah Myers, by whom he had four children—Anna (deceased), Jennie, Amelia and Viola (deceased). In the spring of 1866, Mr. Brown removed to Williams County, Ohio, purchasing and occupying his present farm and residence. He is a member of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN BROWN is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Brown, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 12, 1812, and was there married, March 30, 1834, to Lucinda Briggs, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 22, 1815. About the year 1835, Mr. Brown moved to Hancock County, Ohio, where he remained till 1848, when he moved to Williams County, on the farm where he now resides, on Section 13. There has been born to him a family of nine children, as follows: Samuel, Joseph, Mahlon, John (all deceased), Lydia, Sanford, Leander and Harriet (deceased) and Manuel. His wife died February 7, 1881, and he again married December 29, 1881. He is a minister of the German Baptist Church, and is highly respected in his community as a man of piety and strict integrity. He has been a successful farmer, and has devoted his life more to the quiet of social pursuits than to the excitement of politics.

EMMANUEL BROWN, the son of Abraham and Hannah Brown, natives of Pennsylvania, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 8, 1827,

and was there married, November 9, 1848, to Juliann Stauffer, who was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 19, 1829. In the fall of 1861, he came from Wayne to Williams County and settled on Section No. 9, this township, on the same farm where he now resides, which comprises eighty acres of excellent land. In 1871, he moved to Bryan and did business there till 1881, when he returned to his farm. He has had born to him two children—Abraham (deceased) and Clarissa. Mr. Brown is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has taken the fifth degree. He is a useful and enterprising citizen and is highly respected as a man.

JACOB BROWN is a native of Stark County, Ohio, where he was born October 9, 1815. His parents, David and Barbara Brown, were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., where Mr. Brown was born in 1783, and the mother in 1786. They were married and remained in this State until 1814, when they moved to Stark County, Ohio, where Mr. Brown was called home in March, 1835. Mrs. Brown lived on the old homestead until 1854, when she decided to come to Williams County, Ohio, and spend the remainder of her days in the home of her son, Jacob Brown. Here her death occurred the January following. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were parents of nine children. Mr. Jacob Brown remained in his native place until 1838, when he bought a farm in Hancock County, Ohio, upon which himself and family lived until July, 1848, when he disposed of this property and purchased land in Williams County, which has since been his home. Here he has a fine farm of 305 acres, acquired and brought to its present state of cultivation by habits of industry and perseverance. Mr. Brown commands the respect and esteem of his neighbors for uprightness and integrity; besides tilling the soil, he administers in spiritual things, being a preacher of the German Baptist faith. Mr. Brown was married, September 10, 1837, to Miss Catherine Brenner, a native of Germany, who came to Stark County with her parents in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are parents of nine children, eight still living—Abner K., Barbara, Lydia, Jacob, Catherine, Nancy, Isabella and Charles F. One son, Reuben, was offered as a sacrifice on the altar of his country.

W. M. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Brenner, merchants at Melbern, in this township, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, October 14, 1846, and is the eldest of the four children of Nicholas and Sarah Brown, who were respectively born in Fayette County, Penn., August 11, 1821, and Crawford County, Ohio, December 29, 1825, and married in Crawford January 23, 1844, and who moved to this county in 1846, where they still reside. October 21, 1866, W. M. Brown married, at Williams Centre, this county, Caroline Jaques, who was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 30, 1848, and was the daughter of David L. and Mary Jaques, natives of France. After his marriage, Mr. Brown moved

upon one of his father's farms in this township, remained there two years, then bought the estate of his wife's parents in the same township, moved upon it and there remained till 1877, sold it, moved to Melbern, and in October of the same year entered into the business at which he is now engaged, and at which he is finely prospering. He has a family of four children—Laura B., Sadie, Charlie N. and William G. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the M. E. Church, and he is one of the enterprising business men of Melbern.

MYRON CALTRIDER is the only son of John W. and Emeline Caltrider, and was born in this township. The parents settled here at an early day, and here, in June, 1872, the father died, and the widow went to Bryan, where she remained two years, then returned to the farm, where she sojourned till May, 1882, when she again went to Bryan, and there expects to remain until the end of life. Myron Caltrider, in 1876, made a trip to Philadelphia, and October 22, of that year, there married Miss Alice Wyatt, whom he brought to the old homestead, the place of his birth, and there settled down for life. His farm comprises 114 acres of choice land, and is well improved and tilled, and its owner is recognized as a skillful and promising young farmer. He and Mrs. C. are members of the Baptist Church, and are quiet, orderly and conservative young people.

SMITH CALVIN was born in Portage County, Ohio, Dece mber 21, 1829, the son of Horatio and Hannah Calvin, natives of Virginia, born respectively November 1, 1803, and February 12, 1807, and married in Portage County, Ohio, in March, 1827. They became the parents of two children—David and Smith, and in 1850 changed their residence to this county, where the father died in April, 1854. Smith Calvin learned shoemaking in Portage, and in 1848, visited this county. He remained a short time working at his trade, then he returned to Portage, and two years later came back to Williams and worked at shoemaking for ten years. August 26, 1852, he married Mary M. Miller. In 1863, he bought and moved upon the eighty-acre farm where he still resides. His wife died October 12, 1868, the mother of two children. September 19, 1869, he married Elizabeth Bush, who died August 29, 1880, having borne three children; and June 2, 1882, he married Jane Bush. Mr. Calvin has always been a kind and affectionate husband and father, and has proved himself to be a thrifty farmer and excellent neighbor.

O. E. ENSIGN comes from good old Puritan stock. His father, Owen Ensign, was born in Massachusetts in 1784, and Nancy Ensign, his mother, was a native of Connecticut, born in 1794. They were married in Lake County, Ohio, in 1814, which was their home until 1836, when they moved to Farmer Township, Defiance County, where they purchased

property and remained until the death of Mr. Ensign, which took place in 1857. Mrs. Ensign soon afterward went to Wisconsin, where her death occurred in 1869. Their family consisted of six children, but four now living, one son and one daughter deceased. The son, W. O., filled at one time the office of Judge of Defiance County. Of those remaining, H. A. Ensign, M. D., resides in Kansas; D. T. Ensign follows farming in Defiance County; F. E., is attorney at law in Boise City, Idaho, and O. E. is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Centre Township, Williams Co., Ohio, where he has a fine farm of 160 acres under cultivation. O. E. Ensign was born at Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, November 29, 1831, coming with his parents to Defiance County, and remaining with them until twenty years of age, attending school during the winter and assisting on the farm in the summer months; he also was a student at Painesville Academy, and availed himself of collegiate instruction. He was afterward engaged in teaching during the winter months until his marriage, which occurred April 8, 1857. Mrs. Ensign was Miss Clarissa L. Dunkle, a native of New York State, where she was born June 13, 1839. She is the mother of four children, but two of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Ensign are members of the United Brethren Church.

DANIEL FETTERS, son of Jacob and Eve Fetters, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 18, 1818, and came to this county with his parents. He was married in April, 1841, to Elizabeth Miser, a native of Ohio, and born in 1817. Mr. Fetters, shortly after his marriage, purchased the farm of eighty acres on Section 28, in this township, on which he still resides. At the time of his first location here, the country was one dense forest, but by industry Mr. Fetters has succeeded in clearing off sixty-five acres, which are now under a fine state of cultivation. His children were seven in number, and named as follows—Eliza, Sarah A., Frederick, Mary A., Catherine M. (deceased) and two infant daughters deceased. Mr. F. is a Granger, is an excellent farmer and an upright citizen.

GEORGE FETTERS was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 10, 1829, and was the son of Jacob and Eve Fetters, who were born in Pennsylvania June 22, 1792, and August, 1791, and in that State married in about 1812. Jacob Fetters was a soldier in the war of 1812 for some time, and, shortly after his return, moved with his young wife to Montgomery County, Ohio, and thence, in 1836, to this county; settled with his family on Section 37, this township, on the farm where George Fetters now resides, and there departed this life respectively December 19, 1836, and March 18, 1874, the parents of twelve children, viz., Catherine, Mary, Lydia, Moses, Daniel, Esther, Jacob, Eve,

John, George, Eliza and Solomon (the last deceased). George Fetters was married, August 12, 1852, to Hester Fetters, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 8, 1834. Her parents, Daniel and Sarah Fetters, natives of Pennsylvania, were born respectively in 1806 and 1809. Soon after his marriage, George bought the old homestead, and now owns 160 acres of good land. He is the father of eleven children, viz., Eve J., Polly A., William H., Charles L., Thomas A., Johnnie C., Frank F., Della D., Oliver V., Nolia B. and L. J. Mr. Fetters is one of the leading citizens of Centre, and has held the office of Assessor for nine years.

DAVID FLIGHTNER was born in Defiance County, Ohio, January 20, 1854. Son of Adam and Catharine Flightner, and came with his parents to Williams County, which has since been his home. He remained with his father until nearly twenty-one years of age, when he assumed the duties and cares of life for himself. His marriage with Miss Clara H. Lane took place at Bryan, Ohio, March 16, 1878. She is a daughter of Jacob and Kerten Lane, and was born in Williams County, Ohio, September 27, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Flightner removed to Defiance County, Ohio, shortly after their marriage, where they remained one year, when he purchased the farm of eighty acres in Centre Township, Williams County, which has since been their home. Mr. Flightner is a worthy citizen of the township, and highly respected and esteemed by all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. A son and daughter cheer their home, viz., Arthur H. and Alma Flightner.

SAMUEL FLIGHTNER is an American-born citizen of German descent. His parents and grandparents emigrated from Germany to "the land of the free and the home of the brave" at an early day. The marriage of his parents took place in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1841, where Samuel, the eldest of a family of eight children, was born in March, 1842. The family removed to Williams County, Ohio, in 1860, having been located some time previously in Defiance County. Mrs. Flightner died at her home in Williams County in May, 1874. Mr. Flightner was remarried the year following, removed to Bryan in 1876, where the second Mrs. Flightner died shortly afterward. Mr. Flightner entered the married state again in 1880, and one child is the result of this union. Mr. Samuel Flightner was married, October 15, 1864, in Edgerton, to Miss Lucinda H. Stevens, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, where she was born December 18, 1844. Their family numbers eight children—Mary L., Charlie W., Edward J., Elnora A., Franklin E., Jennie B., Myrta M. and an unnamed infant daughter. Mr. Flightner's vocation has always been that of a farmer. Their home, until 1875, was in Defiance County, on a farm purchased of Mr. Flightner

Sr., when they disposed of this and purchased the old family homestead in Williams County, which is their present home. This consists of 160 acres of land, and is a valuable piece of property.

ALEXANDER GAVIN is a son of Robert and Isabel Gavin, natives of Scotland. He was born in Scotland September 10, 1848, and came with his parents from the old country to Fort Wayne, Ind., and thence to Williams County, where he was married, December 29, 1870, to Christine Burgist, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 28, 1850. Shortly after his marriage, he came to this township, and settled on the farm where he now resides, purchasing it from his brother in 1874, and since greatly improving it. It comprises eighty acres of fine land, and is kept in a state of thorough cultivation. He has a family of four children—Byron D., William R., Jennie O. and Orpha B. He is a steady-going, prudent young man, is a thorough farmer, and is looked upon as a valuable accession to the community.

BENTLEY HANNON was born in Lancaster County, Penn., February 7, 1810, and was one of the eight children born to Robert C. and Sarah Hannon, natives of Pennsylvania, and born respectively July 22, 1773, and November 25, 1774, and married April 11, 1797. They moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, in the fall of 1817, and there the father died June 2, 1856, and the mother December 12, 1858. At the age of nineteen, Bentley Hannon began learning to be a stone-mason; served two years, and then went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he worked as a journeyman; he then returned to Ohio, and was married in Columbiana County, December 13, 1832, to Nancy A. Neer, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 11, 1816, and was the daughter of John and Sarah Neer, who were born in Virginia and who settled in Trumbull County in the fall of 1815. For three years after marriage, farmed in Columbiana County, and in 1837 moved to this township, settled on the eighty-acre farm he had entered the previous year, and has lived thereon ever since. He is the father of seven children, viz., Robert N. (deceased), Isavelia, Sarah A. (deceased), Elizabeth, Phebe J., John H. and Frances E.

FREDERICK HERRMANN is the son of George F. and Eve Herrmann, who were natives of Alsace, Germany, and born respectively in 1796 and 1800, and married in 1824. In the spring of 1839, they came to America, located in Stark County, Ohio, remained there till 1850, when they came to this township and settled on a farm, where they ended their days July 23, 1862, and June, 1867, respectively. They had a family of five children, of whom Frederick was the eldest. He was born in Alsace in August, 1825, and came with his parents to this township and now lives on the farm which they here located upon, and

which he purchased from the other heirs at their death. He was married, March 17, 1853, to Dorothea Wagner, also a native of Alsace, and born June 14, 1834. Mr. Herrmann owns a fine farm of eighty acres, and has a family of seven children, viz., Emeline, Caroline, Frederick, Henry, Matilda, Eleanor and Laura. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and are upright and industrious citizens.

H. L. JAQUES, son of A. C. and Anna Jaques, natives of Switzerland, was born in Defiance County, Ohio, May 9, 1842. The parents were respectively born in 1779 and 1782, were married in Switzerland, and in 1832 came to America, lived in various parts of Ohio, and are now passing their declining days with their children, of whom they have had a family of twelve. H. L. Jaques came to this township with his parents, and in the fall of 1861, enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served two years in the field, was wounded in the right thigh, September 25, 1863, and lay in hospital until May, 1864, when he was discharged. July 4, 1867, he married Lucinda Shafer, a native of this county and born March 19, 1842. In 1868, he moved on his father's farm, remained a year, then took another and farmed till 1881, went to Melbern and engaged in merchandising a year, and then, in the spring of 1882, settled on his present farm. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church, are the parents of two children —Lyle E. and Lulu E.—and are useful and respected citizens.

J. L. JORDIN is the son of L. D. and Lucinda Jordin, who were natives of Vermont. The father was born October 9, 1804, and was a son of James Jordin, who was born in Massachusetts and of Irish origin, and at an early day settled in Vermont, where he married Sarah Hunter, by whom he had one child—L. D. Jordin. This gentleman married, October 9, 1826, Lucinda Mirick, who was born June 12, 1808; they left Vermont in 1833 and came to Licking County, Ohio, where they remained about twenty years, then moved to Mercer County, Ohio, and in 1857 came to Williams County, where Mrs. Jordin died February 23, 1879, and Mr. Jordin April 23, 1879. They had a family of five children, of whom J. L. Jordin was the eldest. He was born in Orleans County, Vt., January 14, 1828, and was married in Licking County, Ohio, October 1, 1848, to Lydia E. Varnum, who was born in Middlesex County, Mass., February 22, 1829, the daughter of Prescott and Lydia Varnum. In 1852, J. L. and wife moved from Licking to Mercer County, and thence, in the spring of 1858, to Williams County, where he settled in Pulaski Township; in 1865, he purchased 120 acres on Section 16 in this township, where he has ever since resided. He has a family of four children, viz.: Ellis L., born August 3, 1849; Henry V., May 2, 1853; Julia L., April 4, 1862, and Oakley A., April 11,

1872. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and stand very high in the estimation of the community.

SETH KEMBLE, son of Samuel and Jane Kemble, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 31, 1830, and with his parents removed to Hancock County in the fall of 1851. He remained with them until he was over twenty-three years of age, when he returned to Columbiana County and was married, June 8, 1854, to Tamar G. Crawford, who was born in Columbiana County April 24, 1831. He then came back to Hancock County, where he purchased property and remained until the spring of 1865, when he came to Williams County and settled on his present farm, on Section 14, this township. He has 141 acres of very fine land, with a fine brick residence and other first-class improvements. His wife has borne him eight children, viz.: Duston, Er. H., Edward C., Victor S., John C., Seth W. (deceased), Nancy J. and Alice L. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he and family are regarded as useful members of the community in which they live.

JACOB LANE was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 13, 1832. His parents, James and Nancy Lane, were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., where they married, moving in 1829, to Tuscarawas County, where they remained until 1859, when they came to Centre Township, Williams County, where the death of James Lane occurred March 4, 1875. Mrs. Lane's death occurred the year following in February, while with her daughter in Defiance County. Their family consisted of nine children, six surviving. Jacob Lane came with his parents to Williams County, where he married, February 17, 1856, Miss Keren Horton. Here he purchased a saw-mill, conducting the business at Williams Centre until August 6, 1861, when he responded to his country's call and enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving through the entire war. He returned home July 12, 1865, and purchased the farm which is his present home. The second Mrs. Lane, to whom he was married September 22, 1868, was Miss Rebecca Ridenour, a native of Wayne County, where she was born December 7, 1842, and daughter of John and Susanna Ridenour. The family consists of six children, three by each marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lane has a fine farm of 205 acres in a high state of cultivation; has met with success in his undertakings, and is universally esteemed. He is a member of the G. A. R.

SIMEON S. LOVEJOY is a native of the "Empire" State, and was born in Yates County January 27, 1841. His parents, David D. and Charity Lovejoy, were also natives of New York, emigrating from there to Defiance County, Ohio, in 1845, coming to Williams County in

1849, removing to Melbern in 1867, where he was employed by the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. in the construction of a station house, and afterward as freight agent at the same place. Mr. Lovejoy was also engaged in mercantile business in partnership with his son Simeon, the latter taking entire charge until the death of his father, which took place August 22, 1875. Previous to this, Simeon Lovejoy was in the service of his country, making an honorable war record for himself. He enlisted in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry October 7, 1862; at the battle of Stone River, was wounded in the hip by a musket ball, which was not extracted until November 11, 1869, from the effects of which he suffered amputation of the foot August 14, 1871, Drs. Long and Biggs performing the operation. Mr. Lovejoy has been a resident of Williams Centre for many years. He is Postmaster here, receiving his appointment October 27, 1873. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace for three years, and that of Town Clerk for one year. He is the owner of town and farm property. Mr. Lovejoy and Miss Angeline Sellers were married September 13, 1863, and are parents of six children, but five living—Charles A., Ada A., George M., Lola M. and Nora; Cornelius D., deceased. Mrs. Lovejoy is a native of Stark County, Ohio.

JOHN MANON is one of the early pioneers of Williams County, coming to Williams Centre in 1841, when its entire outfit consisted of three log cabins. His energy and public spirit have assisted very materially in making the place what it is. He was Postmaster here for thirteen years, Justice of the Peace for nine, and held the office of Township Treasurer nearly twenty years. He has been employed in various vocations—for ten years at the tailor's trade, then clerking for G. H. Tomlinson nearly eight years, afterward farming two years, when a partnership business was established between himself and George Garver, which was discontinued after two years, Mr. Manon continuing alone until the present time, when his intention is to close out his business and retire from active life to the repose and quiet he has so well earned. Mr. Manon was born in Franklin County, Penn., August 17, 1814, the eldest of the six children of his parents, Hugh and Rebecca Manon, both natives of Franklin County, Penn. He remained in his childhood's home until twenty years of age, when he went to Wayne County, Ohio, remaining two years; then to Stark County, where he was united in marriage April, 1841, to Miss Mary M. Frager, after which he came to Williams County, where his life has been subsequently traced. Mrs. Manon passed away February 12, 1858, leaving seven children, three of whom have "gone before"—Emma M., Lydia K. and Erastus M. Four survive to cheer the declining years of their father—William A., Jacob G., John E. and Charles W.

HUGH MANON, son of Hugh and Rebecca Manon, was born in Franklin County, Penn., December 27, 1828. In 1848, he married Miss Lydia A. Bender, also a native of Franklin County, and born in September, 1828. Some two years later, they came to Williams Centre, this county, where he worked in an ashery about eight years, meanwhile saving his earnings and buying forty acres of land in the township, upon which he moved and resided for some time, and then sold it and bought his present farm on Section 33. During the first week of his residence hereon, he had the misfortune of losing his wife, who left him a family of seven children—Katie, John, George, Wesley, Sarah, Lillie and Jeremiah. When he moved upon his eighty-acre farm it was quite in the wilderness, but by hard labor he has put it all under fence, and the greater portion of it under cultivation.

S. B. McKELVEY was born in Portage County, Ohio, August 13, 1814, and was the youngest and now the only living child of a family of ten born to James and Sarah McKelvey. James McKelvey was born in Ireland in 1765, and came to America with his parents in 1770. They arrived at Philadelphia, remained there a short time, and then moved to Chester County, Penn., where the parents died. James, the youngest of the family, remained in Chester till twenty-five, learned the tailor's trade, went to Westmoreland County, and there married Sarah Stephens, a native of the county, and daughter of Amos Stephens, who was born on shipboard while his parents were on their passage from Wales to Philadelphia. James and wife, shortly after marriage, came to Portage County, this State, and there died in 1843 and 1850, respectively. S. B. McKelvey was married in his native county, May 28, 1835, to Janet Byers, one of the eleven children of James and Mary Byers. In 1851, he sold his property in Portage and came to Williams County and settled on Section 9, this township, where he owns 180 acres of fine land, of which 120 are well improved. He has had a family of ten children, viz., Lucetta (deceased), Artlissa (deceased), Antoinette, Lydia, Lois (deceased), Lewell, Franklin, Hiram, Wilson and Robert R. (deceased). Mr. McKelvey is a very popular gentleman, and at present holds office as Justice of the Peace, and has so held for nineteen years. He was also County Commissioner one term, and has served as Township Treasurer and Township Trustee. He has taught several terms of school in the township, and is also a Granger.

C. G. NEIDHARDT was born in Germany, October 22, 1819, and was the son of Jacob M. and Catharine M. Neidhardt, who were born about the years 1790 and 1785, respectively. In 1837, the family came to this country, and located in this township, where the father died in 1863. The mother died in 1874, at the home of her son, C. G. She

had been twice married, and was the mother of fourteen children, born about equally to her husbands. C. G. Neidhardt was married in this township, April 6, 1847, to Sophia Yackee, born in Germany April 18, 1820, and the daughter of Christian and Christina Yackee. Two years after marriage, they moved upon their farm of 110 acres on Section 15, this township, on which they have ever since resided. They are highly respected by their neighbors, are members of the German Lutheran Church, and the parents of seven children—Jacob L., Catherine M., Sophia S., Phebe, Christian G., Charlotte and Frederick M. They are also rearing an adopted son, Edward F. E.

DANIEL P. NEIHART is the son of Jacob and Anna M. Neihart. The father was born in Centre County, Penn., in 1795, and the mother in Maryland in 1807, and they were married in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1827. In 1837, they came to this township and settled on Section 21, where he died in March, 1871. The widow is still living on the old homestead. They had a family of eight children, viz., John, George, Christina, Daniel P., Noah, Lydia, Moses and Lucinda. D. P. Neihart was born in Williams County January 8, 1840. In the spring of 1863, he went to El Dorado County, Cal., and engaged in mining until September, 1868, when he returned to this township and bought the farm on which he now lives. He was married, August 28, 1870, to Alice Gabriel, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 9, 1850. The following spring he moved on his farm, where he has remained ever since. He is the father of two children—Orrin H. and Charles A. He has a good farm, and is an industrious man and respected citizen.

ALEXANDER H. OGLE was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 13, 1812, the youngest of seven children born to William and Rachel Ogle, the former born in the State of Maryland, and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1771, and married in Washington County, Penn. Here William Ogle owned a flouring-mill, which he operated till 1803, when he moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, entered land, engaged in farming till 1845; removed to Cincinnati and shortly after to Burlington, Iowa, where he had intended living in retirement, but was removed by death August 5, 1845, and was followed by his wife December 8 the same year. They had a family of seven children—Benjamin, Nancy, James, William, Hannah, Thomas and Alexander. Alexander learned the carpenter's trade, and pursued that business in his native county until 1834, when he went to Stark County and bought some land. In the spring of 1835, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., bought a flat-boat, and engaged for three years in boating to New Orleans; then returned to Stark County, and engaged in the real estate business. In 1843, he visited Beaver County, Penn., and March 10, of that year, there married Miss Jane Marton,

returning to Stark County at once. In the spring of 1844, he went to Des Moines County, Iowa, conducted a hotel and real estate business till the spring of 1852; then moved to Columbiana County, Ohio; thence changed to Wood County, and again bought some property. Here his wife died July 16, 1856. April 26, 1860, he married Mrs. Emily Gibbs, a daughter of Robert and Susan Hunter, of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1866, he moved to Sherwood, Defiance Co., Ohio; engaged in general mercantile business; sold out in October, and came to Williams Centre, where he is now doing a fine general trade. He is a Master Mason, and is the father of ten children—Alexander J., Andrew J., James H., Nancy J., Sarah E. (deceased), Lorinda R., Lavinia, Loren L., Ida A. (deceased), and Charles W.

JONATHAN OXENRIDER is a son of William and Mary Oxenrider, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Wayne County, Ohio, at an early day, and remained until 1840, when they moved to this county and township, where, in due course of time, both died. They had eleven children, viz., Anna, James, Joseph, William, Sarah, Jonathan, Catharine, Nancy, Elizabeth, David and Mary. Jonathan Oxenrider was born in Wayne County November 26, 1829, and came with his parents to Centre Township. He was married, September 25, 1851, to Elizabeth Archibald, and shortly after bought a small place near his father's farm, and attended to both farms until about two years after his father's death, when he sold his land and bought his present home. Shortly after moving hereon, Mrs. Oxenrider died, leaving him three children—Amos, William and Sarah. January 17, 1865, he married Harriet Priest, who has borne him a daughter and son—Rebecca and Myron. His farm comprises eighty-three acres of good land, which is well improved and cared for.

WILLIAM POOLE, farmer, brick-maker and tilé manufacturer, is a son of Bannister and Mary Poole. His father was born in Virginia in 1784, and his mother in Pennsylvania in 1803. They were married in Adams County, Penn., where they remained some time, and then moved to Stark County, Ohio, and a few years later to Summit County, and then, in 1836, came to Williams County, where the father died, the parents of fourteen children. William Poole was born in Summit County, September 9, 1831, and came with his parents to this county, where he has since remained. June 10, 1852, he married Maria Gardner, who died June 23, 1857. His second marriage, February 26, 1858, was to Mary E. Cornell, and shortly after this he bought a part of the old homestead, built a house, moved in, and there still lives. He owns 118 acres of well improved land, and has had born to him twelve children, as follows: Ruby J. and Emery C., by his first wife; and Ira A. and Irving A. (twins),

Bertha, Franklin W., Roland L., Mary E., Mattie E., Altie M., an infant son deceased, Mintie B. (deceased), and Charles W., by his second wife. Mr. and Mrs. Poole are members of the Granger Lodge, and are among the highly respectable people of the township.

W. C. SCOTT, the eldest son of Robert and Charlotte Scott, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 23, 1825. Robert Scott was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 15, 1802, and was a son of Matthew Scott, who was a native of Ireland, and who came to Columbiana County in January, 1801, where he married Nancy Eaton on his arrival. He remained there till about 1809, when he moved to Wayne County, where his wife died shortly after. Matthew then married Lucinda Bevington. By these two marriages, he became the father of sixteen children—five by his first wife and eleven by the second. Robert Scott was the third born of the first wife. He was married, in Wayne County, April 6, 1824, to Charlotte Cunningham, who was born in New Jersey February 16, 1805, and who died in Wayne County January 8, 1871; in September, 1877, he married Mrs. Mary Austin, and shortly after moved to Stark County, Ohio, where he purchased some property, and where he is spending his remaining days in retirement. His children numbered eight, as follows: W. C., James, Noah, John, Cunningham R., Elizabeth, Mary and Oliver, the last named deceased. W. C. Scott remained with his father till he reached the age of twenty-three, when he went to Fulton County, Ohio, and passed a year; thence to Allen County, Ind., where he married, November 13, 1851, Elizabeth Millhouse, who was born in Somerset County, Penn., September 14, 1822. She was the daughter of Abraham and Margaret Millhouse, who were also natives of Somerset, born in 1799 and 1802 respectively, and there married in 1821; in 1851, they moved to Jackson County, Ill., where she died November 5, 1873, and he August 10, 1874, having had a family of nine children. After his marriage, Mr. Scott returned to Fulton County, remaining there about four years; then came to Bryan, and engaged in saw-milling about two years; then bought a farm in this township, Section 13; sold out after seven years' residence on it, and bought 100 acres of fine land on Section 12, where he now lives. His children are six in number, viz., Margaret S., R. A., C. E., H. W., J. E. and R. M. One of the sons is practicing law at Defiance and another at Bryan.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, now a retired farmer of this township, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., August 9, 1801. He there went to school, and also served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing. April 15, 1823, he married Miss Hannah McKim, who was born in Butler County, Penn., April 13, 1803. In 1826, he moved to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he followed his trade till 1833, when he moved to Stark County, Ohio

here also, he engaged in blacksmithing, and continued thereat until 1840, when he came to Williams County and settled on the farm of 151 acres he at present occupies. Here Mrs. Sheridan took her leave of this world October 18, 1876, leaving behind her husband and eleven children, viz., John, William, Mary, Margaret, Emeline, James, Lavinia, Samuel W., Amanda, Eliza and Almira.

PHILIP H. SMELTZ, son of Jacob and Maria B. Smeltz, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 20, 1852, and came with his parents to Williams County in 1868. Here he was married, December 25, 1876, to Mary C. Ginther, who was born in Defiance County, Ohio, March 10, 1857. Shortly after his marriage, he moved upon his present farm, which he had previously purchased, and which he has assiduously cultivated ever since. It comprises eighty acres, and he has made it all that could be expected from thrift and good management. He has had born to him two children—Elmer O., December 4, 1878, and Sylvia M., March 9, 1882. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and give promise of rising to prominence in the community in which they live.

WILLIAM SMITH is a son of William and Sarah Smith, and was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 13, 1831. When young, he came with his parents to this county, where he has continued to live since that time. On the 18th of September in the year 1852, he was married, in this township, to Rosetta Calvin, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 1, 1835. Shortly afterward, he purchased a small farm in this township, and, in April, 1853, moved on the same, where he remained until the year 1860; he then sold this property, and, in the spring of 1861, he occupied the farm on which he now lives, in Section 30, Centre Township, of which he had previously possessed himself; he now owns eighty-five acres of really excellent land. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have no children, but are people of integrity and character.

SAMUEL SMITH is a son of William and Sarah Smith, who were natives of Ireland (the former born in 1789, the latter in 1803). They were married in Canada about the year 1823, where they resided before coming to Wayne County, Ohio, from which place they removed to Centre Township, Williams County, in May, 1846, where they lived until their deaths—his occurring in 1865, and hers in 1879; their family comprised ten children—Robert, Mary (deceased), James, George, William, Samuel, Matthew, Martha, John (deceased) and Sarah. The subject of our sketch was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1833, and came with his parents to this county, where he has since resided. He was married in this county, March 15, 1863, to Saloma Stahl, who was born October 28, 1845. After his marriage he moved to the old homestead, where he remained until the spring of 1877, when he purchased and removed to the farm he now occu-

pies in Section 20. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children—Frank O., Chauncey E., Norah A., William H., Vernon C. and Albertine. Mr. Smith is a most excellent man, and fills the offices of Township Trustee, Township Clerk and Township Treasurer.

DAVID SPANGLER is the son of Jacob and Eliza Spangler. He is the third of a family of eight children, and was born in Centre Township, in this county, on the 6th of March, 1840, and has always lived here. He was married, March 12, 1862, to Sarah E. Smith, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 26, 1842, a daughter of William and Sarah Smith. About one year after his marriage, he purchased the farm on which he now lives, on which he moved, and on which he has remained ever since. His farm comprises eighty acres of fine land, with improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have a family of four children—Clara D., Ulysses G., Dora E. and Charlie. Both are hospitable and worthy, and Mrs. Spangler is a member of the church.

J. K. STORER is a native of Maine, and was born May 25, 1838. September 27, 1860, he married Miss Anna R. McLaughlin, also a native of Maine. He conducted a saw-mill at the place of his nativity from the time of his marriage until 1865, when he moved to Fayetteville, Lincoln Co., Tenn., where he remained about one year, then removed to Warrensville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; remained a short time, and then came to Williams Centre, this township, and engaged with Mr. C. W. Kittredge in saw-milling, which business they conducted together till the fall of 1868, when Mr. Storer bought out his partner's interest, and alone ran the mill until January, 1873, when Mr. W. S. Wilsey came in as partner and remained four years, when he withdrew. Mr. Storer has since continued the business himself, dealing in and manufacturing native lumber, lath, fork, hoe and broom handles. Mrs. Storer died April 4, 1875, and December 6, the same year, Mr. Storer married her sister, Laura D. McLaughlin, born in Maine May 22, 1845. His children are two in number—Frank R., born August 7, 1877, and Anna M., born January, 4, 1880. Mr. Storer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is regarded by his townsmen as an upright and enterprising citizen.

JOHN P. WERTZ, the son of Henry and Julia Wertz, was born in Germany November 22, 1822. His father was born about 1781, and his mother about 1786. They were married in Germany, and died there, she in May, 1831, and he about three weeks after. Henry Wertz was twice married, his first wife being Caroline Suber, who bore him three children; his second was Julia Ogle, the mother of John P., who was the only child born of the second marriage. In 1840, John P. Wertz, in company with a half-sister, came to America, landed at Baltimore, and thence came to Morgan County, Ohio. One year later, John P. moved to Wood County,

bought some property, remained a short time, and then went to Hancock, County, where he resided about six years, and then came to this township and purchased the farm on which he now lives on Section 14. He returned to Hancock County, and there married, in October, 1849, Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Grindle, who was born March 12, 1827. He shortly after returned to his farm in this township, where he has ever since resided. He has been a very successful manager, and has accumulated a great deal of land, which, however, he has liberally divided among his children. He still retains for his own purposes 137 acres, which are in a thorough state of cultivation, and improved with substantial buildings. All the country was a dense forest when Mr. Wertz settled in it, and all the improvements here have been made through the industry and frugality and enterprise of Mr. Wertz, who is now passing his declining days in retirement. He has a family of eight children—Henry P., Jacob, William M., Oscar, John F., Elizabeth A., Charles I. and David H. Mr. Wertz is a man of deep religious feeling, and is universally respected.

HARMON WIEMAN, is the son of L. and Mary Wieman, and was born in Germany January 15, 1811. He came to America with his parents in the year 1834. On June 23, 1847, he was married, in Montgomery County, Ohio, to Legina M. Kluse, born in Germany December 18, 1820. Soon after his marriage, he commenced to work in a woolen factory at Miamisburg, in Montgomery County, where he remained until 1841, when he removed to Williams County and purchased a farm in St. Joseph Township; here he remained until 1851, when he sold and moved on the place on which he now resides, in Centre Township, Section 30, having 125 acres, which he himself improved. Mr. and Mrs. Wieman have nine children—Sarah, Emily, Hannah, John, Mattie, Harmon, George, Edward and Samuel. Both himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a cordial and very excellent man.

CONRAD WINEGARDNER was born in Bedford County, Penn., October 24, 1816, and was the eldest of seven children born to William and Elizabeth Winegardner, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and married in the former State. Some years after their marriage they moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and there ended their days. Conrad Winegardner was married, in Wayne County, May 23, 1839, to Jane Slater, who was a native of the county, and born August 28, 1816. For twelve years after his marriage, he remained in Wayne, engaged in blacksmithing; he then went to Wilmot, Stark County, where he lost his wife April 8, 1851. He returned to Wayne a short time after, and August, 19, 1852, married Margaret Porter, a native of the county, and born April 14, 1824. Two years later he relinquished blacksmithing,

and moved upon his father-in-law's farm in Wayne, and engaged in agriculture for seven years; then moved to Putnam County, Ohio, bought a farm, worked it eight years, sold out, and moved to this township, where he now owns and operates a fine farm of 240 acres. Mr. Winegardner had born to him by his first wife the following-named children: Jane (deceased), Rachel A., Mary J. (deceased), William, Zachary T. and Edward (deceased); and, by his second wife, Porter, Angeline, Elmira, Emerson, and Charles (deceased).

ELI WISMAN is a son of George and Susan Wisman, of Superior Township, this county. He was born in Williams County August 25, 1845, and was next to the youngest of a family of eleven children. November 7, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Courtney, who was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 27, 1852, and the daughter of Isaac and Sarah Courtney, now of Superior Township, this county. In 1872, Mr. Wisman bought and moved upon the farm where he still resides, and which consists of 240 acres of well improved land. His only child is a daughter, named Cora M., who was born November 27, 1870. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wisman is regarded by his neighbors as an enterprising citizen and progressive young man, and they have called upon him to serve them as County Commissioner.

SAMUEL YANNEY was born in Switzerland, April 13, 1826, and was the son of Benedict and Barbara A. Yanney, who were respectively born about the years 1792 and 1799. In 1832, the family came to the United States and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where they respectively died in 1874 and 1876, the parents of ten children. Samuel Yanney was married in Tuscarawas County, October, 6, 1850, to Huldah Bowlby, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 9, 1835, and was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Bowlby, of Virginia, who were residents of Butler County at the time of their death, and the parents of ten children, of whom Huldah was next to the eldest. Samuel Yanney sold out his property in Butler County in 1862, and came to Williams County, locating in Springfield Township and remaining about four years, when he came to this township and bought the eighty-acre farm on which he now lives, on Section 27. To Mr. and Mrs. Yanney have been born nine children, viz., John F. (deceased), Jacob, Mary, Jane, Ellen, Lovetta M., Elizabeth (deceased), a son who died in infancy, and Andrew J.

C. H. YOUNG is the son and only child of Asa and Mary A. Young, and was born in Portage County, Ohio, March 17, 1832. His parents were both natives of New Jersey, where the father was born May 28, 1801, and the mother July 8, 1802. They were married in Portage County, Ohio,

January 3, 1831, and there resided until 1838, when they moved to Fulton County, where they made their home until 1865, when they came to Williams County and settled on the farm they still occupy. C. H. Young was married August 22, 1852, to Miss Ann Lozier, who was born in Holmes County, October 3, 1834, and by her has become the father of fifteen children, viz., Mary, Asa (deceased), John (deceased) Olive (deceased), Elizabeth, Eliza, William, Lucy, George, Franklin, James, Joseph, Delia, David and Samuel. Mr. Young has charge of the old homestead, which comprises 139 acres. He and wife are members of the Disciples' Church, and occupy a very high position in the esteem of their neighbors.

JAMES L. YOUNG was born November 11, 1846, in Crawford County, Ohio. His father, John Young, and mother, Hannah Young, were both natives of Columbiana County, Ohio, and were born in 1815 and 1814 respectively, and were married in the county of their birth. About 1842, they moved to Crawford County, and, in 1865, removed to Williams County, where the mother died in 1869, and the father in 1873. They had a family of eleven children, viz., Thomas, William, Jacob, Mary A., Elizabeth, Susan, James, John, Benjamin, Martha and Clara. James L. Young came to this township with his parents, and was here married, June 10, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Calvin, who was born in this county April 4, 1852, the daughter of Joshua and Nancy Calvin. In the spring of 1873, he bought the farm on which he now lives. It comprises 100 acres of good land, and is well improved. There have been born to him five children, as follows: Osmond (deceased), Lena, John N., William and Loren. He is in quite comfortable circumstances, and is one of the rising young men of the township.

BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH W. BACK was born in Chaplin, Conn., December 7, 1824, and was the youngest of seven children of Erastus and Anna (Flint) Back, also natives of Connecticut. The father brought his family to this township in 1838, purchased 160 acres of land, and thereon ended his days in the fall of 1847. Joseph, who had received a good education, began teaching a week before his twenty-first birthday, and taught eleven terms consecutively. He is fully posted as to the condition of the early schools of the township, and tells of one in which there were seven different text-books in arithmetic; and he still takes great interest in educational affairs. He has been twice married. Both his wives were teachers, and four of his children have acted in the same capacity. In 1849, he married his first wife, Mary A. Shorthill, a

native of Pennsylvania, and then teaching in this township. She died August 22, 1850, aged about nineteen, the mother of one child, which died young. Four years later, he married Rebecca J. Thomas, also a teacher from Pennsylvania, who has borne him six children—Edward E., Flora A., Mary E., Albert J., Sarah E. and Cornelia J. Mr. Back still owns and resides on the eighty-acre farm presented to him by his father, and has besides bought and deeded to his sons over one hundred acres additional. He is one of the earliest pioneers, having come to the township only one year later than the first settler. He held the office of Township Clerk for ten years, and for six years was Justice of the Peace, and also Postmaster for the same length of time. He has been Class Leader in the M. E. Church for thirty-two years, and Sunday School Superintendent over half the time since 1849; was President of the Township Sunday School Convention, and Vice President of the County Sunday School Convention, and in politics is a Republican and Protectionist.

J. C. BLACKFORD was born February 28, 1842, in Portage County, Ohio, and is one of eight children born to Jacob and Mary (Copp) Blackford, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Blackford was educated at the common schools in his youth, and was also taught the carpenter's trade. He remained with his parents till twenty-three years of age, and November 5, 1865, married Miss Nettie McCarty, a native of this township. He then moved to Pioneer, this county, where he worked at his trade about thirteen years, and then moved to Bridgewater and located on his present farm, which comprises forty acres of good land, which, as a rule, he hires farmed. He is a first-class carpenter, as the frequent demands for his services clearly indicate. He has been a member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 461, I. O. O. F., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was always a Republican in politics, at the present holding, through the suffrage of that party, the office of Justice of the Peace. He is the father of one child —Alta; he is esteemed as a conscientious man and public-spirited citizen.

ABNER K. BROWN is the eldest of a family of eight children, and was born in Hancock County, Ohio, August 10, 1838. His father, Jacob Brown, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Catharine (Brenner) Brown, was a native of Germany. When Abner was ten years of age, his father came to Williams County and bought 300 acres of land in Centre Township, on which he still lives. January 1, 1861, Abner married Amanda Bollinger, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio. Her parents, Jacob and Mary A. (Stoner) Bollinger, are natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and came to Williams County, January 9, 1851, and settled on 160 acres in Centre Township. Abner Brown and

his wife lived with his father for three years after marriage, and then came to this township and settled on a 120-acre farm, which he has increased to 140 acres, improved with excellent buildings, and made it one of the finest in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were educated at Williams Centre High School, then the best in the county, are members of the United Brethren Church, and the parents of eight living children—Ora L., Reuben G., Lydia B., Jacob A., Orton K., Melvin, Harry O. and Ira E., whom they are taking great pains to educate. Mr. Brown has been Township Trustee for a number of years, and he is looked upon as one of the most intelligent and enterprising citizens of the township.

CURTIS COGSWELL, one of our early settlers, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 20, 1805, and was one of the eleven children of Joel and Tamar (Wright) Cogswell, natives of the same State. Curtis, when a small boy, was removed to Pennsylvania by his parents, and in that State they died. Here Curtis educated himself by the blaze of pine knots, and at the age of twenty had become one of the best teachers in the country, and for ten years following taught in grammar and town schools in New York State. There he married Rebecca Truesdell, a native of Steuben County, and removed to eighty acres of not very good land near Toledo, Ohio, where he remained five years. Thence he came to this township, where he entered 400 acres, built a log cabin and became a pioneer, with the only five families who had settled in the township before him. He now possesses but eighty acres, having presented a considerable part of the original entry to his boys and having sold the remainder. His children numbered ten, as follows: Joel, Charlotte, Albert, Daniel, John, Hiram, Erie, Mary, Eliza and Jane. Charlotte and John are now dead. He became a Master Mason while in New York, but during the famous Morgan excitement he withdrew, and has ever since been bitterly opposed to the order. He joined the M. E. Church, but, on account of the prevalence of the Masonic element in that denomination, left it and affiliated with the United Brethren Church. He was the first man in his township to volunteer at the call to arms during the late war, but was rejected on account of his age. He is strongly Republican in his political views, and has served as Justice of the Peace, School Examiner and in more other town offices than he desired. He formed a resolution when young never to go in debt, and he has kept the pledge to the letter, although, strange to state, discouraged in it by his father.

WILLIAM FOLLETT was born September 20, 1835, in Lenawee County, Mich., and is one of the eight children of Robert and Julia (Turner) Follett, who are both natives of Massachusetts. He remained at home until about twenty-one years of age, attending the common

schools and learning to be a carpenter. He then traveled in the West a few years, and on his return married, March 14, 1857, Loretta Osborn, a native of Stark County, Ohio. He now bought seventy acres of land in this township, on which and ninety-three added acres he has since made his home, and is equally successful in farming and in carpentering. Mr. F. has been a resident of the township longer than any man at present living in it, and has always had the full confidence and respect of his townsmen, whom he has served in several offices of trust and also as Second Lieutenant in the militia. He has always voted the Republican ticket and been foremost in all measures of public interest. He has two children living—Florence J. and Charlotte B.

JOHN C. HAGAMAN was born March 9, 1831, in Fayette County, Penn., and was one of nine children born to Michael and Sarah (Cope) Hagaman, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born near the site of the battle of Gettysburg, and both members of the Society of Friends. The elder Hagaman was a shoemaker and farmer, and in 1845 he emigrated with his family to Stark County, Ohio, and thence, six years later, to Hillsdale County, Mich., where he and wife died in 1868. John C., in his young days, received a high school education at Marlboro, this State. April 13, 1851, he married Anna Britton, a native of Stark County, Ohio, and daughter of William and Elizabeth Britton. The same year, the young couple moved to Michigan, where John C. taught school and farmed. In 1854, they removed to Elkhart County, Ind., near Elkhart City, where he worked at carpentering. Here he lost his wife, and in 1861 enlisted in the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth and Vicksburg to Mission Ridge. In the spring of 1864, he was assigned to duty in the general hospital at Evansville, Ind., where he remained till his enlistment expired, December 6, 1864, when he returned to Elkhart. June 1, 1865, he took for a second partner Mrs. Esther Hover, of Elkhart, widow of Garret Hover, of Geauga County, Ohio. In 1865, he moved on a farm in Hillsdale County, Mich., and thence, in the fall of 1869, to this township, where he farmed till January, 1882, when he rented his farm and engaged in the grocery business at Bridgewater Centre. Mr. Hagaman served as Justice of the Peace while in Indiana, Michigan and Bridgewater Township, and is now a Notary Public. He is a Greenbacker in politics, and he and wife have been Good Templars for twenty-five years. In religion, they are Disciples. They have three children—Earl J., Eliza A. and George E.

MICHAEL HAINES was born in Maryland, February 10, 1810, and was one of the seven children of Abraham and Elizabeth (Flickinger) Haines, natives of said State. Michael lived with his parents in Mary-

land and in Columbiana County, Ohio, until twenty-six years of age, when he married Rebecca Lowe, a native of Maryland. There are now nine living children born to this marriage, five sons and four daughters—Jonathan M., Eli, Abraham, Jr., Charles and Hiram T., Melissa J., Lucretia, Elmira and Anna. About eighteen years after his marriage, Mr. Haines (having in the meantime tried other localities) came to this township and bought 160 acres of land which now, like those of the other old settlers, is a model farm. For some time he has retired from active work, and the farm is now superintended by his youngest son, Hiram T. Four of the sons, Jonathan M., Eli, Abraham and Charles, were soldiers in the late war, and Mr. Haines himself is a patriotic and reliable citizen. Hiram T. Haines, now in charge of the homestead, was born June 17, 1850, in Stark County, Ohio, and when about four years old, was brought by his father to his present home, where he has passed his life and acquired a fair common-school education. He is a promising and enterprising young man, and in politics is Independent, while his father, who had been a Democrat, is now inclined to Greenbackism.

JONATHAN M. HAINES, the eldest of a family of twelve children, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 15, 1838. His parents, Michael and Rebecca (Lowe) Haines, were natives of Maryland, and removed from Columbiana to Williams County when our subject was about fifteen years old. At the age of twenty-one, he started in life on his own account; went to Indiana; worked there till the war broke out, and then enlisted in the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served over three years, and was engaged in the Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga campaigns, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. On his return home, he assisted on his father's farm for awhile, and then bought eighty acres, to which he soon added forty more, and this farm is now one of the best improved in the township, with first-class outbuildings, wind pump, etc. His residence is a large, tasteful and expensive brick, and was finished in the summer of 1881. After his purchase of this land, he returned to Indiana, where he remained about two years. He then came back, and in a short time after married Mary Waterson, a native of Richland County, who was educated in Bryan, where she taught school several terms. To this marriage have been born four children—Alexander C., Walter L., Harriet and Emerson E. Mr. Haines is an influential and useful citizen, and in politics is a Republican.

ALONZO HART was born in Connecticut November 14, 1806, and was one of the eight sons of Abner and Alma (Thompson) Hart, natives of the same State. Alonzo received a high school education; and, at the age of sixteen, began clerking in a wholesale and retail store in Hartford.

He was also for a time engaged in teaching, and when twenty years of age left his father's home and went to clerking in Pennsylvania. He was also employed as a canal and railroad contractor, and in the latter capacity helped build some of the first railroads in the State of New York. November 14, 1837, Mr. Hart married Rachel Willyard, a native of Ravenna, Ohio, and, in 1843, brought his wife to this township, where he bought forty acres of land, which he has since increased to eighty acres, on which he has ever since resided. He has also owned other land in the county, as well as some town lots. He is the father of eleven living children—Thompson W., Homer C., Alonzo F., Leffert S., Aaron P., Alma A., John S., Oron O., Dayton F., Bion L. and Oliver W. Five of these sons served in the late war. All the male members of his family are Republican in politics, and he has served as Township Clerk for sixteen or seventeen years; as Justice of the Peace for three years, and as Postmaster for about fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are both Grangers and members of the Good Templars' Order, and among the leading families of the township.

ROSWELL HICKOK, SR., is a native of Monroe County, N. Y.; was born October 20, 1819, and is the youngest of the three children of David C. and Lucy (Tillotson) Hickok, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively. About the year 1820, the elder Hickok moved to Lorain County, Ohio, where he bought a farm of fifty-three acres, on which he lived till his death February 17, 1849, Roswell being then with him. April 22, 1845, Roswell Hickok married Polly Shephard, who was born in Nunda Township, Allegany County (now Livingston), N. Y., April 14, 1824, and was the daughter of Clark and Polly (Johnson) Shephard, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Hickoks were among the early settlers of Ohio, being the seventh family to locate in Huntington Township, Lorain County, when the Indians were far more numerous than the whites. Roswell Hickok, who had taken charge of his father's farm in 1841, remained upon it till 1853, when he came to this township and purchased 160 acres of land, his present homestead, with the exception of forty acres presented to his son Thomas M. Mr. and Mrs. Hickok are members of Grange 441, at Pioneer, and in politics he is a Republican. He has served as Justice of the Peace for three terms, and has filled nearly every office in the township. Until within the past three years, he was an extensive cattle-dealer and stock-raiser; but being, like his wife, in the decline of life, has relinquished his more active pursuits for needed rest.

SIDNEY S. HILL was born in Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y., February 7, 1826, and is one of the nine children of Henry and Mary (Avery) Hill, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Ver-

mont, who were married in Royalton, a few miles from the grand cataract. Sidney lived with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he married Mary L. Graves, a native of New York, and brought her to this township, where he settled on a farm of fifty acres, which he has since increased to 160, and on which he still resides. His first log cabin is still standing, and is at present used for sheltering stock, but in its day was considered to be an extra fine dwelling for the backwoods. Mrs. Hill, who was a highly educated lady, and is said to have been one of the most beautiful and intelligent of whom any pioneer could boast as a wife, died January 26, 1873, leaving behind three of the seven children she had borne her husband—Henry M., Charles S. and Rachel M., the last a promising music teacher. Four years after Sidney had settled here, his father and eldest brother also came, but soon went to Noble County, Ind., where the father died in 1869, and where the brother still lives. The mother also survives, and, at the age of ninety-two, retains the use of her faculties to a remarkable degree. In October, 1873, Sidney S. Hill married his second wife, Mary O. Mack, a native of Ohio, who has borne her husband two children—Mary A. and Grace. Mr. Hill is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and since Lincoln's time has been a Republican. He has held the office of Township Treasurer for the unusual period of seventeen years, and in 1880 was Real Estate Assessor of the township. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and was initiated in 1861.

GEORGE HODSON was born in Richland County, Ohio, May 7, 1842, and is the eldest of the seven children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Hodson, natives respectively of Lincolnshire, England, and Pennsylvania. (Further information relating to the parents will be found in the biographical history of Madison Township.) Besides the ordinary common-school education, George Hodson had the advantage of instruction at the Normal School of Pioneer. He then began teaching in the district, and was thus engaged for seven terms. In 1863, he entered the Union army as a private and served under Hancock, Burnside and others; rose to a Lieutenancy and was brevetted Captain for his gallantry. In 1866, he bought his present farm, which now consists of 200 acres, well improved with good buildings, wind pump, etc. At the age of twenty-seven, he married Emeline Back, a native of this township, who has borne him five children—Albert C., Dora Bell, Loretta, Alice and Libbie. In politics, he is independent, voting rather for the proper man and principle than for a party. He has been a Granger, and is altogether an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

JOBE HODSON was born July 17, 1845, in Richland County, near Mansfield, Ohio, and is one of the six living children of Thomas and Eliz-

abeth (Stephenson) Hodson, natives respectively of Lincolnshire, England, and the Keystone State. He came to this township, with his parents, in 1854, and in 1855 they located on the present homestead. His father is now a prominent citizen of Pioneer, whither he went in 1870, and further information regarding him will be found in the biographical history of Madison Township, this volume. Jobe Hodson received his education partly in Bridgewater and partly in Bryan. He has taught school about ten terms, and his well-selected library and tasteful surroundings generally indicate him as a man of refinement and studious habits. He was married, December 11, 1873, to Sarah E. Hill, who was born in Pennsylvania February 28, 1855. Her parents, Edwin R. and Henrietta (Thorp) Hill, are natives of New York, and at present are residents of Bridgewater Township. The year of his marriage, Jobe and his wife were installed in the old homestead, where there has been born to them three children—Thomas E., John and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, for a time, belonged to the Pioneer Grange, and he has acted as agent for several agricultural implement manufacturing companies. He has dealt considerably in live stock, and has always taken great interest in educational matters.

ROBERT V. HODSON was born in Richland County, Ohio, June 8, 1845, the elder of two sons born to John and Susan (Jump) Hodson, the former a native of England and the latter of Maryland. This couple died when Robert V. was quite young, and the latter was reared by his grandmother and step-grandfather, both of English birth. His early opportunities for an education were quite limited, and at the age of twenty-one he withdrew from his home at his grandmother's and went to work for a short time in Huron County and then came to Superior Township, this county, and settled on the land left him by his father. In 1870, he married Miss Mary Neal, of this county, but a separation was had, and, in 1874, he married Susan R. Burns, a native of Maryland. In October, 1876, he came to this township and purchased eighty acres of excellent land, on which he has ever since resided. In politics, he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is the father of three children—Theodore S., John G. and Thomas R., and has ever been regarded as an upright man and worthy citizen.

RICHARD F. LAMSON, M. D., was born in Utica, Licking Co., Ohio, February 20, 1838, and was the eldest of three children of Andrew and Clarinda (Hughes) Lamson. The father was born near Burlington, Vt., and came to Licking County when about six years of age. At the age of seventeen he began his trade of saddle and harness maker, and lived at Utica and Etna until about 1855, when he went to Norristown, Butler County, and bought a farm. The mother was a native of Licking

County, and her grandfather, Elias Hughes, was a noted scout during the Revolutionary war. Richard F. lived with his parents till his fifteenth year, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, but was compelled by ill-health to retire without graduating within six months of commencement. About 1851, his health having been partially restored, he went to Butler, Ind., where he alternately taught school and studied medicine under Dr. Madden. In 1859, he attended one course of lectures at Cleveland Medical College, and, in 1861, went to Bryan and commenced practice in partnership with Dr. Jump, and three years later entered Cincinnati Medical College. In 1866, he began practice in Bridgewater, and, in 1867, returned to Cincinnati and there graduated; he now ranks as one of the best physicians in the county. May 7, 1861, he married Elizabeth W. Wonzor, a native of Erie County, Ohio, and daughter of Ramsforde and Elizabeth Wonzor, the former a native of New York and the latter of South Carolina. Mrs. Lamson is a graduate of Ann Arbor (Mich.) University, and is a lady of unusual attainments. She has borne her husband one daughter—Maud.

JACOB LANTZ, a wealthy farmer, was born October 11, 1839, in Crawford County, Ohio, the son of John and Catharine Lantz, both natives of France. The elder Lantz was a farmer, and both parents belonged to the Lutheran Church. Somewhere about 1833, they came to the United States and settled in Crawford County, where the father died in September, 1842. The family began to separate as each of the children became of age, and, about 1864, Jacob came to this township with his mother; here he bought 210 acres of land, about half of which was improved, and on this they lived for five years, when he was married to Emma E. Backus, who was born in Bridgewater Township. Her parents, Clark and Susannah (Heritage) Backus, were natives respectively of Connecticut and of England, and her father was among the first settlers of Bridgewater. She has borne her husband three children—Fred, Maud and Frank. Mr. Lantz has bought an additional farm of 118 acres, on which he now resides, and of his original 210 acres has disposed of 160 to F. W. Shammel. In 1881, Mr. L. commenced the erection of one of the most expensive and tasteful mansions in the township. It is to be heated with furnaces, and will have all the other modern improvements, and will be, when completed, quite an ornament to the section.

WHALON LINDSAY was born in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., August 15, 1822, and is the eldest of five children born to Francis W. and Polly (Adams) Lindsay, the former born in East Canada of Scotch descent, and the latter in Vermont. The elder Lindsay farmed in Essex County, N. Y., until October 1, 1836, when he moved to Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he remained till June 7, 1837. He then took the steamer

William Penn, at Dunkirk, for Chicago, but at Detroit the vessel was condemned, and thence he and family went to Eckford, Calhoun Co., Mich. December 12, 1839, Whalon came to this township, and, February 2, 1840, the rest of the family followed. They bought eighty acres of land on Section 23, at $5 per acre, built a log cabin without nails or boards, and paid for the farm in work. Mr. Lindsay was married, November 1, 1854, to Julia E. Sumner, born in Essex County, N. Y., October 21, 1828, but then a resident of Thompson, Geauga Co., Ohio. Her parents, Ira and Lydia (Walker) Sumner, were natives of Vermont and Rhode Island respectively, and her grandfather, Capt. Sumner, served in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay resided on the homestead until 1858, when they moved to their present farm of 184 acres, then improved with about the best house in the township. In 1859, the elder Mr. Lindsay died, and Whalon then cared for the whole family as his own. He is a member of the Church of God, and his wife has always inclined toward Presbyterianism. When about twenty-three years of age, he was elected Township Assessor, and has held several other township offices. His only child is now dead.

MISS JANE LINDSAY was born in Bridgeport Township June 24, 1844, the youngest daughter of four children born to Francis W. and Polly (Adams) Lindsay, the former a native of Canada and the latter of the State of New York. These worthy people, who had been among the earliest settlers of the township, died respectively in 1859 and 1871, sincerely mourned by our subject and other surviving relatives, and an extended circle of friends. Since their death Miss Lindsay, who had received a very fair education, has been leading a quiet and refined retired life in her present home, universally esteemed for her gentle, amiable and benevolent disposition.

ABRAHAM MARTIN was born January 16, 1820, in Lancaster County, Penn., and was one of the ten children of David and Barbara Martin, also natives of the Keystone State. Abraham Martin lived with his parents till twenty-six years of age, and then went out to work on his own account. August 2, 1846, he married Nancy J. Henaman, of Pennsylvania, where her parents, John and Catharine Henaman, were also born. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Martin came to Ohio, stopping awhile in Stark County, and then removing to Crawford County, where he remained for nine years. He then came to this township and settled on his present farm of 120 acres, and this is considered to be one of the best stock and general farms in the township, being improved with good buildings and a wind pump, and possessing a rich soil. Mr. M. also owns a good forty-acre lot some two miles west of his homestead. He has held several township offices, and is one of Bridgewater's best citizens. He

and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and have a family of five children living—John, Samuel, Barbara, Mary and Abraham, Jr.

BENJAMIN F. MORRIS, a native of Pennsylvania, was born August 10, 1830, and was one of the eleven children of William and Hannah (Smith) Morris, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. The parents moved to Stark County, this State, about 1835, and when about twenty-three years of age Benjamin F. left his home and came to Bryan, this county, where he remained a short time, and then bought his present home in Bridgewater of 120 acres, and subsequently purchased ninety acres more in the northern part of the township. June 1, 1855, Mr. Morris married Mary J. Crowl, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. This lady died in 1863, leaving four children—Elizabeth H., William H., Sarah A. and George E. In 1865, Mr. Morris married Harriet Umbenhaur, a native of Williams County, and to this marriage have been born four children—Mary C., Thomas L., Theodosia H. and Ford B. The Morris family is a very ancient one, for this country, and can be traced back to the Jamestown settlers of Virginia, and its respectability is well sustained by its present representative. In politics, Mr. Morris is strongly Republican, and he has been intrusted by that party with the administration of several township offices; in religion, he leans toward Universalism.

ELI F. PARKER is one of the eight children born to Celius E. and Melinda (Fast) Parker, and had his birth in Ashland County, Ohio, May 19, 1850. The father still lives in Ashland, and with him Eli made his home till he was nineteen years of age, when he came to Bridgewater Township, and resided with his brother for a time, and then with his sister. In 1873, he married Miss Julia P. Brandebery, a native also of Ashland, but a resident of this township. He brought his bride to his present home, then owned by his father, from whom he purchased it in 1875. It includes seventy-four acres of as good land as there is in the township, and the present owner is keeping it up to its full yielding capacity. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the United Brethren Church, and in politics Mr. Parker has always been on the side of the Republicans. He takes rank among the most intelligent and enterprising young farmers in the township.

JOEL PRIEST, the eldest of six children of Levi and Ellen (Smith) Priest, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio, was born in Holmes County, in the last-named State, December 12, 1832. Having received a good common-school education, Joel left his parents when about eighteen years old, and came to Bryan, this county, where he was employed for twenty years running stationary engines, at which he was an expert. September 27, 1860, he married Catherine Swartz, a native of Ohio, and

to their union have been born eight children—Mary A., Alice, Frank, John, Emma, Cora, Leo and James V. About 1870, he came to this township and located on his present farm, comprising eighty acres of excellent land, on which he has ever since resided, with the exception of one year passed at milling. He is a Democrat in national politics, and has filled the local position of Township Trustee. He is a member of Fountain City Lodge, No. 314, I. O. O. F., and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an intelligent man and public-spirited citizen.

ALFRED RILEY, County Commissioner, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 11, 1832, and was one of the five children born to John and Drusilla (Carr) Riley, also natives of Stark. Alfred's mother died when he was about six years of age, and he then went to reside with a sister, also a resident of Stark, who, with her husband, removed to Williams County in 1845, Alfred accompanying her. He received a good common-school education, and at the age of eighteen began to work out by the month on his own account, until, when about twenty-three, he married Eliza Kollar, a native of Wayne County. He then bought fifty acres of land in Superior Township, on which he lived for about seven years, when he sold it and bought his present farm of 100 acres, and forty acres east of it, in this township, all of which is rich in soil, nearly all under cultivation, and improved with excellent buildings, wind pump, etc. In politics, Mr. Riley has always been a Republican; he has served as Trustee of his township, and in 1880 was elected County Commissioner, of which office he is now the incumbent. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were the parents of six children, viz.: Leonora, Emma (deceased), Mary E., Lida, William and Cora Belle. The eldest daughter is married, and her husband is assisting in the cultivation of the home farm.

FREDERICK W. SHAMMEL was born in Tiffin, Ohio, May 21, 1852, and was the only child of Frederick and Margaret (Lantz) Shammel, natives of Germany. The elder Shammel, who was a livery stable keeper in Tiffin, went to California when Fred W. was about a year old, and, as nothing has been heard of him since, the supposition is that he is dead. The mother continued to live at Tiffin till 1869, when she was again married. Soon after the departure of the elder Shammel, Fred was taken charge of by Jacob Lantz, a wealthy farmer of this township. He received a good common-school education, and when about twenty years old settled on his present farm of 110 acres, over ninety of which are under cultivation. March 7, 1875, he married Miss Elizabeth Morris, a native of this township, and to their union have been born two children—Frank and Fred. With the exception of one vote cast for the Greenback ticket, Mr. Shammel has always given his suffrage to the Democrats.

TIMOTHY W. STOCKING was born in Madison County, N. Y., January 1, 1818, and is one of eight children born to John A. and Polly (Train) Stocking, the former a native of New York and the latter born near Boston. The elder Mr. Stocking was a minister of the denomination known as Christians, and was one of the pioneers of that society. About 1821, he moved with his family to Tioga County, Penn.; remained there two or three years, then returned to Steuben County, N. Y., where he died in 1836. Two years later, Timothy, then twenty years old, married Sarah Adams, a native of Wayne County, N. Y., and daughter of Joseph and Fanny Adams. The newly wedded pair emigrated to Washtenaw County, Mich., where he worked as carpenter at Ann Arbor and other points till about 1853, when he came to this township and bought his present farm and several other lots, which he sold about fifteen years ago. About 1866, Mr. Stocking went to Bryan, and remained there about three years, serving as Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. He has also served three terms as County Commissioner, and has held the offices of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Township Clerk and Township Trustee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., was a Granger and is a Republican. To his marriage with Miss Adams were born four children, viz., Joseph E., Frances L. (deceased), Julia A. (deceased) and Adelaide.

GEORGE W. STRONG was born February 24, 1820, in Allegany County, N. Y., and was the youngest of nineteen children born to Luther and Abigail (Woodruff) Strong, both natives of Connecticut. When George W. was eight years of age, his parents removed to Potter County, Penn., where his father died. In 1842, George married Jane Vaninwegen, a native of the Genesee Valley, N. Y., and a year later he bought a farm in Potter County, which he cultivated for two years; then engaged at milling, and then at cabinet-making until thirty-four years of age, when he moved to Ovid, Mich., and worked as millwright and carpenter for two years, when he lost his wife. In 1857, he married Mrs. Susannah Fuller, a native of Ohio. In 1861, he entered the army and took part in the famous battle of Shiloh, afterward performing hospital duties. In August, 1863, he came to Williams County, and resumed his old occupation of milling, for which he has quite a talent, and ranks among the best in the business. His present mill (lath and shingle) was moved to this township in 1879, and with it he is doing a thriving business. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican. He has five children living—Iva and Walter H., who are at home; Eli, a millwright; Orno, editor of the Nashville (Mich.) *News*, and George, a business man. Mr. Strong stands very high in the esteem of his neighbors, and is regarded as an enterprising business man and valuable citizen.

MRS. ELIZABETH UMBINHAUR was born in May, 1818, in Canandaigua County, N. Y., and was one of the fifteen children of James and Abigail (Holce) Dean, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of New York. Mrs. Unbinhaur was married in 1837 to James Young, near Toledo, Ohio, and soon after moved to this township, and settled on a farm of eighty acres, her present home, being one of the early comers. Mr. Young died in 1840, leaving two children—Kercilda (living) and James E. (now deceased). About three years later, the widow was married to John Sherwin, a resident of Michigan, but subsequently of this township, who died of consumption about 1849, the father of two children, both deceased. In 1854, she married Mr. Umbinhaur, a native of Virginia, but then residing near Montpelier, this county. This gentleman died in 1871, leaving Mrs. Umbinhaur again a widow and mother of his two children—George (deceased) and Brice H., who now manages the farm. The latter was born October 26, 1856, received a good common school education, and is an intelligent and enterprising agriculturist. Mr. Sherwin was Postmaster at the time of his death, when he was succeeded by J. W. Back, and the then Widow Sherwin was appointed assistant, and kept the office in her present residence.

ALEXANDER WATERSTON (deceased), was a baker and farmer, was born March 6, 1805, in Dalkeith, Scotland, and was the elder of the two children born to Simon, Sr., and Janet (Thorburn) Waterston, both natives of Scotland. He received a plain education, and was taught the baking business, and the greater part of his early manhood was passed at his grandfather's house. September 15, 1829, he married Janet Forrest, a native of Pennycuct, Scotland. For two years after, he worked at his trade, and then came to America, settled in Belmont County, Ohio, where he farmed ten years, then bought land in Richland County, farming there eleven years, and then came to this township and purchased 580 acres, which he cultivated till his death, March 11, 1875. His widow is still living on the homestead with her son William, and on her seventy-seventh birthday, August 20, 1882, was in the enjoyment of good health, and possessed her faculties well preserved. Alexander was an honorable man and a good citizen, and died a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious faith. Of this faith his widow is likewise a firm adherent. The surviving children of eleven born to this couple are six in number, viz., Simon, Thomas, James, William, Mary Haines and Elizabeth Culbertson.

WILLIAM T. WATERSTON, son of Alexander Waterston, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 25, 1841, and came to this township with his parents. He received a good common school education, and when twenty-four years old enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in Virginia ten months, on guard duty, when the war closed, and received his discharge December, 1865. October 5, 1876, he married Lucretia K. Haines, a native of Columbiana County, this State, born January 5, 1851, and daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Lowe) Haines, natives respectively of Ohio and Maryland. The young couple took up their residence on the home farm, of which William has had charge ever since his father's death in 1875, and which up to the present time he has prosperously conducted. Mr. Waterston is one of Bridgewater's most reliable citizens, and in the "blackleg" days was a member of the "Regulators." In politics, he has ever been a stanch Republican. His well-stored library shows a cultivated taste, and the old homestead and its surroundings indicate that they are under the control of a discreet and intelligent master. He is the father of two children—Ursula L. and Augusta.

SIMON WATERSTON, the eldest of the eleven children of Alexander and Janet (Forrest) Waterston, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 20, 1830. The father was a baker by trade, and emigrated to the United States in 1831. He was followed by his family, who arrived at the port of New York July 4, 1832. He then went to what is now the State of West Virginia, remained one year, and moved thence to Belmont County, this State, where he remained eight years, engaged in farming. Thence he removed to Richland County, in 1842, bought eighty acres of land, and resided on it twelve years, and thence, in September, 1853, removed to this township and purchased one-half section of land, Simon, then twenty-three years old, taking the middle eighty acres, and, in 1869, adding the west eighty to his possession, which he has rescued from the primitive forest and improved with excellent buildings, wind mills, stock, and everything necessary to make it one of the model farms of the county. April 13, 1854, he married Cyrena Lindsay, a native of Essex County, N. Y., and daughter of Francis W. and Polly (Adams) Lindsay. Her parents moved from New York to Michigan about 1832, remained there eight years, and, in 1840, came to this township, where the daughter was married. Mr. Waterston has been a Freemason since 1861, and an Odd Fellow since 1879. He has served as Township Trustee several terms, has been a Notary Public and Township Treasurer for several years. In 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was under Gen. Thomas in Kentucky, with Gen. Buell in his famous march to Shiloh and his retreat north; then with Rosecrans and Thomas respectively until the fall of Atlanta, when, as Lieutenant, he was ordered to take the surplus baggage of the Fourteenth Corps back to Bridgeport, Ala., where he remained until Sherman's army reached Washington, when he joined the

command, and was discharged in July, 1865. Mr. Waterston received a good common-school education in his youth, and his wife was a school-teacher at the age of sixteen. They became the parents of five children —George T., an infant, deceased, Anna C., Frank L. and Jennie A. Mr. W. is a stanch Republican, having been one of the twenty-six who organized that party in Williams County.

THOMAS F. WATERSTON was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in March, 1834, and is the second of the six surviving children born to Alexander and Janet (Forrest) Waterston. Thomas received a fair common-school education while residing in Belmont and Richland Counties with his parents. He came with them to this township in September, 1858, and this has been his home ever since. When about twenty-two, Thomas began working for himself, and, at the age of twenty-seven, married Lucinda Knapp, a native of Ohio. He then settled on his present farm, which comprises 200 acres of as fine land as there is in the township, and which is improved with good buildings, wind pump, etc. His residence is a fine, large, tasteful frame, and was built in 1877. He is a thoroughgoing farmer, energetic and enterprising, and a worthy and reliable citizen. In politics, he is a Republican, and his religious faith is that of the United Brethren. He is the father of two children—Ida M. and Edwin—and he is rearing two whom he has adopted—Frank Goodrich and Berton Dorn.

THOMAS E. WHITNEY was born in New York City December 25, 1844, and is the eldest son of Mervin N. and Esther (Underhill) Whitney, respectively natives of Connecticut and New York, and of English descent. The Pell and Underhill families are quite numerous on the line between New York and Connecticut, and our subject derives his descent from their founders, Lord Pell and Lord Underhill, the latter having been his great-grandfather. Mervin N. Whitney was engaged in ship and house building in New York, and, a few years before the late war, came to Akron, Ohio, and erected the only steam flouring mills in the place, and they are still standing. Here he died within a few years; the family became separated, and Thomas E. came to this township. Having received a very fair common-school education, and possessing a good share of energy, he pushed his way along through the world, and, April 13, 1863, married Lila M. Ames, a native of Erie County, Ohio, and daughter of Calvin and Chrisan (Garrison) Ames, who were both born in New York. During the war, Mr. Whitney enlisted in Hoffman's Battalion, doing garrison duty on Johnson's Island, and received his discharge July 18, 1865. Two or three years later, he bought thirty acres of land, lying partly in this township and partly on the other side of the Michigan line, and farmed until 1869, when he engaged in gen-

eral merchandising. In 1882, he joined Mr. Steadman in the lumber business, at which he is still profitably engaged. His children are three in number, and bear the names of Waldo, Hattie L. and Eddie.

JOHN W. WISMAN, merchant and Postmaster at Ainger, was born August 8, 1833, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is one of the eleven children of George and Susanna (Brannon) Wisman, natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio, who came to Williams County in the fall of 1836, and settled in Superior Township on 320 acres of entered land, where the father still resides. October 16, 1862, John W. married Mary E. Bechtol, a native of this county, and settled on 120 acres in Madison Township. In 1864, he moved to this township and bought and cleared up 160 acres, on which he made his home. In 1873, he went to Northwest Township and remained till April, 1875, when he went in partnership with George Covell at Ainger. Nine months later Mr. Covell withdrew, and Mr. Wisman has continued the business since on his own account, and now has a first-class country store, carrying a stock of goods valued at about $5,000. He was appointed Postmaster at the time of the establishment of the office at Ainger in 1880. He served in the late war, and was stationed most of the time at Bermuda Hundred, Va. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are the parents of three children—George W., Libbie and Leroy. He is a Republican in politics, and has been elected to several township offices, but has invariably declined serving; he is gentlemanly, enterprising, and a thoroughgoing business man.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NATHAN A. ALVORD, the fifth child of Justus and Hannah Alvord, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., August 17, 1834. At the age of seventeen, he emigrated to Illinois, and the next fifteen years were spent working in various parts of that State, in Minnesota and in Iowa. October 7, 1856, he married Melinda Landon, and to their union were born seven children, as follows: Hiram L., Harriet, Mary R., Clara E. (all deceased) Luella M., Charles H. and Florence B. In 1857, he moved to Camden, Mich., where he owns a good farm of 160 acres, on which he now resides. The same year, he established a store in Camden, which he conducted until 1869, when he returned to farming. He received a good common-school education in his youth, and was well qualified for any position. In politics, he is a Republican, and in 1880 was elected to the State Legislature from the Second District of Hillsdale County, Mich. He is a member of Camden Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 245, and also of

Camden Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 312, and is a substantial member of the community in which he lives.

HENRY D. ALVORD, born in Allegany County, N. Y., July 31, 1838, is the son of Justus and Hannah (Thorp) Alvord, natives of Massachusetts, of English descent, and parents of eight children, five of whom are still living—Hiram B., David H., Edward E., Nathan A. and Henry D. In 1841, the parents came to this State, bringing Henry D. with them, and stopped in Fulton County until the spring of 1843, when they removed to this township, where the father ended his days. Henry D. worked on the home farm till nineteen years old, went to Bureau County, Ill., for a year, returned and passed the next four years in attending school and again assisting on the farm. September 18, 1860, he wedded Mary E. Skiles, a native of Holmes County, Ohio. In 1864, he began business at Primrose, carrying on a dry goods store, an ashery, and filling the position of Postmaster. In 1866, he moved to Camden, Mich., and the next year found him in Iowa. In 1870, he returned to the old homestead, of which he bought 100 acres. Mr. Alvord is an enterprising and public-spirited man; is a Republican, and has held many public offices. He served as Justice of the Peace from 1873 to 1879; was appointed Notary Public in 1879, and still retains the appointment, and in 1881 was appointed Postmaster at Alvordton. In the spring of 1881, with the advent of the railroad, he purchased an additional farm and laid out the town of Alvordton, and procured the location of the station at the place, which is now growing rapidly. In 1882, he erected a fine brick hotel, which has added to the importance of the promising village. He is the father of two children—Florence M., now a successful teacher, and Justus E.

JOHN T. BORTON is a native of Ohio, and was born in Williams County, February 9, 1845, being the third of a family of ten children of his parents, John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Borton. They were farmers, and John remained at home, employed on his father's farm, until grown to man's estate. He was married, October 2, 1864, to Miss Melvina J. Jacoby, and to this union have been added four children, viz., Marion E. B., Ellen D., Minnie M. and John. Mr. and Mrs. Borton are members of the M. E. Church and of Mill Creek Grange. Mr. Borton is a strong Republican, and his patriotism showed itself in the late war. He enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served for eight months, when failing health obliged him to leave the service. In 1867, he moved with his family to a farm of eighty acres in Fulton County, and in 1870 they settled on their farm of 117 acres in this township, which has since been their home, and is in a fine state of cultivation, being plentifully stocked with a great variety of fruits.

WILLIAM H. CLAY, one of the four children of John and Margaret Clay, was born in York County, Penn.. September 16, 1824. The family moved to Richland County, Ohio, when William H. was but four years of age, and on the farm there located by them he worked until twenty-five years of age. April 2, 1849, he married Miss Nancy Keith, of Richland County, who bore him three children—Mrs. Margaret Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth Clifton, of Michigan, and Sebastian A., and died April 14, 1865. In 1851, Mr. Clay took up his residence in this township, and now owns a finely cultivated farm of 120 acres. June 1, 1867, he married Lea Netz, a member of the German Baptist Church, by whom he became the father of one child—John H. Mr. Clay is one of the leading citizens of his township, has held the office of Township Trustee for several years, and is a sagacious and prosperous farmer.

GEORGE S. COPELAND was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 24, 1831, the son of John and Sarah (Sharp) Copeland, who came from Lincolnshire, England, and are the parents of seven children. George S. passed two years of his youth in Canada in the lumber business, and subsequently employed himself at various occupations in the States until he was thirty years of age. January 1, 1861, he wedded Barbara Moyer, of Wayne County, Ohio, who became the mother of four children, three of whom are still living—Mrs. Sarah N. Gifford, Mary E. and Esther M. In 1862, he settled in this township on a rich and well-improved farm of 120 acres, and still resides thereon. He is a member of the Church of God, of which he is a licensed preacher and a leading member, and is fully recognized by his neighbors as an upright and temperate man. In politics, he is independent, and casts his vote for the candidate who will, in his opinion, best perform the duties of the office sought.

JOHN P. FALKNER was born in Baden, Germany, August 18, 1816, and was one of eight children born to John and Ann Falkner. The father was a shoemaker, and this trade was also followed by John P. a great part of his life. June 17, 1847, he was married, in his native country, to Margaret Loutenmilth, and to their union were born seven children, two of whom are dead. The five living are Mrs. Phœbe Fackler, Mrs. Margaret Whipple, Alexander, Charles and Mary. In 1849, he emigrated to this country and settled in Richland County, Ohio, where he followed his trade till 1861, when he came to this township and bought the farm of 120 acres on which he now lives, and which is well cultivated and improved with good buildings. Mr. Falkner is a self-made man, is a leading member in the United Brethren Church, of which his wife is also a member, and in politics sympathizes with the Democratic party.

RICHARD GAMBLE is a native of England and was born January 25, 1840. His parents, Edward and Sarah (Dickinson) Gamble were both natives of England, and emigrated to this country with their four children when Richard was but two years of age. They came first to Sandusky County, Ohio, removing the year following to Richland County, and three years after to Fulton (then Williams) County, where the father still lives. Richard received a good common school education, and remained at home working his father's farm until the age of thirty, when he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Hillsdale County, Mich., where he lived two years, after which he embarked in the grocery business at Fayette, Ohio, remaining three years; he then spent a year on the home farm, when he decided to locate in Primrose; here he purchased property and put in a stock of dry goods and groceries; but, needing more room, the year following he erected a large and commodious building, where he carries a fine stock of goods, valued at $5,500, and has a prosperous trade. Mr. Gamble was united in marriage in Fulton County, December 25, 1874, to Miss Ellen Stahl, a native of New York, and they have three children—Bertha E., Alcie B. and Norman A.

GEORGE KELLER is a native of Lebanon County, Penn., and was born December 3, 1816. He was the fourth of the six children of William and Sarah (Saltzaber) Keller, also natives of Pennsylvania. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Richland County, this State, where they settled and where he was reared to manhood. April 17, 1844, he married Eliza Miller, of York County, Penn. In 1846, he moved to Lucas County, Ohio, and in 1849 removed to Fulton County. In the spring of 1870, he again changed his residence, coming to this township and locating on the farm of ninety-five acres where he yet resides. His farm is rich in soil, is well cultivated, and is improved with excellent buildings. In politics, Mr. Keller is independent, supporting only such men and issues as meet with the approval of his judgment. In religion, both he and wife are Lutheran and belong to the church conducted under the auspices of that denomination.

WILLIAM KNOFF, M. D., was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, February 11, 1834, and is the second of nine children born to John and Mary (Reid) Knoff, who were natives respectively of New York and Virginia. His father was a farmer, and gave his children good educational advantages. William Knoff attended school in Richland County, Ohio, and afterward studied medicine for three years under the tuition of Dr. Krall, practicing part of the time. In 1863 and 1864, he attended the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1864 located at Primrose, and in 1873 removed to Montpelier; but after an eight years' stay at the latter place, decided to return to Primrose, where he is now

located with a highly successful practice. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Elizabeth Alleman, of Richland County, Ohio, October 27, 1864, and their children are six in number—Effie R., Della M., Willis L., Almeda G., Nora B. and Bertha (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Knoff are members of the Disciples' Church. In politics, Dr. Knoff votes independently of any party—for the best men and measures, according to his convictions.

THERON LANDON, the first settler in Mill Creek Township, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., May 21, 1814, and was of English descent. His father died when Theron was seven years of age, and for some time thereafter he drifted about in various parts of the East. Finally, in the fall of 1835, he settled on a farm of 160 acres in this township. His mother came with him, and here died April 20, 1836. This was the first case of mortality in the township. June 7, 1836, he married Harriet Bates, of New York. He laid out the now defunct town of Hamer, and was the first Postmaster in this part of the county. He was also the first Justice of the Peace in the township, and held the office for several years. In politics, he was originally a Whig; but after the disintegration of that once powerful party, he became an ardent Republican, and has never since changed his fealty to this organization.

JOHN LIPPY, a native of York County, Penn., was born November 25, 1826, one of eight children of John and Barbara (Rhodes) Lippy, the former of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. He was reared in Richland County, Ohio, and, at the age of nineteen, learned there the shoemaker's trade. In the fall of 1852, he came to reside in Mill Creek Township, and has continued to live here down to the present time. The first sixteen years of his life here, he devoted to working at his trade, in which he met with abundant success. On April 12, 1865, he married Mary Manning, of Hillsdale, Mich., and to their union have been born thre children, of whom two are still living—Barbara L. and William G. In 1866, he located on the farm of 100 acres where he now has his residence, and which is well cultivated and improved with comfortable and substantial buildings, surrounded with everything that tends to make home pleasant and enjoyable. In politics, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

GEORGE W. McFARLAND is a native of Frederick County, Va., and was born January 1, 1803. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the fourth of twelve children born to Leven and Sarah (Bonecutter) McFarland. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and his father served in the war of 1812. George W. came to this State in 1831, and for nine years resided in Muskingum County, where for six years he followed his trade as cooper. He subsequently moved to Knox County;

and, in 1849, settled in that part of Williams which afterward became Fulton County. In 1854, he came to this township, and located on the farm where he now resides. He was married, July 2, 1831, to Sarah A. Jennings, also a native of Frederick County, Va., and to their union have been born eleven children, seven of whom are still living, viz.: Charles J., John W., Abram F., Elmore, Newton, Mrs. Sarah Eley and Mrs. Elmira Ziggler. Of these, Charles J. and John W. were gallant soldiers during the late war, and took part in a number of desperate engagements. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and are among the most highly respected families of the township.

WILLIAM PAGE was born in Sussex, England, November 27, 1820. His parents William and Martha (Eason) Page, were English, and their family consisted of nine children. William Page came to Canada in 1840, where he purchased a farm of fifty acres. In the fall of 1852, he came to Mill Creek Township, and bought forty acres of land, subsequently adding forty acres more, and now owns a rich and finely improved farm of eighty acres, with good buildings, which he has acquired by his own energy and perseverance. The parents emigrated to this country in 1860; came to Williams County, making their home with their children until their death. Mr. William Page was for a long time identified with the Republican party, but subsequently became a Greenbacker. November, 19, 1847, he married Miss Sarah Wilson, a native of Vermont, and their family of five children are all living in this township, viz.: Mrs. Sarah Shaffer, Mrs. Maria Kuney, George O., Mary E. and William. Mr. Page is a member of Hamer Grange, No. 606. He enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war.

JOSEPH REASONER was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., January 31, 1814, and was the eldest of eight children of Talmond and Desire (Burdick) Reasoner, both of Dutchess County, N. Y. He passed his earlier years in his native State, farming and working on the Erie Canal. In 1837, he came with his parents to this township, and settled on 160 acres, and was, of course, one of the earliest pioneers in this part of the county. January 10, 1839, he married Catherine Welden, of Montgomery County, N. Y., and to their union were born four children, two of whom are still living—Mrs. Catherine Repp, of Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio, and Mrs. Matilda Barber, of Dimondale, Eaton Co., Mich. Mrs. Reasoner died May 3, 1844, and September 16, 1864, Mr. Reasoner married Leah Lavely, of Holmes County, Ohio. To this union six children have been born, viz.: Frances C., William T. S., George H. T., Albert E., Dora E. and Mercy I. In politics, Mr. Reasoner is a Republican, and he has filled many offices, among which have been those of

County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace (for twenty-four years), Township Trustee, Assessor, Infirmary Director, etc. In 1875, he removed to and settled on the farm of 120 acres in Fulton County, where he now lives.

JACOB REASONER, son of Talmond and Desire (Burdick) Reasoner, of Dutchess County, N. Y., was born in Yates County, N. Y., January 18, 1826. In 1837, his parents came to this township, and with them he lived until 1852, when he became proprietor of the West Unity House, at West Unity, Brady Township, this county. This he soon abandoned, and in 1854 went to Adrian, Mich., where for two years he worked in the machine shops, and then moved to Eaton County, Mich., where he settled on the eighty acre farm he at present occupies. He was married January 2, 1847, to Amelia B. Gerver, of Richland County, Ohio, who bore him one child—William H. His wife died September 9, 1848, and September 9, 1852, he married Jane E. Wilson, of Adrian, Mich. To this union were born four children, of whom three are living —Edgar J., William E. and Cora A. Mr. Reasoner is a Republican in politics, is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a valuable member of the community in which he has cast his lot.

W. M. SEVRENCE is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Jefferson County December 28, 1815. He was the eldest of the eight children of his parents, David and Esther (Knapp) Sevrence, natives respectively of Vermont and New York. His parents removed to Huron County, Ohio, when W. M. was but four years of age, three years after to Seneca County, and shortly after to Crawford, where he grew to manhood. In 1835, his parents moved to Fulton County, where W. M. remained employed on his father's farm until twenty-six years of age. In 1842, he located on eighty acres for himself, where he stayed until the spring of 1850, when he purchased and settled on 160 acres in Mill Creek Township, which has since been the home of himself and family. Mr. Sevrence was married February 18, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Forman, of Delaware County, N. Y., and ten children have been born to this union, viz.: John K., William H., Mrs. Delia C. Persons, Mrs. Annice A. Stahl, Mrs. Phebe E. Bachman, David W., Mrs. Jessie C. Bachman, now living, and George E., Luther E. and Mrs. Sarah E. Johnson, deceased. Mr. Sevrence has always identified himself with the Republicans, and in earlier days held the office of Township Trustee.

ISAAC SHAEFFER is a native of the "Hoosier" State, and was born in Wayne County November 26, 1846, the sixth child of nine of Abraham and Elizabeth (Gerry) Shaeffer, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. His parents removed to De Kalb County, Ind., when he was but two years of age; Mr. Shaeffer received a liberal education,

and was for three years a student at Wolcottville Seminary, and a year at the Northwestern College at Plainfield, Ill., adding to his means by teaching winters. In 1874, Mr. Shaeffer went into the furniture business at Wolcottville, where he remained four years, when he sold out and spent two years traveling for a Cleveland firm. In 1880, he opened a drug store at Hamilton, Ind., and in September, 1881, removed to Alvordton, being one of the first merchants to locate in this promising little place. Mr. S. has made a thorough and conscientious study of his profession, and intends to follow the business through life. He joined his fortunes with Miss Alindia Eagley, at La Grange, Ind., December 29, 1872. Mrs. Shaeffer is the mother of two children, viz.: John H. and Ulysses E. She is a native of Erie County, Penn., and a member of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Shaeffer was formerly a member of the Republican party, but since the formation of the Greenback party has been identified with their interests.

JACOB SHANEOUR is the son of David and Lydia Shaneour and was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 10, 1837. In 1857, he accompanied his parents to Hillsdale County, Mich., where he resided until 1878, when he removed to this township and purchased his present farm, which is rich in soil and improved with substantial buildings. January 27, 1863, he married Elizabeth Hershberger, of Stark County, Ohio, and to this marriage have been born five children, viz.: Martha C., Lydia A., Jesse, Salina and Mina. Several years ago, Mr. Shaneour entered the ministry of the German Baptist Church in which he has ever since been an earnest and prominent worker, and is fully recognized by his fellow-townsmen as an intelligent and upright man.

MORRIS H. SMITH (deceased) was a native of Pennsylvania, born December 26, 1818, and son of John and Jane (Hamilton) Smith, who were the parents of ten children, all born in the State named above. In early youth Morris H. came to this State with his parents, who located in Cuyahoga County at first, but moved thence, in 1835, to Richland County. Here Morris was married, November 25, 1853, to Sarah A. Gault, who was born in Warren County, N. Y., July 15, 1832. Her father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and belonged to Argyle, N. Y.; her mother was born in Rutland County, Vt. They were parents of nine children, and with them moved to Richland County, where Mrs. Smith was chiefly reared. The last named, by her marriage with Mr. Smith, became the mother of five children, viz., H. W., of Colorado; Harry C., of Kansas; Malcolm G., Ruth M. (deceased), and Frank H. In 1854, the family moved to this township, where Mr. Smith died, November 11, 1864, his widow still surviving him. In youth, both Mr. and Mrs. Smith received a good academic education, and for twenty-two years Mr. Smith

made teaching his profession. The family are above the average in intelligence, and are held in general respect.

JOHN W. STURGEON is a native of York County, Penn., and was born April 26, 1814. His parents were Matthew and Sarah (Wantz) Sturgeon, and he was their only child. The father died when John W. was quite young. At the age of twenty-one, our subject left his native county, came West, and took up his residence in Richland County, Ohio, where he followed various pursuits for twelve years, among others that of weaving. In February, 1845, he married Catherine Lippy, of York County, Penn., and by her became the father of four children, viz., Mrs. Barbara E. Brown, of Hillsdale County, Mich.; John L., Sarah A. and David (deceased). In 1847, he came to this township, and settled on the eighty-acre farm he still occupies, which he has brought to a high stage of productiveness. He is in every respect a self-made man, having acquired everything he possesses by his own industry and management. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has several times been elected to offices of trust and profit, among them those of Township Clerk, which he held for many years, Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace, which last office he has filled for twelve years and still retains. His wife and himself are members of the German Reformed Church.

NORTHWEST TOWNSHIP.

C. M. BARSTOW, M. D., was born in Washington County, Ohio, February 7, 1855, and is one of a family of six born to Henry E. and Caroline (Woodward) Barstow. His father is by trade a cooper, and is now living at Bryan, this county, where he has charge of a shop. Our subject also learned the cooper trade, and worked at it until 1877, when he began to study medicine with Drs. Long and Riggs, of Bryan. In 1879, he began his medical course at the Wooster University, Cleveland, and there graduated in March, 1881, and immediately after came to Columbia, this township, to engage in practice. He is receiving a good share of the patronage of the town and vicinity, and his field also extends into Indiana; his practice is increasing rapidly, and promises to become quite lucrative.

DR. CHARLES BATES (deceased) was born in Morrow County, Ohio, January 4, 1842. He was a son of Calvin and Mercy (Eldridge) Bates, and came to Williams County, with his parents, in 1852. At the alarm of the late civil war, he was studying medicine with his brother, Dr. Orson Bates, at Columbia, and enlisted at the first call in Company B, First Michigan Infantry, but was soon discharged for the reason of

illness. In November, 1861, he again enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on organization of the regiment was appointed Sergeant Major, which position he held until his promotion to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1862. In May, 1863, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and in 1864 to be Captain, which commission he declined; he served until his discharge, April 9, 1865. Although unpretentious and without ostentation, Mr. Bates was regarded one of the best officers in the regiment, being uniformly kind and courteous, and ever ready and anxious for duty. After the war had closed, Mr. Bates re-engaged in the study of medicine, graduating at Ann Arbor (Mich.) University, March 27, 1867. He immediately began practice at his home in Columbia, so continuing until his death, March 23, 1881. His standing as a professional man was very high. Shortly after his graduation he was married, May 12, 1867, to Sarah M. Reeves, whose parents were among the early settlers of Northwest Township. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bates, five of whom are now living —Harrie, Jacob, Carrie, Carl and Charlie (twins). Mr. Bates had been Postmaster of Nettle Lake more than twelve years, and the same post-office is now managed by his widow, who also keeps a full line of stationery, etc.

SAMUEL CAIN, one of the pioneers of Williams County, was born in Beaver County, Penn., July 4, 1810, one of six children of William and Rachel (Twiford) Cain, and was married in the same State to Esther Maughermar, of Washington County. He moved to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1829, and there resided for two years; thence he moved to Stark County, where he remained for six years; thence to Richland, where he passed one year. He then started for DeKalb County, Ind., but an accident detained him at Napoleon, Henry Co., Ohio, where he remained till 1838, when he came to Florence Township, this county, and entered ninety-three acres of land on Section No. 1. He was about the second settler in the township, and all around him was a wilderness. He disposed of this property in 1844, and bought eighty acres near by, on which he resided till 1866, when he moved to the farm he still occupies in this township. His wife died June 11, 1852, leaving a family of twelve children, of whom nine are still living—Sarah, Julia A., Rachel, Delilah, Margaret, Catherine, Lucinda, Mary E. and Samuel L. He was married to his present wife, Rachel Meek, March 3, 1853, and by her became the father of eleven children, eight of whom are still living—Isaac, Minerva J., David O., Amanda, Almina, Charles M., Clara and Benjamin F. His eldest son, John, in 1861, enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Steedman. He was in several skirmishes, and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

C. G. CLEVELAND, son of Benjamin B. and Lucy (Judd) Cleveland, was born in Madison County, N. Y., on April 20, 1826. He is one of a family of eleven children. His parents were natives of New York, and came to Ohio at an early day, settling in Seneca County, and afterward in Wood County. His father died in Eaton County, Mich. Our subject came to Williams County in 1855, settling in Northwest Township, where he has since resided. He has a farm embracing 175 acres, 100 of which are improved, with excellent buildings. Most of the clearing on this land was done by himself. On February 2, 1855, he was married to Rebecca A. Mouser, a native of Jefferson County, Va., but at this time a resident of Wood County, Ohio. November 16, 1861, Mr. Cleveland enlisted as a soldier in the Sixty-eighth Ohio Regiment, most of the time being stationed in Tennessee. He was discharged, July 12, 1862, on account of disability. Though our subject has had the usual reverses of human life, he may be considered a successful business man.

ALEXANDER COLLIE was born in Banffshire, Scotland, September 5, 1828, and is the oldest of a family of eight born to William and Margaret (Morrison) Collie. While in Scotland, Mr. Collie learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, at which he served three years. He came to America in 1850, and stopped in Canada one year, then resided in different parts of Ohio until 1858, working at his trade, when he came to Williams County, settling in Northwest Township, on a farm of 130 acres, seventy-five of which are improved; since that time he has farmed only. On July 15, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Lindsay, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who settled in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1833. Three children have been born to them—Lindsay J., Jeanette A. and William A. Mr. and Mrs. Collie are members of Eagle Creek Presbyterian Church. He has been Township Trustee a number of terms, also Town Treasurer and Land Appraiser, being at present one of the Directors of the Williams County Infirmary. Mr. Collie enlisted during the latter, part of the war, in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Regiment, and remained until the close.

R. F. CONKEY, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Haughey) Conkey, was born in Medina County, Ohio, August 19, 1845, and is one of five children; his father was a farmer. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he reached manhood, and was then married, October 25, 1866, to Flora M. Kindig, of Wayne County, Ohio. He lived and worked at farming in Medina County until 1869, when he came to Williams County and settled in Northwest Township. In 1854, his father came to this county and purchased 320 acres of land; he died November 14, 1868, and it was on this land our subject settled. He now has 140

acres, about ninety of which are well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Conkey have had five children, four of whom are now living—William A., born September 25, 1870; Cynthia E., born June 20, 1873; Elizabeth L., born July 20, 1876, and Charles F., born February 8, 1881. Mr. Conkey is a member of Camden Lodge, No. 312, I. O. O. F. He is a man of good education and business qualities, and his success in life is well assured.

GEORGE DILLINGHAM was born in Ontario County, N. Y., May 10, 1826. He is one of a family of nine children born to Jeremiah and Nancy (Thayer) Dillingham. His mother is still living, and was ninety years old on the last day of last December. When our subject was ten years old, his parents moved from New York to Lenawee County, Mich., where they remained two years, thence moving to Steuben County, Ind.; here our subject remained until 1855, when he came to Northwest Township and settled on the farm he now owns, of 140 acres of excellent land, farming being his lifelong occupation. On June 6, 1847, while in Steuben County, Ind., he was married to Hannah Powers, of said county, to which union three children were born—two of whom survive—Laura J., born March 17, 1853, and Lorenzo, born July 11, 1858; the elder of these is married and lives in Marion County, Kan. Mr. Dillingham has been diligent in life and reasonably successful. He is a member of Edon Lodge, 474, A., F. & A. M.

WHITING FOSTER, a pioneer of Williams County, was born in Portage County, Ohio, March 30, 1822, and is the eldest of three children born to Cyrus and Ruth (Day) Foster. He is a blacksmith and gunmaker by trade, at which he has been working since he was twenty-two years of age. When quite young, he was brought by his parents to Huron County; in 1844, he moved to Steuben County, Ind.; in 1849, he came to this township and settled in the northern part, where there were but few inhabitants, and most of his time was passed in hunting; in 1860, he moved to Columbia and engaged in blacksmithing, at which he has been quite successful. He was married, December 30, 1846, to Sophia Johnson, of Orleans County, N. Y., and they have had a family of four children, of whom three are still living—Sarah, born August 22, 1849; Mary, born April 3, 1854; William, born June 9, 1855; they are all married and living in this county.

D. GORTON, of the firm of D. Gorton & Son, dealers in groceries and general merchandise and proprietors of the "Columbia" livery, sale and feed stables, was born in Madison County, N. Y., January 20, 1822, and was of New England descent. He learned to be a harness-maker when about eighteen years old, and had charge of a harness shop in Caneadea, N. Y., for about four years, but was obliged to relinquish

charge on account of ill health. He moved to Jackson County, Mich., where he farmed for some time, then went on the road with a wholesale notion wagon, carrying the largest stock of novelties of any wagon then on the road. This business he followed seventeen years, and then opened a general store in Brooklyn, Mich., which he ran for five years, thence he moved to Springport, Mich., and thence to Columbia, this county, in 1875. March 4, 1842, he married Sarah F. Nettleton, of Waterbury, Conn., and by her has had two children—Ophelia E., born June 6, 1855, and Frank W., born October 2, 1859. Mrs. Gorton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbia, and both children reside in Michigan.

R. K. HAUGHEY was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 5, 1826. He is one of fourteen children born to Robert and Hannah (Wycoff) Haughey, of whom nine survive. His parents moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1833, where they resided until 1864, then moving to De Kalb County, Ind., where his father resided until his death, August 7, 1871; his mother died March 1, 1875. Our subject lived at home until eighteen years of age, at which time he began life for himself, working by the year for a long time. On March 11, 1847, he was married, in Medina County, to Susanna Coolman; this union was followed by four children—George W., born January 30, 1851; Rebecca J., born September 20, 1853; Francis M. born March 19, 1857, and Sherman E., born June 1, 1864. Mr. Haughey came to Williams County in 1849, and settled on the farm on which he now resides. On this land five acres had been cleared and a log-cabin built; it now comprises 175 acres, of which 130 are improved. Mr. Haughey has been County Commissioner three years, Justice of the Peace six years, also Township Trustee, Treasurer and Land Appraiser; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES HAYES, one of the early settlers of Williams County, was born in Beaver County, Penn., July 2, 1823. He is one of a family of eight children born to James and Mary (McKernan) Hayes. Six of this family are now living, and in the State of Ohio. The parents of our subject moved from Pennsylvania to Columbia County, Ohio, in 1826. Here he lived until 1854, when he came to Williams County and settled in Jefferson Township, in which he lived until 1861, when he removed to Northwest Township, and settled on the land on which he now resides, a farm embracing 320 acres. When Mr. Hayes moved to this county, he came "to stay." He was married, March 30, 1854, to Catherine McCrea, of Williams County, and to them have been born six children, viz.: Samuel, Robert, Mary, Joseph and William (twins) and Martha A. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are members of the Presbyterian Church at Eagle Creek.

On each of the farms on which Mr. Hayes settled in this county clearing was necessary and was done.

REV. DAVID HOLMES was born in Richmond, Va., March 17, 1824. He is one of seven children born to Alexander and Jane Holmes. When nine years old, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and while learning his trade lost all trace of his parents. He remained with his master until his twenty-third year, when he worked at various points and in Columbiana and Carroll Counties, Ohio, for a number of years. He came to Williams County in 1854, settling in Superior Township. Here he engaged in teaching for three years; afterward in preparation for the ministry of the United Brethren Church. Since then, excepting about two years, when he kept a hardware store in Edon, he has been a clergyman, holding charges more generally in Ohio, but also in Michigan and Indiana. He has at present the Maumee Circuit of the North Ohio Conference. In 1878, he came to Northwest Township, where he has a farm of 160 acres, with good buildings and other improvements. He was for four years Presiding Elder, and has been very successful in the ministry. On October 29, 1844, he married 'Margaret Cox, who died in August, 1852, leaving a family of two children, one of whom is living—William, now a resident of Kansas. He was married a second time July 23, 1853, to Elizabeth M. Hart, of Columbiana County, Ohio, with an issue of six children—Catherine, Ellen, David A., Emma, Martha (deceased) and Etta. Of these the three eldest are married.

JACOB KELLER is one of the early settlers of Northwest Township; was born in Stark County, this State, August 6, 1817, and is one of eleven children born to Philip and Catharine (Shook) Keller. By trade he is a carpenter and joiner, at which he worked about sixteen years. In Stark County, April 22, 1842, he married Susan Kindigh, of Wayne County, Ohio. In 1850, he moved to Lorain County, and thence, in 1853, to this township, where he owns a farm of 200 acres, 125 of which are under cultivation and improved with good buildings. He has had born to him six children, viz.: Ephraim (deceased), Daniel, William, Jane, John and Charlie. Mr. Keller has always been quite successful in his business affairs, and his family have been blessed with unusually good health. He is a member of Edon Lodge, No. 747, A., F. & A. M., and also of the German Reformed Church.

M. S. KELLOGG was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., December 7, 1823, and is one of a family of ten children born to George and Chloe (Tiffany) Kellogg. The father was a printer by trade, was for some time Sheriff of Jefferson County, and afterward became a farmer. M. S. Kellogg is a ship-builder, and has worked at this in Syracuse, Oswego and Buffalo, N. Y., and at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1844, he went to Steu-

ben County, Ind., where he resided two years; thence he went to Cleveland and worked at his trade two years, and then returned to Steuben County, where he taught school during winters until 1865, when he came to this township and settled on the farm of 182 acres which he now owns. Besides this, he owns property in the town of Bryan. July 2, 1844, he married Alfreda Warner, of Onondaga County, N. Y. This lady died February 11, 1862, leaving a family of eight children, of whom five are now living, viz., Emma, Edwin, Ella, Clara and Newton. May 11, 1862, he married Celestia Whaley, a native of Williams County, and to this union have been born seven children, viz.: Alfreda, William, Jay, Orr, Earle, John and Orion.

CYRUS KINTIGH, one of eight children of Jacob and Peggy Kintigh, was born in Pennsylvania August 31, 1833. The father was a native of the same State, and was born August 31, 1811. In 1836, Jacob moved to that part of Williams County now known as Defiance County, where he worked as a cooper till 1852, when he came to this township, bought a tract of land and farmed for a time; he then opened a store and ashery at Nettle Lake, but disposed of them in 1866, and opened another store at what is now called Billingstown, which he conducted till his death, April 9, 1881. Cyrus came here with his father in 1852. He had received a very fair common school education, and up to 1871 spent the greater part of his life in farming and teaming; in December, 1871, he purchased the stock of goods in the store at Nettle Lake, traded there till 1877, then took his stock to Billingstown and joined his father, first as clerk and then as partner. In 1880, he disposed of his interest for a farm of forty acres, which he has increased to sixty, and is now cultivating. November 29, 1853, he married Mary J. Kritzer, who died December 6, 1860, leaving one child—Sarah E. April 9, 1863, he married Margaret E. Dellinger, who died November 5, 1865. August 28, 1870, he married Sarah Shook, who also died November 19, 1871. He married his present wife, Louise Kimmell, July 3, 1873, and to this union has been born one child—Lorinda B. Mr. Kintigh is an active member of the Reformed Church.

LEWIS MOCHERMAN, son of Abram and Elizabeth (Carich) Mocherman, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 9, 1822; his father died when Lewis was very young, and, consequently, he has no early educational advantages, having to work as soon as he was able, and work ever since. His mother moved to Stark County when our subject was two years old, and where she still resides. Mr. Mocherman came to Williams County in 1854, settling in Northwest Township, where he has a farm of ninety acres, fifty of which are under cultivation. This land he cleared with the assistance of his wife, who did the brush-burning and

otherwise assisted in the work. He carried flour from Montpelier—seven and a half miles—one hundred pounds at a load. On October 20, 1843, he was married to Sarah Merling, of Huron County. They have had thirteen children, eight of whom are living—John F., Henry, Charles, Lydia A., Mary, Chauncey, Jacob E. and Joseph. Mr. Mocherman had two sons in the late war, one of whom (Amos) died in the service. When Mr. and Mrs. Mocherman came to this county, they, together with his brother's family, lived in a milk-house, 12x14, for six weeks. Mrs. Mocherman is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC PARSON, one of the eleven children of Isaac and Mary A. (Reimer) Parson, was born in Northampton County, Penn., July 26, 1820. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade and worked at that business about twenty years, and worked also at gunsmithing about three years. He left his native State at the age of twenty, and took up his residence in Medina County, Ohio, where he married Mary A. Long December 10, 1843. In 1852, he removed to this township and settled in a twelve-acre clearing, buying, for use as a dwelling, the first school building ever erected in Northwest Township. His farm now comprises 209 acres, well-improved, with all necessary buildings and largely under cultivation. He has had the misfortune to lose his two children—John A. and William H., and he is the only member of his father's family living within the limits of this State.

VOLNEY POWERS was born in Steuben County, Ind., March 17, 1838, and was the first white child born in York Township, in that county. He is the sixth of nine born to Stephen A. and Mary A. (Campbell) Powers, of which number five survive. His parents were natives of New York, and moved to Steuben County in 1837, where they lived mainly until his father's death, October 5, 1872. His mother still lives in Steuben County. Volney Powers lived with his parents until manhood, employed in farming and teaching school. In 1858, he came to Williams County, settling in this township on the farm he now owns, embracing 160 acres, of which 130 are improved, and adorned with good buildings. At the first call to arms in our late war he responded, but was not enlisted until August, 1861, being enrolled in Company C, Seventh Michigan Volunteers. The company was ordered to Washington, where Mr. Powers became sick. Shortly afterward he was appointed Second Lieutenant in Company H, First Michigan (colored) Regiment; he was later promoted First Lieutenaat, serving until his discharge, November 1, 1865; in one of many engagements he was shot through the hand. Mr. Powers was married April 18, 1866, to Mattie Kimmell, of Richland, but at this time of Williams County, Ohio.; the result of this union was six children—Ellen, Viola, Oliver, Jennie, Stephen A. and Vadia. Mr.

Powers has been Township Trustee three terms, Assessor six terms, and Justice of the Peace one term. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His father and two brothers were also soldiers in the late war.

JOSEPH RANNELS (deceased), son of William and Elizabeth (Kearns) Rannels, was born in Juniata County, Penn., March 19, 1823. He was a brother of Isaac Rannels, a sketch of whose life will be found in this work. He came to Williams County with his parents in 1854, and engaged in farming; he had a farm also in Steuben County, Ind. While farming here, he boarded with his parents until his marriage, on July 8, 1861, to Miss B. Cards, a native of Huron County, but at the time residing in Hillsdale County, Mich. He then worked at farming in Indiana until 1865, when he came to Williams County; here, too, farming until 1872, when he purchased the hotel at Columbia, which he carried on until his death, November 23, 1879. He left two children—Alice M. and Austin M. Since the death of Mr. Rannels, his widow has continued the hotel business, which, although in a small town, receives a good share of public patronage, a result very largely due to the excellent management of Mrs. Rannels. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

ISAAC RANNELS, a son of William and Elizabeth (Kearns) Rannels, was born in Juniata County, Penn., March 1, 1829. His father was a farmer by occupation, and came to this State in 1833, settling in Portage County, where he remained till 1854, when he moved to this township. The same year, with the assistance of J. R. McConnell and Mr. Gamble, he laid out the town of Columbia. His death occurred June 18, 1871. Isaac Rannels has a fine farm in the township containing 105 acres, about seventy of which are under cultivation. He received a good common school education in his younger days, and assisted on the home farm until the date of his marriage, April 28, 1872. His wife was Miss Parmillia Porter, whose parents were among the first settlers in this township. She is a member of the M. E. Church at Columbia.

MORDECAI RICHARDS, one of the seven children of Jacob and Jane (Akins) Richards, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, August 24, 1824, and is the only member of his family residing in Williams. He remained with his parents till he attained his majority, when he started out in life on his own account, farming, clearing up land, etc., until he was about twenty-four, when he married Miss Mary A. Stuts, of Stark County, but a resident of Holmes County at the date of marriage, April 20, 1848. Mr. Richards came to this county in October, 1850, and settled in Florence Township on land that had been entered by Mrs. Richards' father during the Presidency of Martin Van Buren. The farm comprised 160 acres, of which Mr. Richards had hired six acres cleared

and a cabin built in the clearing before moving upon it. Here he lived until 1864, when he disposed of the property and came to this township, and bought and settled on the 120 acres where he now resides. He has had a family of seven children, three only of whom are now living—Nellie, born February 19, 1857; Eva, born February 22, 1859; Leland, born July 24, 1872. Mrs. Richards and daughters are members of the M. E. Church at Columbia, and the family stand high in the regard of their neighbors.

DAVID RIGGLEMAN (deceased), son of John and Rebecca (Coolman) Riggleman, was born in Medina County, Ohio, May, 14, 1835. Our subject came to Williams County in 1858, shortly before which time, on September 24, 1857, he was married to Elizabeth Ault, of Wayne County, Ohio. They settled on the farm on which Mrs. Riggleman now lives. Previous to his settlement here, Mr. Riggleman made arrangements to have some land cleared and a house built thereon. After settling, he commenced the work of further clearing his land and farming, in which he was engaged until the period of his death, May 22, 1879. He left seven children to the care of his widow—William F., Clement L., George, Mary C., Russel A., Samuel J. and Clyde. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Riggleman, with her children's assistance, has managed the estate. She has a farm of eighty acres with good improvements. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is universally esteemed in the community in which she lives.

MARTIN SHANKSTER was born in Jefferson Township, Williams County, Ohio, November 22, 1842. He is one of the family of John and Nancy (Streets) Shankster, who were both natives of England, coming to America and settling in Williams County at a very early day. At the first election in which the father of our subject took part, the Townships of Jefferson and Pulaski polled only eight votes; he still lives to marvel at the growth of the country. Our subject is a farmer, and resides on eighty acres—a man of intelligence and fair school education. On October 14, 1867, he was married to Sarah Long of this county. Both Mr. Shankster and his wife are exemplary members of the German Baptist Church. It should not be omitted in this connection to state that Mr. Shankster came to this township in the year 1877.

DAVID SHOOK, one of the early settlers of Northwest Township, was born in Centre County, Penn., June 16, 1813. There were nine children in the family, and his parents were John and Christina (Long) Shook. Our subject is by trade a carpenter; he is also a cabinet-maker. He resided in Pennsylvania until 1841, when he moved to Medina County, Ohio, remaining there until 1852, when he removed to Williams County, where he now resides. He worked at his trade from his fifteenth year

until the time of leaving Pennsylvania. Since he came to Ohio he has been engaged at farming most of the time, having always been a hard worker. On May 8, 1837, he was married to Mary M. Throne, who died on the 19th of September, 1877, leaving a family of four children—Israel, John, Franklin and William H. These are all married and live in Williams County except Franklin, who is in Steuben County, Ind. Mr. Shook is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

T. B. SPEEKER was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 10, 1850, and is the youngest of a family of seven children born to David and Mary A. (Linn) Speeker. His father is a blacksmith, having worked at the trade forty years. He came to Williams County in 1855, settling in Bridgewater Township, where he labored at blacksmithing and farming; he is now engaged at selling books in Williams County; he is a great checker-player, being accorded one of the foremost experts at checkers in the State of Ohio. T. B. Speeker is likewise a blacksmith by occupation; he began the trade at twenty-one years of age, and is still engaged thereat. He has a shop on Section 25, of this township, where he is securing a full share of patronage. He was married, November 2, 1873, to Eva Reed, of Northwest Township. He has one child, named Frank H. He is enterprising, industrious and deserving of every success.

T. F. WHALEY, one of the pioneers of Williams County, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., January 31, 1818. He is the son of Thomas and Susan (Fitzgerald) Whaley, both natives of the State of New York. Mr. Whaley moved to Michigan early in 1839, stopping some time in portions of the State, and coming to Northwest Township, Ohio, in June, 1839; his business here was to look after land of his father, and the place suiting him, he erected a cabin—20x26—the largest then known in Northwestern Ohio, and raised by eight men. Soon after this he went to clearing the land and farming. There being no mills within reach, they made mortars in which to pound or grind their grain; this was done for years. Indians were very numerous, there being but four white men in Northwest Township. On January 30, 1842, he was married to Abigail Hill, this being the second marriage in this township. To this union five children were born, four now living—Simeon, Myron, Morris and Ellen; these are married, the two eldest living in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Whaley are members of the U. B. Church. They have a good farm of 120 acres.

JAMES K. YOUNG was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 5, 1830, being one of a family of ten children born to John and Ann (Kelley) Young, of whom five are now living, and all in Williams County. His father was a native of Ireland, born June 10, 1790, and came to America,

where he married and remained until his death February 11, 1872. His mother was from Pennsylvania, and died June 19, 1873. James K. came to Williams County with his parents in 1847, and settled in Florence Township. He purchased the land in this township, on which he resides, in 1852, having now in all 435 acres. The tract on which he lives has 120 acres improved; this, in common with the old settlers, he has improved himself. On July 4, 1862, he was married to Sarah J. Gardner, who died May 4, 1863. On May 30, 1867, he married his present wife, Miss Jane McCrea. On March 8, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Regiment, serving until the war was ended. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Presbyterian Church at Eagle Creek. Mrs. Young came to Williams County at an early day, and engaged in school teaching, in which she was quite successful.

S. A. YOUNG, son of John and Ann (Kelley) Young, was born in Merrill County, Ohio, August 21, 1840. He is a brother of J. K. Young, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. Our subject removed to Williams County with his parents in 1847, and settled in Florence Township. He remained at home, acquiring a good school education, until his twenty-third year, when he enlisted as a soldier in Company C, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Thomas; he was at the battle of Murfreesboro, and served until his time expired, in 1863. In 1864, he re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to the Potomac, where he remained until the war was ended, being discharged in the autumn of 1865. Since that time, he has been engaged in farming in this township, having 160 acres of fine land, besides good buildings and other improvements. On June 20, 1870, he was married to Rebecca M. Gillis, of Williams County. Mrs. Young is a member of the Presbyterian Church; a sketch of her parents will be found in the biographical department of Florence Township.

OM
hardcover 0832828432

7605 019

ECKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY
8401 9100 137 729 2